

FIFTY-SECOND REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS-GENERAL
ON THE
GENERAL STATE OF
THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,
1873;
WITH APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1874.

[C.—966.] Price 2s. 9d.

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INSPECTORS-	{ SOUTH DISTRICT,	JOHN LENEAUME.
GENERAL FOR	{ NORTH DISTRICT,	HON. CHARLES F. BOUREL.

OFFICE OF INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS,
DUBLIN CASTLE,

April, 1874.

SIR,

We have the honour to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1873.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

JOHN LENTAIGNE, } *Inspectors-General*
CHARLES F. BOURKE, } *of Prisons.*

To the Right Honorable

Sir MICHAEL EDWARD HICKS-BEACH, bart., M.P.,

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
&c., &c.

FIFTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN IRELAND.

Fifty-second Report.

THE annexed tables, referring to the state of the county and borough prisons in Ireland for the year ending December 31st, 1873, were compiled in our office from returns furnished to us by the different authorities of the gaols, and we submit the following remarks thereon.

1873 compared with 1872—

Exclusive of Debtors.	Number confined—Males, Increase, 2,211; Females, Increase, 1,508.	
	Total Increase,	3,719
	Commitments—Males, Increase, 2,187; Females, Increase, 1,485.	
	Total Increase,	3,672
	Daily average Number confined—Males, Increase, 212; Females, Increase, 107. Total Increase,	319
	Individuals committed—Males, Increase, 1,597; Females, Increase, 799. Total Increase,	2,396
	Individuals committed for first time—Males, Increase, 1,322; Females, Increase, 585. Total Increase,	1,907
	Commitments—Males, Increase, 12 per cent.; Females, Increase, 13 per cent. Total Increase per cent.,	12
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	DEBTORS.—Males, Decrease, 300; Females, Decrease, 32. Total Decrease, 330.	
JUVENILES, <i>i.e.</i> , Prisoners not exceeding 16 years of age:—		
	Commitments—Males, Increase, 18; Females, Increase, 2. Total Increase,	20
	Individuals—Males, Increase, 19; Females, Decrease, 15. Total Increase,	4

Numbers of prisoners committed, and daily average number in custody.

The foregoing table shows a large increase in the number of prisoners committed during 1873 as compared with the previous year, the increase (exclusive of debtors) in male prisoners being 1,597, or 12 per cent., and of females 799, or 13 per cent. on the total number committed in 1872. The re-commitments also were much in excess during the year as compared with 1872, and there was consequently an increase in the daily average number of prisoners, namely, 319 (212 of males, and 107 of females), debtors not included. Owing to the provisions of the Act 35 & 36 Vic., cap. 57, the number of debtors considerably decreased in 1873, and when the Act comes fully into operation the class of debtors will altogether disappear from the gaols. Commitments of males for debt in 1873 were only 262 against 562 in 1872, the commitments of female debtors only 28 in 1873 against 60 in 1872.

We observe a small increase in the number of commitments

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of juveniles, those of males being 18, and of females 8 in excess of those in 1872. The number of individual male juveniles committed in 1873 increased by 19, the individual females numbered 15 less than in 1872.

Prisoners committed to Bridewells are not included in the foregoing return, but we find a decrease in 1873 of 2,091 in the commitments to Bridewells, as is shown in table XVI., Appendix I. The reduction in 1872, as compared with 1871, was 2,469, which is evidence that it is unnecessary to maintain, at a considerable cost, so large a number of those small and often ill-adapted places of confinement.

No. 1.—NUMBER OF PRISONERS (of all Classes) IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS—

Numbers in custody on the 1st January in each of the last 24 years.

On 1st January, 1851,	10,084	On 1st January, 1863,	3,066
Do. do. 1852,	8,803	Do. do. 1864,	3,023
Do. do. 1853,	7,604	Do. do. 1865,	2,747
Do. do. 1854,	5,755	Do. do. 1866,	2,663
Do. do. 1855,	5,080	Do. do. 1867,	2,332
Do. do. 1856,	3,561	Do. do. 1868,	2,468
Do. do. 1857,	3,419	Do. do. 1869,	2,024
Do. do. 1858,	3,265	Do. do. 1870,	2,029
Do. do. 1859,	2,844	Do. do. 1871,	2,161
Do. do. 1860,	2,535	Do. do. 1872,	2,008
Do. do. 1861,	2,488	Do. do. 1873,	2,477
Do. do. 1862,	2,916	Do. do. 1874,	2,609

From this abstract we learn the great reduction which has taken place in the numbers of prisoners committed to the gaols during the period that it embraces. In January, 1851, the numbers in custody were 10,084, but on January 1st, 1874, they numbered only 2,609, the latter number being 182 in excess of the numbers in charge on January 1st, 1873.

Monthly return of prisoners in custody last 23 years.

No. 2.—RETURN of the NUMBERS (of all Classes) in GAOLS on the 1st day of each Month in the Years—

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1851.	10,084	11,032	11,444	10,649	11,005	12,217	12,225	10,622	9,008	8,432	8,247	8,451
1852.	8,803	9,167	9,971	8,944	8,890	9,827	8,854	7,823	7,289	7,403	7,344	7,564
1853.	7,604	8,154	8,141	7,810	7,681	7,924	7,084	6,342	5,029	5,225	5,472	5,561
1854.	5,755	6,186	6,023	5,378	5,886	5,507	5,416	5,685	5,487	5,520	4,908	5,390
1855.	5,080	5,773	4,788	4,758	4,560	4,637	4,849	4,983	4,148	3,752	3,747	3,944
1856.	3,561	3,866	4,052	3,655	3,586	3,686	3,602	3,609	3,435	3,287	2,484	2,516
1857.	3,419	3,459	3,477	3,268	3,222	3,423	3,373	3,364	3,372	3,094	3,212	3,255
1858.	3,265	3,333	3,198	2,908	2,932	3,047	2,867	2,910	2,933	2,719	2,787	2,760
1859.	2,844	2,928	2,847	2,719	2,692	2,695	2,740	2,699	2,631	2,434	2,668	2,583
1860.	2,535	2,610	2,523	2,522	2,609	2,736	2,742	2,646	2,674	2,403	2,602	2,509
1861.	2,488	2,636	2,709	2,508	2,705	2,903	3,088	2,899	2,714	2,789	2,638	2,542
1862.	2,335	2,385	3,182	2,993	2,810	3,149	3,228	3,025	3,040	3,032	2,694	3,041
1863.	2,065	2,369	2,848	2,908	3,036	3,213	3,415	3,093	3,064	2,963	2,448	3,167
1864.	2,023	2,038	2,002	2,079	2,033	2,072	2,066	2,014	2,012	2,019	2,029	2,176
1865.	2,147	2,281	2,288	2,075	2,075	2,043	2,014	2,071	2,038	2,090	2,002	2,294
1866.	2,263	2,705	3,034	3,170	2,987	2,848	2,864	2,711	2,819	2,211	2,235	2,201
1867.	2,323	2,390	2,438	2,544	2,660	2,644	2,699	2,732	2,696	2,645	2,470	2,428
1868.	2,463	2,379	2,358	2,307	2,168	2,158	2,248	2,332	2,244	2,235	2,139	2,298
1869.	2,024	2,056	2,107	2,159	2,230	2,219	2,236	2,270	2,216	2,282	2,185	2,117
1870.	2,069	2,162	2,158	2,235	2,426	2,436	2,546	2,502	2,627	2,512	2,232	2,275
1871.	2,161	2,152	2,316	2,343	2,328	2,409	2,419	2,418	2,382	2,289	2,265	2,379
1872.	2,008	2,213	2,227	2,081	2,225	2,281	2,263	2,294	2,545	2,524	2,530	2,587
1873.	2,477	2,468	2,417	2,526	2,513	2,647	2,690	2,667	2,739	2,783	2,632	2,681

The foregoing table shows the number of prisoners in custody on the 1st of each month, from January, 1851, to December, 1873, by which it may be observed how considerably in excess the numbers were in each month of that year as compared with 1872.

Table No. 3, pp. 10, 11, contrasts the numbers of prisoners committed to the several gaols of Ireland during the years 1872 and 1873, distinguishing those committed as criminals and as debtors. It likewise details the numbers of the different sexes, the daily average number confined, the highest and lowest numbers in custody in each gaol at any one time, the highest and lowest aggregates of prisoners during those years. It will likewise be seen from this table how few prisoners, especially females, are committed to many of the county and borough gaols, showing that the present system does not work satisfactorily.

During 1873 the average daily number of female prisoners in custody in two of the county gaols was 3, in three, 4, in two, 5, in three gaols, 6, in three gaols, 7, in three prisons, 8, and in two, 9, and in one, Meath, it was so low as 2.

The daily average number, omitting fractions, of males in Drogheda and Carlow gaols was 10, and Leitrim and Fermanagh gaols 16, in Queen's County 18, in Longford 20, in Clonmel 22, in Roscommon and Sligo 23, in Meath 24, in Clare 25, in Waterford County and City gaol 26, and in Kilkenny 28, during the year 1873.

In Donegal, Longford, Meath, and Queen's County county gaols there were periods of the year 1873 when no female prisoner was in custody; in the gaols of Carlow, Leitrim, Louth, Drogheda, and Westmeath but 2; and in three county gaols 3. In five jurisdictions the female prisoners numbered as low as 4, and in four others 5 and 6 respectively during portions of the year 1873.

The male prisoners, also, in some gaols were at periods very few. In Drogheda gaol the number of male prisoners was reduced to 2, and in Carlow to 4, in Leitrim and Queen's County gaol to 7 during a portion of 1873. In two other gaols the male inmates were occasionally reduced to 8 or 9, yet the establishments of these gaols are kept up to their full strength.

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Number of commitments, daily averages, and highest and lowest aggregates.

Few prisoners, especially females, committed to some gaols.

[TABLE.

No. 3.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the NUMBERS CONFINED

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	NUMBERS OF COMMITMENTS								Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on night of 31st Dec.				Total Number Confined during the year.				
	Of all Prisoners, except Debtors.				Debtors.												
	1872.		1873.		1872.		1873.		1871.		1872.		1871.		1872.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Antrim, . . .	2,603	1,643	2,753	2,075	78	7	53	1	152	69	271	194	2,433	1,718	3,077	2,380	
Armagh, . . .	369	199	522	141	44	3	20	1	23	17	37	19	427	193	379	161	
Carlow, . . .	201	68	200	57	10	1	12	1	14	2	14	5	228	69	226	62	
Cavan, . . .	208	97	220	107	10	2	5	0	22	3	19	8	240	104	272	115	
Clare, . . .	182	119	251	112	10	1	7	0	22	3	29	13	214	116	248	125	
Cork County, . .	785	316	880	283	30	2	23	4	118	27	187	27	282	252	3,379	261	
" City, . . .	1,249	1,858	1,317	1,473	59	7	16	1	68	65	73	72	1,376	1,940	1,666	1,845	
Donegal, . . .	224	71	271	42	9	0	12	0	18	5	25	9	261	76	284	21	
Down, . . .	245	159	284	189	26	2	19	3	34	18	21	13	317	179	324	171	
Dublin County, .	671	379	779	456	25	1	16	3	69	21	51	14	726	322	699	473	
Dublin City :																	
Richmond B.	3,354	0	4,390	0	0	0	0	0	249	0	227	0	2,264	0	4,287	0	
Grangeorgreen P.	0	3,318	0	4,246	0	0	0	0	120	0	124	0	3,428	0	4,329	0	
Fermanagh, . .	197	89	184	79	2	1	0	1	22	1	15	6	221	69	193	48	
Galway, . . .	1,278	82	281	83	4	1	4	0	42	18	34	9	657	381	528	293	
" {	1,226	282	203	196	6	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kerry, . . .	516	203	502	153	11	2	6	1	43	14	22	13	576	219	569	265	
Kildare, . . .	340	434	454	289	7	2	3	0	65	17	39	15	418	453	438	603	
" {	1,128	26	111	82	5	1	3	0	15	7	29	4	268	321	224	154	
Kilkenny, . . .	1,119	95	150	76	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
King's, . . .	202	44	168	31	14	2	1	0	18	7	47	5	223	33	226	35	
Leitrim, . . .	122	46	190	57	8	0	1	0	14	0	16	2	214	49	297	66	
Limerick County, .	547	64	430	85	7	2	4	0	43	7	33	12	405	78	467	58	
" City, . . .	684	283	729	263	32	3	7	0	23	18	42	19	740	391	848	322	
Londonderry, . .	431	339	570	428	21	1	14	2	43	10	38	12	515	368	622	472	
Longford, . . .	519	74	327	73	4	0	1	0	25	2	16	2	329	74	344	73	
Louth, . . .	216	97	246	149	3	0	3	1	21	12	49	19	240	189	289	157	
Drogheda Town, .	143	89	216	92	2	0	1	0	6	3	3	18	153	57	224	207	
Mayo, . . .	590	130	566	153	9	1	1	1	37	14	28	9	696	165	545	163	
Meath, . . .	224	38	248	35	6	0	2	1	16	2	22	1	278	49	269	27	
Monaghan, . . .	258	73	198	104	14	1	5	0	24	8	29	3	270	88	292	105	
Queen's, . . .	123	23	246	31	10	0	5	0	12	3	21	1	217	22	279	34	
Rescomman, . .	199	48	216	65	7	0	1	0	16	3	23	6	213	51	236	71	
Sligo, . . .	216	69	259	73	8	0	6	1	19	7	26	2	245	73	291	75	
Tipperary, N. Rid.	547	47	353	61	8	3	4	0	19	8	48	2	374	66	385	33	
" S. Rid. . .	529	211	687	289	9	2	4	1	38	15	54	15	574	228	745	303	
Tyrone, . . .	316	144	321	139	18	1	9	2	29	24	34	24	373	165	368	189	
" {	1,115	10	118	42	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Waterford, . . .	1,493	257	419	292	4	0	1	0	42	25	47	31	637	323	577	189	
Westmeath, . .	391	85	271	81	8	0	2	1	27	11	34	7	284	94	289	51	
Wexford, . . .	216	32	239	54	14	1	5	0	25	13	28	6	265	111	255	62	
Wicklow, . . .	251	40	394	59	4	0	2	0	38	3	39	5	282	45	358	64	
Total Males, . .	18,772	0	20,939	0	502	0	282	0	1,497	0	1,621	0	26,533	0	31,012	0	
Total Females, .	0	11,450	0	12,315	0	69	0	28	0	602	0	637	0	12,112	0	13,279	0
Total M. & F. .	18,772	11,450	20,939	12,315	502	69	282	28	1,497	602	1,621	637	26,533	12,112	31,012	13,279	

† County prisoners.

‡ City and Town prisoners.

in the County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, in 1872 and 1873.

EXCLUSIVE OF DEBTORS.																COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Daily Average Number Contained.				Highest Aggregate Number in each Gaol at any one time.		Lowest Aggregate Number in each Gaol at any one time.		Highest Number of each Sex in each Gaol at any one time.				Lowest Number of each Sex in each Gaol at any one time.				
1872.		1873.		1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	
M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
191	28	245	131	439	467	194	311	325	301	143	176	135	205	85	104	Antrim.
88	12	37	15	72	36	24	23	58	62	26	28	17	13	3	5	Armagh.
16	4	10	6	27	36	14	9	19	29	11	10	4	1	2	2	Carlow.
22	1	31	7	45	48	29	17	39	41	9	19	15	11	2	4	Cavan.
19	9	29	10	40	51	17	18	27	36	17	19	13	10	.	4	Clare.
128	30	147	53	269	229	110	123	157	181	54	50	48	118	22	23	Cork County.
45	43	77	61	239	183	108	91	139	111	116	98	67	60	36	39	" City.
27	8	27	4	53	49	12	14	49	46	9	10	5	14	.	.	Denegal.
22	14	50	23	68	38	27	27	43	43	23	48	16	14	19	8	Dewn.
13	19	83	21	97	146	54	53	73	119	30	34	55	43	19	9	Dublin County.
202	.	265	.	317	389	246	234	317	280	.	.	295	214	.	.	Dublin City: Richmond B.
16	136	.	164	204	234	86	169	.	.	234	254	.	.	84	109	Grange & P.
16	4	14	5	36	53	10	13	59	46	19	9	9	8	1	8	Fermanagh.
43	15	31	17	69	73	36	30	71	60	24	25	21	26	6	6	Galway.
45	11	41	16	77	75	41	37	65	53	19	18	33	27	4	4	Kerry.
45	18	23	24	37	161	45	58	63	72	31	38	26	29	9	10	Kildare.
19	6	28	9	44	70	14	24	37	64	19	14	7	17	3	4	Kilkenny.
27	6	45	3	86	77	18	26	54	75	14	5	12	24	3	7	King's.
14	3	16	4	31	36	4	3	27	28	4	3	4	7	.	.	Leitrim.
25	6	47	11	59	63	23	29	49	75	14	22	23	33	2	5	Limerick County.
29	18	44	21	88	89	34	42	60	62	27	19	19	27	9	10	" City.
31	10	66	16	62	52	31	43	42	62	25	36	16	27	7	11	Londonderry.
18	3	20	3	54	39	3	12	24	31	8	12	8	13	.	*	Longford.
51	3	48	8	53	86	23	36	49	71	14	16	16	33	4	9	Louth.
6	3	10	9	24	23	7	5	15	17	18	15	5	9	1	2	Drogheda Town.
43	9	40	16	69	76	38	26	59	63	15	17	28	26	3	3	Mayo.
22	3	24	2	49	46	17	16	69	53	8	8	14	14	1	.	Meath.
35	3	28	7	54	51	26	18	50	39	14	14	23	18	1	1	Monaghan.
12	4	18	4	27	29	13	10	24	36	7	9	10	7	1	.	Queen's.
19	4	23	8	41	43	19	19	33	37	16	15	16	14	1	1	Reecommen.
17	6	23	6	39	46	16	14	36	38	14	11	6	9	2	1	Sligo.
36	9	41	5	59	65	24	23	62	59	16	17	29	1	1	1	Tipperary, N. RID.
45	17	62	22	91	110	48	60	72	82	23	31	23	47	9	14	" S. RID.
24	15	35	20	48	76	29	44	46	47	23	30	19	23	10	15	Tyrone.
42	27	83	26	86	85	54	43	55	55	34	28	27	19	21	11	Waterford.
25	14	27	7	47	45	26	27	35	46	13	11	16	50	5	9	Westmeath.
28	9	36	6	52	46	22	24	40	33	18	15	17	18	6	4	Wexford.
11	5	24	6	46	35	23	21	31	43	8	11	21	28	1	8	Wicklow.
1,812	646	1,825	703	.	.	.	.	2,498	2,613	.	.	1,611	1,165	1,055	1,289	Total Males.
.	243	427	Total Females.
2,209	.	2,588	.	3,196	3,607	1,527	1,777	Total M. & F.

* Very frequently

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Report.Commitments
last 20 years.

No. 4.—COMMITMENTS (exclusive of Debtors) in the last Nineteen Years.

Years.	Number of Commitments.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.	Years.	Number of Commitments.	Daily Average No. of Prisoners.
1854, .	60,445	5,700.9	1864, .	32,870	2,843.1
1855, .	48,446	4,418.3	1865, .	32,731	2,718.8
1856, .	43,715	3,589.6	1866, .	29,097	2,559.4
1857, .	39,666	3,273.4	1867, .	30,067	2,549.5
1858, .	35,999	2,894.6	1868, .	29,501	2,139.3
1859, .	32,142	2,605.4	1869, .	29,879	2,123.8
1860, .	30,712	2,523.8	1870, .	32,370	2,207.2
1861, .	30,087	2,631.3	1871, .	31,129	2,224.6
1862, .	32,159	2,895.9	1872, .	30,222	2,269
1863, .	33,940	3,028.7	1873, .	33,894	2,378

We find by the above table that although the commitments of criminal prisoners have fluctuated from time to time during the last eighteen years, in 1873 their numbers were only half that in 1852. In 1873, however, there was an increase over the previous year of 3,672. The number of commitments during the period was smallest in 1866, but in 1869 the daily average number in custody was less than in any year comprised in the foregoing table.

Daily average
numbers in
custody.Number of
prisoners com-
mitted, dis-
tinguishing the
sexes and
offences

No. 5.—COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the Number of Prisoners committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in Ireland, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, in each of the years 1871 and 1872, distinguishing the Sexes and Crimes.

CLASS OF OFFENDERS.	1872.			1873.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
CONVICTED.						
At Assizes and Quarter Sessions, .	1,602	368	1,970	1,544	387	1,931
Criminal Lunatics, .	24	3	27	12	7	19
Summarily:—						
Offenders under Larceny Acts, .	1,157	637	1,834	1,239	597	1,836
Misdemeanants, .	7,689	5,408	13,097	8,517	6,441	14,958
Under Revenue Laws, .	71	38	109	82	23	111
Under Poor Law Acts, .	219	91	310	189	94	283
By Courts-martial, .	453	.	453	443	.	443
Deserters, .	233	.	233	177	.	177
Under Vagrant Acts, .	264	191	455	275	269	615
Drunkards, .	4,137	3,923	8,110	5,453	4,321	9,774
TOTAL, .	15,950	10,659	26,609	17,822	12,116	30,148
NOT CONVICTED.						
Acquitted, .	410	124	534	464	131	595
No Bills, or no Prosecution, .	249	98	347	224	68	292
For further Examination & Discharged, .	1,741	470	2,211	1,869	534	2,423
TOTAL, .	2,400	692	3,092	2,557	733	3,310
In Custody for Trial on 31st December, .	422	99	521	350	86	436
GENERAL TOTAL, .	18,772	11,450	30,222	20,730	12,935	33,664

From the foregoing table we learn that 1,602 males and 368 females were convicted by juries at assizes and quarter sessions in 1872, and 1,544 males and 387 females in 1873, being a decrease of 58 males and an increase of 19 females on the numbers so convicted in 1872.

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Report.*
*Summary
convictions.*

*Non-
convictions.*

Misdemeanants.

Drunkards.

The convictions under summary jurisdictions in 1872 included 14,324 males and 10,288 females. In 1873 they numbered 18,476 males and 11,722 females, being an increase in the year 1873 of 2,152 males and 1,434 females. The summary convictions of prisoners of all classes in 1873 were 98 per cent. of the entire convictions. In 1872 they amounted to 92 per cent.

The non-convicted in table No. 5 include prisoners acquitted and those against whom no bills were found or prosecutions entered upon. In 1872 these numbered 881, of whom 659 were males and 222 were females. In 1873 they amounted to 688 males and 199 females.

In our report for 1869 we pointed to an increase in the number of summary convictions of male misdemeanants compared with that of the previous year. In 1870 they further increased to 8,043. In 1871 they numbered 7,759; in 1872, 7,689, which is still an increase on the numbers in 1868 of 539, while in 1873 they numbered 8,517, or 828 over those in 1872.

Summary convictions of females of the class of misdemeanants have decreased yearly since year 1868, in 1872 they were less by 1,301 than in that year, but in 1873 they afford of a return of 6,441, being an increase of 1,033 over 1872.

As we consider that drunkenness is a main source and cause of crime in Ireland, we desire to draw special attention to the progressive increase in the number of commitments to county and borough gaols for that vice since 1867, when they numbered only 6,645, while in 1868 they reached 7,034, in 1869 7,510, in 1870 they rose to 8,963, in 1871 there was a further increase of 448 as compared with the previous year, and the foregoing table shows that in 1873 they increased by 1,364 over those of the previous year, and by 3,129 over the number in 1867.

The above numbers do not, however, include those committed for drunkenness to bridewells, of which there is a considerable reduction since 1867—the numbers being in that year 7,524, in 1870 they were 7,056, in 1871 they were 5,652, in 1872 they were 3,555, while in the year 1873 they only numbered 2,136. The diminution of the number of drunkards committed to Bridewells during the past year may be attributable in some degree to the results of the new Licensing Act, which enables magistrates to impose longer sentences than heretofore on habitual drunkards, in which case the period of imprisonment is generally spent in the county or borough gaol when it exceeds seven days. This increasing evil cannot be arrested by repeated short terms of imprisonment; we would therefore earnestly desire that in all cases a heavy penalty be imposed on persons who have been repeatedly committed for drunkenness. There would then be some hope of reforming them. No possible good can arrive from short sentences further than supplying the drunkard with comfortable quarters where he or she will have the advantage of medical treatment while recovering from the effects of drink.

[TABLE.]

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No. 6 (a).—Number of Commitments in 1872 and 1873, number of Individuals included therein, and the number of them committed for the first time in those years respectively.

Committed:	1872.			1873.		
	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
No. of Commitments,	10,772	11,459	22,231	20,969	12,935	33,904
" Individuals included therein,	15,439	6,046	21,485	17,036	6,845	23,881
" Committed for the first time,	10,668	2,791	13,459	11,890	3,376	15,266

Recommit-
ments in 1873.

From table No. 6 (a) we learn that there was an increase in 1873 as compared with the previous year of 1,597 males and 799 females in the number of individuals committed. It also appears from the above abstract that of the individuals committed in 1873 15,266 (11,890 males and 3,376 females) had not been in gaol previous to that year, but the sexes differ widely in this particular, as the males give a proportion of two-thirds of their entire number as committed for the first time in 1873, while one-half of the females had undergone imprisonment previously to that year.

The returns in table 6 (b) for 1873 give an increase over the numbers of 1872 under all the headings and extending to both sexes, with a single exception, viz., of males committed 21 times and upwards, which diminished by 4 in 1873 compared with the numbers in 1872.

Recommit-
ments of
females.
Females, con-
stantly recom-
mitted, occupy
the gaols.

The 17,036 males included in the return for 1873 have 45,116 commitments recorded against them, or an average of less than 3 each, while the 6,845 females are returned as having suffered 55,943, or more than 8 each.

No. 6 (b).—NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS known to have been undergone by the Individuals who were committed in 1872 and 1873, and the number of them who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, &c., in Custody, up to the 31st of December, in each of these years.

COMMITTED.	1872.			1873.		
	M.	F.	M. & F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Once only,	9,885	2,469	12,354	10,815	2,682	13,497
Twice,	2,126	763	2,889	2,368	819	3,187
Thrice,	918	470	1,388	1,408	481	1,889
Four times,	558	338	896	662	366	1,028
Five times,	395	255	648	444	279	723
Six times,	274	174	448	344	201	545
Seven to eleven times,	756	521	1,277	823	626	1,449
Twelve to sixteen times,	255	261	516	309	319	628
Seventeen to twenty times,	91	189	280	105	141	246
Twenty-one times and upwards,	183	665	848	179	681	860
No. of Individuals,	M. 15,439 F. 6,046 M. & F. 21,485			M. 17,036 F. 6,845 M. & F. 23,881		
No. of Commitments repre- sented in above,	M. 41,163 F. 55,943 M. & F. 97,106			M. 45,116 F. 55,943 M. & F. 101,059		

The following abstracts show in detail the number of commitments undergone by the prisoners who in 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873, are included under the heading "committed twenty-one times and upwards":—

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NUMBER COMMITTED, 1869.

Habitual offenders.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times, . . .	79	240	141 to 150 times, . . .	—	6
31 to 40 " . . .	14	116	151 to 160 " . . .	1	1
41 to 50 " . . .	12	83	161 to 170 " . . .	1	4
51 to 60 " . . .	4	55	171 to 180 " . . .	—	1
61 to 70 " . . .	3	44	181 to 190 " . . .	—	1
71 to 80 " . . .	1	22	202 times, . . .	—	1
81 to 90 " . . .	1	13	260 " . . .	—	1
91 to 100 " . . .	1	6			
101 to 110 " . . .	1	12	Total, . . .	118	620
111 to 120 " . . .	—	7			
121 to 130 " . . .	—	5	M. & F., 738		
131 to 140 " . . .	—	2			

NUMBER COMMITTED, 1870.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times, . . .	85	211	141 to 150 times, . . .	—	4
31 to 40 " . . .	33	143	151 to 160 " . . .	2	1
41 to 50 " . . .	12	85	161 to 170 " . . .	1	3
51 to 60 " . . .	5	51	171 to 180 " . . .	1	2
61 to 70 " . . .	2	39	181 to 190 " . . .	—	1
71 to 80 " . . .	—	35	202 times, . . .	—	1
81 to 90 " . . .	3	15	244 " . . .	—	1
91 to 100 " . . .	2	11	268 " . . .	—	1
101 to 110 " . . .	—	9			
111 to 120 " . . .	—	11	Total, . . .	147	634
121 to 130 " . . .	—	6			
131 to 140 " . . .	—	4	M. & F., 781		

NUMBER COMMITTED, 1871.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times, . . .	132	245	161 to 170 times, . . .	—	1
31 to 40 " . . .	37	129	171 to 180 " . . .	1	2
41 to 50 " . . .	13	99	181 to 190 " . . .	1	3
51 to 60 " . . .	5	60	191 to 200 " . . .	—	2
61 to 70 " . . .	1	49	205 times, . . .	—	1
71 to 80 " . . .	2	33	207 " . . .	—	1
81 to 90 " . . .	1	21	226 " . . .	—	1
91 to 100 " . . .	2	13	252 " . . .	—	1
101 to 110 " . . .	1	8	300 " . . .	—	1
111 to 120 " . . .	—	11			
121 to 130 " . . .	1	9	Total, . . .	217	703
131 to 140 " . . .	—	8			
141 to 150 " . . .	—	1	M. & F., 920		
151 to 160 " . . .	—	4			

NUMBER COMMITTED, 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
21 to 30 times, . . .	103	234	151 to 160 times, . . .	—	5
31 to 40 " . . .	37	116	161 to 170 " . . .	—	—
41 to 50 " . . .	23	102	171 to 180 " . . .	—	2
51 to 60 " . . .	8	78	181 to 190 " . . .	1	5
61 to 70 " . . .	5	34	216 times, . . .	—	1
71 to 80 " . . .	2	23	221 " . . .	—	1
81 to 90 " . . .	—	23	233 " . . .	1	—
91 to 100 " . . .	1	10	256 " . . .	—	1
101 to 110 " . . .	1	16	313 " . . .	—	1
111 to 120 " . . .	—	3			
121 to 130 " . . .	1	9	Total, . . .	183	663
131 to 140 " . . .	—	7			
141 to 150 " . . .	—	5	M. & F., 848		

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Report.

NUMBER COMMITTED, 1873.

Report.		M.		F.			M.		F.
Habitual									
offenders.	21 to 30 times,	.	.	87	248	161 to 170 times,	.	.	2
	31 to 40 "	.	.	49	138	171 to 180 "	.	.	2
	41 to 50 "	.	.	19	82	181 to 190 "	.	1	3
	51 to 60 "	.	.	13	59	191 to 200 "	.	.	1
	61 to 70 "	.	.	2	40	218 times,	.	.	1
	71 to 80 "	.	.	4	29	235 "	.	1	-
	81 to 90 "	.	.	-	19	239 "	.	.	1
	90 to 100 "	.	.	1	12	263 "	.	.	1
	101 to 110 "	.	.	-	14	325 "	.	.	1
	111 to 120 "	.	.	1	7				
	121 to 130 "	.	.	1	6				
	131 to 140 "	.	.	-	5				
	141 to 150 "	.	.	-	5				
	151 to 160 "	.	.	-	5				
						Total,	179	681	
						M. & F.,	860		

The returns for 1870 exhibited an increase of 43, viz.:—29 males and 14 females in the number of committals in the foregoing tables as compared with those of 1869. In 1871 there was an increase of 70 males and 69 females on the numbers of 1870. In 1872 there was a total increase of 72 as compared with the previous year; but in 1873 the numbers exceeded those of 1872 by 12.

Habitual
offenders
comparatively
few individuals.

More than 42 per cent. of the persons committed to the Irish county and borough prisons in 1873 had each more than one commitment recorded against him or her. Hence it will be seen that the criminal class is limited to comparatively few individuals, and we would therefore again point out how desirable it is that some legislation should take place which would deal more effectively than is possible at present with habitual criminals, and cause a uniformity in their treatment while in prison, by removing all long sentences to central gaols. At present the prisons for females are chiefly occupied by prostitutes and vagrants, who look upon the gaol in the light of an asylum or hospital, often preferring it to the workhouse.

Sentences on
prisoners.

SENTENCES ON PRISONERS.

No. 7.—SENTENCES OF DEATH AND PENAL SERVITUDE in 1873 and 1872.

Deaths,	Penal Servitude for Life,	1873.		1872.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
		4	-	1	1
		3	2	-	-
	above 15 years,	2	-	4	-
	15 years and above 10 years,	3	-	5	-
	10 " " 7 "	8	-	9	4
	7 years,	76	34	66	37
	5 " "	85	18	48	32
	Total,	181	54	133	74
		235		207	

It will be seen by the foregoing table that in 1873 the males who were sentenced to death were three in excess of those so sentenced in the previous year, and that no female was sentenced to capital punishment in 1873, though one was so sentenced in 1872; and likewise that sentences to penal servitude in 1873 of males were 46 more, and of females 19 less, than in 1872.

No. 8.—SENTENCES of FINE only, of Unlimited or Indefinite Terms of Imprisonment, and Sentences respited and not passed in 1873 and 1872.

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	1873.		1872.		Sentences on prisoners.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Fine only,	12	1	6	3	
Unlimited,	176	8	253	6	
Sentences respited and not passed,	154	24	153	24	
Total,	342	33	412	33	
	275		445		

The foregoing classes of sentences in 1873 amounted to 342 on males and 33 on females. In 1872 they numbered 412 on males and 33 on females; 177 deserters awaiting escort in 1873 and 239 in 1872 are included in the class "unlimited."

No. 9.—SENTENCES to all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1873 and 1872.

		1873.		1872.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
3 years	2 years,	4	—	2	—
2 "	18 months,	31	4	59	5
18 months	12 "	56	2	51	13
12 "	9 "	248	64	225	28
9 "	6 "	84	17	101	22
6 "	3 "	757	200	721	214
3 "	2 "	902	390	931	403
2 "	1 month,	1,586	499	1,522	547
1 month	14 days,	3,854	2,539	3,064	1,427
14 days	7 "	3,713	2,977	2,817	2,163
7 "	48 hours,	4,575	3,908	3,136	3,269
48 hours,	24 "	1,325	1,162	1,816	1,394
24 "		641	335	1,136	926
Total,		17,776	12,087	15,381	10,610
		29,863		26,191	

Table No. 9 shows that sentences on prisoners for definite terms of imprisonment in county and borough gaols in 1873 were 3,672 more numerous than in 1872, showing an increase in such sentences on males of 2,195, and on females of 1,477; but the sentences were generally for shorter periods in 1873 than in the previous year.

Sentences for terms above six and not exceeding eighteen months in 1873 were 388 on males and 83 on females, as compared with 377 on males and 63 on females in 1872. Sentences for six months and periods ranging from six to above two months numbered 1,659 on males and 580 on females in 1873, and 1,652 on males and 616 on females in 1872, being an increase during 1873 of 7 only on males and a decrease of 36 on females on the number so sentenced in 1872.

[TABLE.

B

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No. 10.—SENTENCES TO SHORT TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT IN 1873.

Sentences for
short terms on
prisoners.

			Maximum Number of Days of 24 hours represented.			
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1 month and above 14 days,			3,854	2,539	107,912	71,093
14 days	7	7	3,713	2,977	51,982	41,678
7	48	hours,	4,575	3,908	32,025	27,356
48 hours,	.	.	1,325	1,162	2,650	2,324
24	.	.	641	335	641	335
			14,108	10,921	195,210	143,785
			25,029		337,995	
			Average, 13 days 12 hours.			

The sentences for one month and under on males in 1873, if calculated at their utmost extent of the periods named, amounted to 195,210 days, and those on females to 143,785 days; the like sentences in 1872 gave a return of 151,950 days on males and 97,435 days on females, showing an increase of 43,260 days in the periods of imprisonment of males and of 45,350 days in those of females in 1873 under this class of sentences.

About eighty-three per cent. of the sentences for defined terms of imprisonment in the Irish county and borough gaols in 1873 were for terms not exceeding 1 month, giving an average duration of 13 days 12 hours for each. In 1872 these sentences were 81 per cent. of the entire number, and averaged 11 days and 16 hours each.

Ages of
prisoners.

No. 11.—AGES, EDUCATION ON COMMITMENT, AND RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS OF PRISONERS COMMITTED IN 1873 AND 1872.

	1873.		1872.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Under 10 years,	34	9	40	5
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	1,063	270	1,039	245
Above 16 to 21 years,	4,149	1,407	3,921	1,090
„ 21 to 31 „	8,289	5,680	7,443	5,219
„ 31 to 41 „	4,014	3,244	3,519	2,934
41 years and upwards,	3,254	2,310	2,794	1,943
Not ascertained,	166	15	100	52
Total,	20,959	12,935	18,772	11,459
	33,894		30,232	

From Table No. 11 we learn that during 1873 commitments of persons not exceeding 16 years increased, as compared with 1872, by 18 of males and by 8 of females. Commitments of those above 16 and not exceeding 21 years numbered more in 1873 by 228 of males and of 317 of females than those in the previous year. Prisoners whose ages exceeded 21 years in 1873 showed an increase of 1,875 in the number of males, and of 1,177 in those of females during the year 1873, as compared with those the previous year.

EDUCATION ON COMMITMENT.

	1873.		1872.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Read and Wrote, . . .	10,194	3,021	8,777	2,469
Read imperfectly, . . .	2,941	2,793	2,642	2,382
Knew Spelling, . . .	622	560	575	280
Knew Alphabet, . . .	484	318	455	162
Wholly illiterate, . . .	6,550	6,413	6,164	6,097
Not ascertained, . . .	168	30	159	60
Total, . . .	20,959	12,935	18,772	11,450
	33,894		30,222	

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Education of prisoners.

From the preceding abstract it will be found that 49 per cent. of the males and 23 per cent. of the females committed during the year 1873, and 46 per cent. of the males and 21 per cent. of the females in 1872 were so far educated that they could read and write.

The number of males wholly illiterate committed in 1873 was 6,550, or 31 per cent. of the whole; the females numbered 6,413, or 50 per cent. In 1872, prisoners wholly illiterate numbered, the males 6,164, or 33 per cent., and the females 6,097, or 54 per cent.

SCHOOLS.

Prison schools.

	1873.		1872.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of individuals who attended School, . . .	3,711	1,181	3,243	1,104
Average daily number of Pupils, . . .	419	143	380	129
Number of Teachers, . . .	37	22	36	23

Such of the prison schools as are placed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education are inspected by the officers of that Board, and are supplied with books and school requisites on the same terms as schools in workhouses and lunatic asylums. In some gaols no attempt is made to impart secular instruction to the inmates, and in others it is doubtful whether much advantage is derived from the instruction given. We desire here to express our decided opinion that secular as well as religious instruction should be imparted to all classes of prisoners capable of receiving such, and that the schools should be carefully supervised by the Chaplains, under whose guidance they are in most cases placed by the prison by-laws.

The following table enumerates the religious professions of the prisoners committed to our county and borough gaols during the last two years.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

	1873.		1872.		Religious professions of prisoners.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Protestant Episcopalians of Ireland, . . .	2,189	1,447	2,188	1,311	
Presbyterians, . . .	1,525	313	704	259	
Roman Catholics, . . .	17,080	11,141	15,697	9,839	
Other Professions, . . .	33*	2*	24	—	
Not ascertained, . . .	132	32	159	41	
	20,959	12,935	18,772	11,450	
	33,894		30,222		

* Other Professions— Wesleyans, 20 males; Unitarians, 6 males, 2 females; Baptist, 1 male; Methodists, 2 males; Jews, 2 males; Lutherans, 2 males.

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offences.

JUVENILES (included in foregoing).
No. 12.—OFFENCES OF JUVENILES in 1873 and 1872.

CLASSES OF OFFENCES.	Under 10 Years of age.		10 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Total, 1873.		Total in 1871.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	26	5	733	219	759	214	759	214
Summarily Convicted,	26	6	793	237	824	243	840	229
Total,	26	6	793	237	824	243	840	229
Acquitted, not Convicted, and Untried,	8	3	265	33	273	36	230	42
Total,	84	9	1,063	270	1,097	279	1,079	271
	43		1,333		1,376		1,330	

Commitments.

During the last five years the commitments of juveniles averaged about 4 per cent. of the entire number of criminal commitments to the gaols; and as regards the relative proportion of the sexes, male juveniles averaged 5·7 per cent. of the total males committed in 1872, and 5·2 per cent. in 1873.

Female juveniles were 2·4 per cent. of the total females committed to the gaols in 1872 and 2·3 per cent. in 1873.

No. 13.—COMMITMENTS OF INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES in 1873.

Ages.	Committed during 1873.										Total, 1871.		Total, 1872.		
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and up- wards.						
Under 10 years,	M. 34	F. 7	M. .	F. 1	M. .	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. .	F. .	M. 34	F. 8	M. 34	F. 6	
10 and not exceeding 16 years,	916	138	60	19	7	8	. 5	1	8	934	170	965	165		
Total, 1873,	{ Males,		950	60	7	. 5	1	8	1,018						
	{ Females,		145	20	8	. 5	9	186							
	{ M. & F.,		1,095	80	15	5	9	1,204							
Total, 1872,	{ Males,		923	65	4	. 1	1	5			993	204			
	{ Females,		169	23	6	. 1	5								
	{ M. & F.,		1,094	88	10	2	6					1,200			

NUMBER of TIMES the above 1,018 Males and 186 Female Individuals have been in Gaol to 31st December, 1873.

	Males.	Females.
Once only,	915	125
Twice,	79	25
Thrice,	12	12
Four times,	5	4
Five times and upwards,	7*	20*
	1,018	186

* Includes 1 Male seven times in prison, 3 Females six times, 4 seven times, 2 eight times, 1 nine times, 1 ten times, 1 twelve times, 1 fourteen times, 1 sixteen times, and 1 twenty-seven times.

This table shows that 950 individual male and 145 female juveniles were committed but once during 1873, 60 males and 20 females were twice committed, 7 males and 8 females thrice, 5 females 4 times, while 1 male and 8 females were 5 times and upwards sent to gaol during 1873. The number of individual juveniles committed in 1873 was 19 males more and 15 females less than in 1872, and the re-commitments of both males and females somewhat increased in 1873 as compared with 1872.

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Re-commitments.

No. 14.—SENTENCES OF PENAL SERVITUDE ON JUVENILES in 1873 and 1872. Sentences passed on juveniles.

	1873.		1872.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
For five years,	2	—	1	—

No. 15.—SENTENCES OF JUVENILES in 1873 and 1872 to Undefined Terms of Imprisonment.

	1873.		1872.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Unlimited,	1	—	2	—
Fine only,	—	—	—	—
Sentence respited and not passed,	6	—	7	6
	<u>7</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>
Totals,	7		15	

No. 16.—SENTENCES OF JUVENILES for all Definite Terms of Imprisonment in 1873 and 1872.

	1873.		1872.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
12 Months and above 9,	2	1	2	—
9 Months and above 6,	1	—	2	—
6 Months and above 3,	5	1	12	2
3 Months and above 2,	31	5	27	3
2 Months and above 1,	40	5	43	6
1 Month and above 14 days,	157	46	144	27
14 Days and above 7,	356	84	337	78
7 Days and above 48 hours,	165	76	179	57
48 Hours,	36	13	65	37
24 Hours,	22	12	31	13
	<u>815</u>	<u>243</u>	<u>830</u>	<u>233</u>
	1,058		1,063	

From table No. 16 we learn that there was an increase of 20 female and a decrease of 15 male juveniles in 1873 sentenced to definite terms of imprisonment as compared with the numbers in the previous year.

No. 17.—SENTENCES OF JUVENILES to Short Terms of Imprisonment in 1873. Sentences on

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Maximum No. of Days of juveniles for 24 hours represented. short terms.
1 Month and above 14 days,	157	46	203	5,684
14 Days and above 7,	356	84	440	6,160
7 Days and above 48 hours,	165	76	241	1,687
48 Hours,	36	13	49	96
24 Hours,	22	12	34	34
Total, 1873,	736	231	967	13,663
„ 1872,	744	212	956	12,393
Average in 1873,	14 days 3 hours.			
„ 1872,	12 days 21 hours.			

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The average duration of the sentences of imprisonment in county and borough gaols passed on juveniles for periods not exceeding 1 month was 14 days and 3 hours in 1873, and 12 days and 21 hours in 1872. These sentences in 1873 constituted 90 per cent. of the entire number inflicted on male juveniles, and 95 per cent. of those on females.

Juveniles sent
to Reformato-
ries.

During the year 1873, 247 male and 45 female juveniles were directed to be sent to Reformatories at the termination of their gaol sentences; nearly one-third of these were from the city of Dublin, where the increase in the number of juvenile offenders is very considerable; 239 males and 43 females were transmitted to the Reformatories, and 1 boy and 2 girls were still undergoing their gaol sentences at the close of the year. Four males so ordered to be sent to Reformatories during the year were refused to be received into these institutions by the managers, under the 12th section of the Act 31 & 32 Vic., c. 59, and 1 boy was discharged from Roscommon Gaol by order of the Lord Lieutenant, owing to an irregular sentence.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number ordered to be sent to Reformato- ries.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number ordered to be sent to Reformato- ries.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Antrim,	21	3	Londonderry,	6	2
Armagh,	7	.	Longford,	3	1
Carlow, . . . . .	.	1	Louth, Dundalk, . . . . .	.	1
Cavan,	1	.	Drogheda Town, . . . . .	.	.
Clare,	2	1	Mayo,	5	.
Cork, { County,	5	2	Meath,	3	.
{ City,	16	.	Monaghan,	6	1
Donegal, . . . . .	.	.	Queen's County,	2	.
Down,	5	.	Roscommon,	1	.
Dublin County,	18	2	Sligo,	1	2
Dublin { Richmond Bridge,	75	.	Tipperary, { Nenagh,	5	.
{ Grassington, Penitentiary, . . . . .	.	17	{ Clonmel,	8	.
Fermanagh,	2	.	Tyrosne,	3	.
Galway, County and Town,	9	2	Waterford, County and City,	3	4
Kerry,	9	2	Westmeath,	4	.
Kildare,	2	2	Wexford,	11	1
Kilkenny, County and City,	2	.	Wicklow,	2	.
King's County, . . . . .	.	.	
Leitrim,	3	.	Sentenced,	247	45
Limerick, { County,	1	.			
{ City,	10	1	Total,	291	

Percentage of
juveniles.

No. 18.—PERCENTAGE OF JUVENILES IN 1873 AND 1872.

	1873.		1872.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Having both parents living,	620	142	623	143
" " dead,	115	27	104	25
" father dead,	224	71	206	62
" mother dead,	126	38	131	37
Not ascertained,	12	1	15	4
	1,097	279		
Total, 1873,	1,376		1,079	271
Total, 1872,			1,350	

SUB-CLASSIFICATION.

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	1873.		1872.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Having step-father,	30	18	32	8
„ step-mother,	32	11	32	11
Abandoned by parents,	18	7	36	7
Abandoned from parents,	15	1	26	5
Illegitimate,	13	3	20	2

From the previous table we learn that the parents of considerably more than one-half of the juvenile offenders committed to gaol in 1873 were then living; and a fact worthy of note is that only 13 males and 3 females were stated to be illegitimate.

No. 19.—PREVIOUS RESIDENCE OF JUVENILES in 1873 and 1872.

County or borough to which gaol belongs,	1873.		1872.		Previous residence of juveniles.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
County or borough to which gaol belongs,	987	268	959	251	
Other localities,	109	11	116	19	
Not ascertained,	1	—	4	1	
	1,097	279			
Total, 1873,	1,376				
			1,079	271	
Total, 1872,			1,350		

The foregoing abstract shows that in 1873 90 per cent. of the male and nearly 97 per cent. of the female juveniles belonged to the jurisdictions within which the gaols were situate to which they were committed.

No. 20.—STATE OF EDUCATION ON COMMITMENT OF JUVENILES in 1873 and 1872.

Education of juveniles.

	1873.		1872.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Read and wrote,	450	77	398	71
Read imperfectly,	174	50	208	63
Knew spelling,	84	19	71	8
Knew alphabet,	66	22	74	20
Wholly illiterate,	319	111	321	104
Not ascertained,	4	—	7	5
	1,097	279	1,079	271
	1,376		1,350	

From Table 20 we learn that 57 per cent. of the male, and nearly 46 per cent. of the female juvenile offenders committed in 1873 could read more or less perfectly; of these 41 per cent. of the males, and nearly 18 per cent. of the females could also write; and it may be observed that there is an improvement in the educational status of juveniles committed to prison in 1873, as compared with those in custody in 1872.

[TABLE.]

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No. 21.—RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of JUVENILES in 1873 and 1872.

Religious professions of juveniles.	1873.		1872.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Protestant Episcopalians of				
Ireland,	82	8	98	14
Presbyterians,	28	1	24	1
Roman Catholics,	963	270	964	256
Other Professions,	1	—	—	—
Not ascertained,	1	—	3	—
	1,097	279		
Total, 1873,	1,376		1,079	271
			1,350	
Total, 1872,				

From the previous table it appears that 7 per cent. of the male, and 3 per cent. of the female juveniles committed to the county and borough prisons in 1873 were Protestant Episcopalians, 28 males and 1 female were Presbyterians, and 90 per cent. of the males, and 95 per cent. of the females were Roman Catholics.

In 1872 the proportions were, 8 per cent. of the entire number of juveniles belonged to the Protestant Episcopal Church, nearly 2 per cent. were Presbyterians, and 90 per cent. Roman Catholics.

Escapes.

ESCAPES.

By reference to page 25 (Appendix No. I.) it will be seen that during 1873 only one escape was effected from the gaols or bridewells in Ireland, viz., a male, aged 42, charged with larceny, but untried, from Dungarvan Bridewell. He was not retaken.

Lunatics.

LUNATICS.

Commitments of insane prisoners to gaols as dangerous are not now often made, yet some justices still persist in evading the Act of 1867 by committing them to prison for assaults. The doing so has sometimes imperilled the lives of the gaol officers and others, and besides a gross injustice is done to the lunatics who, if sent at once to the asylum, would receive the care and attention provided for them in these institutions, and which cannot be provided in prisons. The Treasury now allow 4s. a week for all lunatics confined in asylums, and perhaps the magistrates will see that, even in a pecuniary point of view, the ratepayers have a right to demand that all such cases be at once transmitted to the asylums. The opinion of the Law Adviser of the Crown on the subject is:—*"That such committals are illegal and unjustifiable, as insane persons should be sent to the district asylums under the 10th section of the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 118."* The law adviser further adds, *"I can see no necessity in these cases for adjournment; warrants issued under that section are mandatory, and must be obeyed by the managers of the asylums, who have no option but to admit the insane patients thus placed in their charge."*

Eighty-three lunatics, viz., 37 males and 46 females, were during the year 1873 in custody in gaols for an average period of 23 days each; of these twelve males and seven females were found insane at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.

These numbers do not include the insane lodged in bridewells.

DIETARY.

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Dietary.

1. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall not exceed One Week.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, $\frac{3}{4}$ pint vegetable soup.

Class 3, Males and females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint vegetable soup. Supper—4 oz. brown bread.

2. *Dietary for Prisoners whose term of Imprisonment shall exceed One Week, for Untried Prisoners who do not maintain themselves, and for Pauper Debtors.*

Class 1, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Supper—6 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Class 2, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk. For Supper—5 oz. bread, and half pint of new milk.

Class 3, Males and Females under fifteen years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and half pint new milk. Dinner—Not less than 8 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint of vegetable soup. Supper—5 oz. bread, and half pint new milk.

Potatoes to be substituted for bread at dinner on three days in the week, in the following proportions:—Class 1, 3 lbs.; Class 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; Class 3, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Roman Catholic prisoners, on the first and last Wednesdays in Lent, and on Good Friday, receive, in place of milk, 2 oz. molasses at breakfast, vegetable soup at dinner, and tea without milk at supper on these days.

The meal directed in the above Tables to be used at breakfast may be oatmeal, or mixed meal composed of equal parts of oatmeal and Indian meal. Vegetable soup is directed to be made according to the following formula:—Add to one gallon of boiling water 8 oz. of oatmeal, blended in a little cold water, 2 lbs. of turnips peeled or sliced, 4 oz. of onions cut small and as much pepper and salt as will make it palatable: when boiled for one hour it is fit for use—parsnips or carrots may be substituted for turnips. The bread to be of wholemeal, or of equal parts of seconds flour and wholemeal. The tea to be made with half a pound of tea and one pound of sugar to four gallons of water, and one quart of new milk. Buttermilk may be used instead of new milk once a day either at breakfast or dinner if the Surgeon approve of the change: the equivalents to be for every half pint of new milk one pint of buttermilk.

The above dietary scale is now in use in all the County and Borough Prisons of Ireland.

Owing to the failure of the potato crop in many districts of the country in 1872, we, having obtained the sanction of the Lord Lieutenant, issued the following circular authorizing an alternative diet in lieu of potatoes in districts where that esculent was scarce or of inferior quality.

"In consequence of numerous representations having been made to us respecting the difficulty of supplying a substitute for potatoes in the

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Dietary.

Gaol Dietary, owing to the failure of that esculent, we have obtained the opinion and advice of the two existing members of the Medical Committee appointed by the Lord Lieutenant in 1868 to inquire into the question of dietary in the county and borough gaols in Ireland, and they have recommended the use of good bread on three days in each week in lieu of potatoes, to be taken with vegetable soup made according to the form laid down in Circular No. 235, with the addition of pea meal or bruised peas; and His Excellency having approved of this alternative dietary for gaols in districts where potatoes are scarce or of inferior quality, we have to request that you will give directions for its use accordingly."

The above is now the only scale of dietary which can be legally used in the county and borough gaols of Ireland.

The cost of the diet supplied to prisoners of all classes in the Irish prisons, including ordinary diet, extra diet, and hospital diet, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873, was as follows:—

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Ordinary diet,	£14,261	£15,320	£17,998
Extra diet ordered by medical officers to persons not in hospital,	258	338	344
Hospital diet,	928	914	900
Extra diet to lunatics,	2	2	1
Do. to sane criminal prisoners appointed as keepers over them,	1	1	1
	£15,450	£16,575	£19,247
Average number of all classes in custody during the year,	2,318	2,276	2,638
Average cost of each prisoner for diet, extra diet, and hospital diet,	£6 13s.	£7	£7

The average cost of ordinary diet per head per annum was £6 8s. in 1869, £6 10s. 7d. in 1870, £6 11s. 2d. in 1871, £6 14s. 4d. in 1872, and £7 2s. 10d. in 1873, varying in the different gaols from £4 15s. to £8 10s. 11d. Although the improved dietary scale has caused some slight addition to the expense of the maintenance of prisoners, yet since its introduction the health of the prisoners has been more satisfactory, and in most gaols the medical officers do not consider it now necessary to order extra diet for prisoners not in hospital, which was formerly a large item of expenditure in all gaols. The cost of extra diet given in 1870 was £203 16s. 2d., or less by £44. than in 1869; in 1871 this item amounted to £258, in 1872 to £338, and in 1873 to £344.

*Health of
prisoners.*

HEALTH.

The health of the prisoners confined in the gaols in 1873 is stated to have been generally satisfactory, and the prisons were for the most part free from epidemic diseases; in a few gaols, however, some cases of typhoid fever occurred, more particularly in that at Ennis. Twenty-four deaths are recorded in 1873, of which 3 were of persons executed, and two deaths were by suicide. The mortality in 1873 was 1 in every 1,527 prisoners.

DEATHS.

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Years.	Total confined in Gaols:	Daily Average (exclusive of Debtors).	No. of Deaths.
1850 . . .	115,871	11,696	578, or 1 in 200
1851 . . .	113,554	10,746	494, or 1 in 233
1852 . . .	92,638	8,378	213, or 1 in 435
1853 . . .	83,805	6,841	137, or 1 in 534
1854 . . .	73,733	5,704.1	102, or 1 in 723
1855 . . .	54,531	4,418.3	98, or 1 in 556
1856 . . .	48,069	3,580.6	61, or 1 in 788
1857 . . .	43,858	3,273.4	61, or 1 in 719
1858 . . .	37,997	2,894.57	38, or 1 in 1,000
1859 . . .	35,695	2,605.38	65, or 1 in 549
1860 . . .	33,906	2,523.80	48, or 1 in 706
1861 . . .	33,471	2,631.26	61, or 1 in 549
1862 . . .	36,180	2,895.92	66, or 1 in 548
1863 . . .	38,183	3,029.74	80, or 1 in 477
1864 . . .	36,807	2,843.3	65, or 1 in 566
1865 . . .	36,262	2,718.8	68, or 1 in 532
1866 . . .	32,386	2,559.4	65, or 1 in 498
1867 . . .	33,034	2,540.63	42, or 1 in 787
1868 . . .	32,690	2,150.63	32, or 1 in 1000
1869 . . .	32,092	2,123.62	19, or 1 in 1715
1870 . . .	35,192	2,277.17	23, or 1 in 1526
1871 . . .	33,986	2,224.83	19, or 1 in 1783
1872 . . .	32,943	2,268.74	14, or 1 in 2353
1873 . . .	36,662	2,598	*24, or 1 in 1527

* Includes 2 executed and 2 suicides.

Amounts repaid by the Treasury to the several Counties and Boroughs for the Food, Clothing, Bedding, and Fuel of Prisoners sentenced at the Assizes and Quarter Sessions for Felony or Misdemeanor, or any Criminal Charge triable at the Assizes and Quarter Sessions, or who had been summarily convicted under Acts 13 & 14 Vic., cap. 37, 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 92, sec. 6, and 18 & 19 Vic., cap. 126, for the years ending 31st December, 1872 and 1873.

Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.		Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.	
	1872.	1873.		1872.	1873.
Ashlin, . . .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Limerick County, .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh, . . .	696 3 6	798 9 5	" City, . . .	107 7 11	217 10 10
Carlow, . . .	147 0 10	138 1 3	Londonerry, . . .	189 17 8	94 8 5
Cavan, . . .	70 7 9	48 16 3	Longford, . . .	127 5 5	162 0 6
Clare, . . .	102 2 5	79 18 10	Louth, . . .	24 10 8	61 9 0
Cork County, . .	106 14 8	95 18 7	Mayo, . . .	79 15 8	128 11 10
" City, . . .	492 8 0	495 17 2	Meath, . . .	181 14 8	161 0 8
Down, . . .	400 14 8	318 4 8	Monaghan, . . .	74 13 2	72 16 9
Dublin County, .	90 13 9	64 12 1	Queen's County, .	176 5 3	87 1 3
" City, . . .	140 7 1	139 4 10	Roscommon, . . .	83 13 9	83 15 4
Galway County, .	45 1 3	27 1 5	Sligo, . . .	72 7 4	129 12 5
" Town, . . .	194 1 2	301 2 7	Tipperary, N.H., .	35 0 3	27 18 5
Kildare, . . .	1,136 1 7	1,423 12 19	Tipperary, S.H., .	171 2 5	130 16 4
Kilkenny County, .	65 4 7	51 1 3	Tyreone, . . .	267 12 10	314 16 2
" City, . . .	162 18 8	85 13 1	Waterford County, .	102 19 9	167 11 10
Lancaster, . . .	48 3 8	55 13 10	" City, . . .	146 2 11	105 17 2
Limerick County, .	268 1 9	149 2 4	Westmeath, . . .	72 17 2	75 1 3
" City, . . .	185 19 10	332 2 1	Wexford, . . .	98 0 0	87 1 3
Lisburn, . . .	82 7 1	87 17 6	Wicklow, . . .	160 13 9	148 6 11
Londonderry, . .	19 11 9	64 9 10	Total, . . .	179 9 11	184 8 7
Longford, . . .	77 1 6	118 13 9			
Louth, . . .	67 13 10	48 8 3			

The following table shows the amounts advanced by the Ex-

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Sums due by counties to Exchequer, advanced for building purposes.

chequer for the improvement of gaol buildings since April, 1861, repayable, interest free, in twenty half-yearly instalments:—

1st April, 1861. Balance due to Exchequer by counties for alterations in gaols and bridewells, £38,375 18s. 8d.

			£	s.	d.
Advanced in year	1861-'62,	.	11,000	0	0
"	" 1862-'63,	.	900	0	0
"	" 1863-'64,	.	5,000	0	0
"	" 1864-'65,	.	16,476	0	0
"	" 1865-'66,	.	10,200	0	0
"	" 1866-'67,	.	4,329	10	0
"	" 1867-'68,	.	2,900	10	0
"	" 1868-'69,	.	3,000	0	0
"	" 1869-'70,	.	2,350	0	0
"	" 1870-'71,	.	500	0	0
"	" 1871-'72,	.	NIL		
"	" 1872-'73,	.	NIL		
"	" 1873-'74,	.	6,000	0	0
31st March, 1869.	Balance due by counties,		33,085	15	11
"	1870.	"	29,660	11	3
"	1871.	"	22,073	0	3
"	1872.	"	18,329	3	5
"	1873.	"	13,476	1	3
"	1874.	"	16,774	5	3

Gaols.

GAOLS.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED IN 1873.

Antrim.—Twenty-six cells fitted up in D basement, and a staircase erected leading up into D wing.

Cavan.—Sewerage cleaned.

Cork County.—Reception baths and punishment cells provided, and a visiting room for male prisoners made.

Cork City.—Separation booths provided in one of the female yards.

Dublin City, Richmond Bridewell.—A new wicket iron-sheeted gate erected in place of wooden one leading from treadmill to insulating area.

Kilkenny, County and City.—A passage made from female prison to hospital, and also a passage into laundry from female wing.

King's County.—New slated roofs on towers at gate; new photograph gallery built.

Limerick City.—New check-gates erected to improve ventilation to male corridors and to the kitchen.

Mayo.—A fumigating house erected in female prison; new stone-breaking sheds erected; screens in chapel put up; church improved; chimney flues altered and flagging recut.

Roscommon.—Stone-yard shed divided into 18 compartments by brick partitions, and wash-house also divided into compartments; eave shoots to hospital.

Tipperary, Nenagh.—No. 4 section altered, boarded, and gas introduced into Nos. 3 and 4 of male prison and No. 2 female prison.

Tipperary, Clonmel.—New baths put up in male and female hospitals.

BRIDEWELLS.

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Bridewells.

IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED IN 1873.

Clare.—New pump in Tulla bridewell.
Donegal.—Sewerage improved at Letterkenny bridewell.
Fermanagh.—Newtownbutler bridewell generally repaired,
rough casting, coping, and painting.
Galway County.—Security of Ballinasloe bridewell improved.
King's County.—A new pump at Parsonstown bridewell.
Mayo.—Ballinrobe and Westport bridewells repaired.
Sligo.—Additional accommodation provided for females at
Ballymote bridewell.

NO. OF PERSONS CONFINED IN BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	No. of Persons confined.	Years.	No. of Persons confined.
1850	68,899	1862	22,064
1851	85,080	1863	21,053
1852	69,860	1864	20,563
1853	58,563	1865	20,556
1854	48,356	1866	18,447
1855	38,002	1867	16,964
1856	33,534	1868	14,137
1857	31,504	1869	13,510
1858	27,424	1870	15,801
1859	25,298	1871	10,283
1860	22,421	1872	7,823
1861	20,166	1873	5,732

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1849	10,634	4	10				
1850	8,173	13	1	decrease,	1850	2,460	11 9
1851	7,399	16	0	decrease,	1851	773	17 1
1852	6,589	6	6	decrease,	1852	810	9 6
1853	6,109	9	10½	decrease,	1853	479	16 7½
1854	6,133	7	1½	increase,	1854	23	17 2½
1855	5,644	11	0	decrease,	1855	488	16 1½
1856	6,342	7	4½	increase,	1856	697	16 4½
1857	6,165	12	10½	decrease,	1857	176	14 5½
1858	5,970	7	7	decrease,	1858	195	5 3½
1859	5,681	18	6½	decrease,	1859	288	9 0½
1860	6,018	1	11½	increase,	1860	336	3 0½
1861	6,198	1	10	increase,	1861	179	19 10½
1862	6,219	15	0½	increase,	1862	21	13 2½
1863	6,142	18	7½	decrease,	1863	76	16 5½
1864	6,141	6	5½	decrease,	1864	1	12 2½
1865	6,417	0	8½	increase,	1865	275	14 3½
1866	6,364	18	9	decrease,	1866	52	1 11½
1867	6,521	8	11½	increase,	1867	156	10 2½
1868	6,323	11	4½	increase,	1868	2	2 5
1869	6,377	16	10½	decrease,	1869	145	14 8½
1870	6,289	14	6½	decrease,	1870	88	2 4½
1871	5,995	13	0	decrease,	1871	294	1 6½
1872	5,830	7	9½	decrease,	1872	165	5 2½
1873	5,939	10	7½	increase,	1873	109	2 9½

Expenditure for
maintenance of
bridewells last
25 years.

We observe from the foregoing tables that there is a decrease of 2,091 in the number of persons committed to bridewells in 1873 as compared with 1872, and of 83,167 as compared with 1850, but the expenditure has not decreased in the same ratio, and notwithstanding that some bridewells have lately been closed, and that there is a decrease in 1873 in the number of prisoners committed

A gradual
diminution in
the number of
prisoners
committed to
bridewells.

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to them as compared with 1872, yet the expenditure in 1873 exceeded that of 1872 by £109 2s. 9d.

As facilities of communication with county gaols become greater, more of these for the most part, badly constructed minor prisons should be abolished, provided always that magistrates and Boards of Superintendence avail themselves of the advantages which railways afford for the transmission of prisoners.

Many now
unnecessary
and without
appliances.

The majority of the bridewells are destitute of the legal requirements of a prison and of the necessary appliances for the safe keeping of prisoners, hence it is impossible that all the provisions of the Statutes relating to bridewells can be carried out.

The salaries of bridewell-keepers are, in the aggregate, a very heavy tax on the county rates; although in many counties they are quite inadequate for the maintenance of officers holding responsible situations, who consequently are often compelled to obtain other employments in order to maintain themselves and their families.

Salaries of
keepers.

The salaries of these officers in 1873 amounted to £3,325 5s. 3½d., or more than one-half of all the other charges connected with the maintenance of these establishments. By the 18th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, a female officer is required in all cases to attend the prisoners of that sex; but there is no obligation that such officers shall be appointed to bridewells, and it sometimes has occurred that the bridewell keeper is not a married man.

The salaries paid to the keepers of 67 bridewells do not exceed £80 a year in each. In 10 they are only £20. In 20 but £15 a year, and in 6 only £10 a year; yet the keeper has sometimes the custody of prisoners committed for murder and other grave offences.

Bridewell
Keeper cannot
fulfil statutable
requirements.

Bridewell districts generally embrace large tracts of country, and Petty Sessions Courts are not unfrequently held at a distance of ten and fifteen miles from the bridewell to which prisoners on remand are sent by the justices, yet the 25th sec. of the Act 14 & 15 Vic., cap. 93, directs that "in case of adjournments or remands the keeper shall bring the prisoner at the time and place fixed by the warrant for that purpose before such justices as shall be there." As has already been observed, the keeper is generally the only officer of the bridewell, and as other prisoners may be in his charge, he cannot leave his prison, it is therefore impossible that he could comply with the requirements of the Act.

In the majority of country districts in Ireland Petty Sessions Courts are held fortnightly, in many only once in the month, and sometimes from the failure of attendance of magistrates further adjournments are made. Hence hardships sometimes occur to persons charged with offences of a very trifling nature from their frequent removal, on remand, to and from the Petty Sessions Courts and Bridewells.

At page 45 in the report of the Inspectors-General for 1866, a lengthened statement is given of the defects of the present system of bridewells in Ireland—a class of prisons which do not exist in any other part of the United Kingdom or on the Continent—

we therefore again desire to express a hope that the Legislature will before long take the subject of these minor gaols into its consideration, with a view to reducing their number and the expense which they entail on the different counties. Although Bridewells are almost indispensable in some large and straggling districts, where the means of locomotion are difficult, yet we are of opinion that there are numbers that could be closed with much advantage to the public.*

Incidentals attending the maintenance of bridewells, such as rent, stationery, &c., cost £981 12s. 0½d. in 1873, and £1,129 18s. 6d. in 1872. Fuel, light, and bedding in 1873 amounted to £1,236 13s.; and the food for prisoners to £396 0s. 3½d. In 1872 these two items amounted respectively to £1,112 0s. 4d. and to £403 0s. 6d.

EXPENDITURE IN THE GAOLS.

Years.	£	s.	d.		Years.	£	s.	d.	Table showing expenditure for maintenance of gaols last 24 years.
1849 .	128,630	12	0		1830 .	26,667	5	1	
1850 .	102,963	6	11	decrease,	1831 .	7,480	12	9	
1851 .	90,482	14	2	decrease,	1832 .	8,614	7	9	
1852 .	86,858	6	5	decrease,	1833 .	202	5	10	
1853 .	86,666	0	7	decrease,	1834 .	3,325	18	7	
1854 .	89,991	19	2	increase,	1835 .	7,255	17	11	
1855 .	82,736	1	3	decrease,	1836 .	2,567	13	5	
1856 .	80,169	7	10	decrease,	1837 .	3,112	1	6	
1857 .	77,096	6	4	decrease,	1838 .	3,223	1	5	
1858 .	73,834	4	11	decrease,	1839 .	1,667	6	5	
1859 .	72,166	18	6	decrease,	1840 .	3,339	17	2	
1860 .	75,508	15	8	increase,	1841 .	2,207	19	9	
1861 .	77,714	15	5	increase,	1842 .	6,514	5	5½	
1862 .	84,229	0	10½	increase,	1843 .	1,118	12	9	
1863 .	83,110	8	1½	decrease,	1844 .	2,744	6	0½	
1864 .	80,366	2	1	decrease,	1845 .	707	2	11½	
1865 .	79,658	19	1½	decrease,	1846 .	4,383	14	4½	
1866 .	84,042	13	6½	increase,	1847 .	3,068	11	5½	
1867 .	87,101	5	1	increase,	1848 .	3,397	12	5	
1868 .	83,703	12	8	decrease,	1849 .	3,469	17	10½	
1869 .	80,243	14	9½	decrease,	1850 .	1,636	10	6½	
1870 .	81,870	5	4	increase,	1851 .	894	19	0	
1871 .	82,695	4	4½	increase,	1852 .	4,375	10	10½	
1872 .	88,070	15	3	increase,	1853 .	7,874	16	5	
1873 .	96,945	11	8	increase,					
Net expenditure in 1872, deducting profit on works,						85,062	19	11	
Do. do. in 1873,						92,269	9	11	
Increase in 1873,						7,206	10	0	
Total cost of each Prisoner in 1872, .						35	15	10	
Do. do. 1873, .						34	14	3	
Cost of ordinary diet for each Prisoner in 1872,						6	16	4	
Do. do. 1873,						7	2	10	

Although the average annual cost of each prisoner was less by £1 1s. 7d. in 1873 than in 1872, yet the net expenditure of our gaols increased in 1873 as compared with the previous year by £7,206 10s.; in 1872, this increase in expenditure may be explained by the fact that the daily average number in custody increased by 282 in 1873 over the number in 1872. In 1870 the average annual cost of a prisoner in the county and borough gaols was £33 9s. 10d.,

* See Appendix No. II.

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Increase in the average cost of each prisoner in 1873.

and has been since then yearly increased until in 1873 it amounted to £34 14s. 3d.; so long, however, as the present system of maintaining large and unoccupied buildings lasts, there can be little hope of reducing the present lavish expenditure in the gaols. In some gaols the number of prisoners is so small that no industrial labour can be carried on in them, as the time of the inmates is chiefly occupied in maintaining cleanliness and order, and in some instances the officers outnumber the prisoners.

The average annual cost of each prisoner lodged in the county gaol at Carrick-on-Shannon, in 1871, was £81 11s. 4d., in 1872 £67 17s. 11d., and in 1873 £71 8s. 3d.; in Carlow, £77 17s. 6d. in 1871, £74 9s. in 1872, and £79 11s. 2d. in 1873. In 1872, in 18 gaols it ranged from £81 to £51, and in 20 gaols from £50 to £37, and in 1 gaol only was the average annual cost per prisoner less than £20. In 1873 the average annual cost of each prisoner ranged from £81 18s. 8d. to £53 in 12 gaols, from £50 to £33 in 19 gaols, and in 6 gaols between £30 and £21, and in 1 less than £20—viz., in Belfast, where the annual average cost per prisoner was £16 2s. 1d.

Staff charges in 1872 and 1873.

The salaries and allowance alone to officers who form the staff of the county and borough prisons of Ireland amounted in 1873 to £45,923 7s. 10d., being an average annual cost of £17 5s. 6d. for each prisoner of all classes in custody throughout the year. In 1872 this charge amounted to £44,298 9s. 2d., being an average of £18 12s.; the average daily number of prisoners in custody during that year was 282 less than in 1873, still the staff charges in 1873 per head are little less than in 1872. The actual increase in the cost of the several prison staffs in 1873 was £1,714 over that of 1872.

The lowest average cost per head of prisoners per annum for staff charges in 1873 was in Antrim county gaol, where it amounted to £6 0s. 5d., whereas in the county Meath it was £45 1s. 10d., in Carlow gaol £45 0s. 3d., and in Leitrim gaol £42 5s. 10d. Thus the average staff charges in the latter prisons was more than seven times higher than in Belfast gaol.

Staff charges frequently excessive.

Having regard to the foregoing facts we would again urge upon the Executive the importance of introducing a reform in our Prison Laws, and we lament the postponement of this all-important question from year to year. So long as the long-expected legislation on this point is deferred little improvement can be expected in the organization of our gaols, as local authorities are naturally reluctant to enter into an expenditure which might become unnecessary by future legislation. We fear also that so long as the question is deferred the expenditure in the gaols will increase rather than diminish, owing to the general rise throughout the country of all necessities of life.

COST OF STAFF IN EACH PRISON IN 1873.

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Table showing the discrepancies in the cost of the staff rate in the several prisons in 1873.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Cost of Officers, 1873.	Average Daily No. of Prisoners.	Rate per Head of Staff Charges.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim,	2,294 8 1	381	6 0 5
Armagh,	1,018 17 6	54	18 17 4
Carlow,	810 2 10	18	45 0 3
Cavan,	912 10 2	39	23 13 1
Clare,	1,019 18 3	37	27 11 3
Cork, County,	1,961 8 1	191	10 5 4
" City,	1,564 3 6	141	11 1 10
Donegal,	1,014 1 2	33	30 14 6
Down,	1,049 2 7	57	18 8 1
Dublin County,	1,824 9 1	107	17 1 0
Dublin City:—			
Richmond Bridewell,	3,177 14 4	264	12 0 9
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	2,140 8 4	164	13 1 0
Fermanagh,	728 14 6	22	33 2 5
Galway, County and Town,	1,348 14 7	59	21 3 4
Kerry,	1,276 12 10	55	23 4 3
Kildare,	1,420 9 3	94	15 2 2
Kilkenny, County and City,	1,212 10 5	39	31 1 9
King's County,	934 0 2	50	18 13 7
Leitrim,	845 17 0	20	42 5 10
Limerick, County,	1,352 15 4	58	21 12 0
" City,	791 7 1	64	12 7 0
Londonderry,	1,147 6 11	60	19 2 5
Longford,	955 12 0	24	39 12 2
Louth, Dundalk,	897 17 4	53	16 18 10
Drogheda Town,	370 2 6	18	20 11 3
Mayo,	1,251 0 6	50	25 0 8
Meath,	1,217 10 6	27	45 1 10
Monaghan,	804 10 2	30	26 16 4
Queen's County,	884 1 0	22	40 3 8
Roscommon,	898 14 0	32	28 1 8
Sligo,	950 15 7	30	32 13 10
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1,157 10 3	46	25 3 4
" Clonmel,	1,558 0 10	84	18 10 11
Tyrone,	1,022 0 10	56	18 5 0
Waterford, County and City,	1,321 17 9	63	20 6 9
Westmeath,	1,037 3 11	35	29 12 8
Wexford,	1,094 0 4	38	28 15 9
Wicklow,	895 18 4	41	20 2 10
TOTAL,	45,922 7 10	2,658	17 5 6

By the foregoing table it will be seen that the average daily number of prisoners in custody in all the county and borough gaols of Ireland amounted in 1873 to 2,658, or an average of 70 prisoners in each gaol; yet for these few prisoners 38 gaols, with large establishments and expensive staffs, are still maintained at a cost for staffs alone of £45,922 7s. per annum. In 1851, when the daily average number of prisoners was 10,746, the cost of officers was £40,024, or nearly £6,000 less than in 1873, although the average daily number of prisoners in 1873 was only one-fourth of the number in 1851.

The following table shows the average gross and net cost of each prisoner confined in county gaols during the last nine years, and the small amount of remunerative labour obtained from them:—

Table showing the small amount of remunerative labour by prisoners from the above causes.

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Years.	Average Number of Prisoners in Custody.	Average Gross Cost of each Prisoner Annually.	Average Value of Work obtained from Prisoners.	Average Net Cost of each Prisoner Annually.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1862, .	3,034	27 15 2	0 16 7	26 18 7
1863, .	3,179	26 2 10	0 15 10	25 7 0
1864, .	2,974	27 0 6	0 16 2	26 4 4
1865, .	2,840	28 2 0	0 17 10	27 4 2
1866, .	2,646	31 15 0	0 17 9	30 17 3
1867, .	2,658	32 15 5	1 0 2	31 15 2
1868, .	2,223	37 13 5	1 2 0	36 11 1
1869, .	2,306	36 7 6	1 3 6	35 4 1
1870, .	2,361	34 13 6	1 3 8	33 9 10
1871, .	2,318	35 13 6	1 5 3	34 8 2
1872, .	2,376	37 1 4	1 5 5	35 15 9
1873, .	2,658	36 9 5	1 7 9	34 14 3

Punishments unequal.

From the defects in the present gaol buildings punishment and discipline cannot be uniformly carried out, and in some instances the sentence pronounced by the Judge cannot be enforced. These remarks apply especially to the prisons in the west of Ireland; but in some gaols in the other parts of this kingdom the separate system is strictly enforced, and discipline is thoroughly maintained, as will be seen on reference to the separate reports on each prison in Appendix.

Prisoners under long sentences should be removed to central depot.

We now repeat the suggestions which we made in our reports for several years, namely, that prisoners under long sentences should be removed to a central depot—(as in Scotland)—under Government management, in which the sentence of the Judge would be carried out under strict supervision and with uniform treatment and punishment according to such sentence, equal opportunities being afforded to all for reformation, care being taken that unconvicted prisoners shall always have the fullest opportunities and facilities for consulting with their legal advisers, and preparing for their defence.

Minor prisons should be licensed according to their capabilities.

Some of the existing prisons might be rendered serviceable according to their capabilities, with a limited staff for short sentences of imprisonment, while minor prisons in other centres of population would be sufficient, in which drunkards and persons guilty of trifling offences would be confined, as well as prisoners on remand, for a limited time only. Such arrangements would be required in order to save the expense of conveyance of prisoners to a distance, and to spare the accused from the hardships which sometimes attend their safe keeping.

Increased powers required by the Executive, and a uniform code of rules established.

We consider that each class of prisons should have a sufficient staff and a uniform code of rules, so as to insure similar treatment in all.

A copy of the proceedings of Boards of Superintendence should be transmitted after each meeting to the Prisons Office, in order that the Inspectors-General may be conversant with the proceedings of the Board.

Increased powers are required by the Executive with regard to the removal of the prison officers for misconduct.

The office of local inspector of county and borough gaols should be abolished, and district inspectors appointed by the Executive to perform their duties. By this arrangement a considerable saving would ultimately accrue, and the duties would be more efficiently discharged. The local inspector has important duties assigned to him, which sometimes bring him into collision with the Board of Superintendence, yet the Board has, under the statute, absolute power to dismiss him, so that a conscientious local inspector is placed in great difficulty when acting in opposition to the Board, the Executive have little power to sustain him; hence the public service frequently suffers. We therefore consider that district inspectors should be appointed by, and hold office at, the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant.

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The office of local inspector should be abolished and district inspectors appointed.

In Scotland a central prison is established in Perth, the cost of which, under the Act 23 & 24 Vic., cap. 105, sec. 54, is defrayed by moneys voted by Parliament, and there is reason to believe that the Treasury allowance for the support of certain classes of convicted prisoners in Ireland, as well as 1s. per day now paid from the Consolidated Fund for military, naval, and revenue offenders in county gaols, together with the product of the labour of the prisoners judiciously employed, would more than reimburse the Exchequer for the cost of their maintenance, while the saving to the ratepayers and the country generally would be very considerable.

The average number of offenders in custody on the 1st July in each year, from 1862 to 1870, is shown in the following tables, distinguishing prisoners sentenced to hard labour from those not so sentenced:—

The 1st July in each year has been selected, because it is found that the gaol population is then generally highest.

Table showing the average length of sentences.

SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For 3 years and above 2,	2	1	3
„ 2 „ „ 18 months,	75	13	88
„ 18 months „ 12 „	61	9	70
„ 12 „ „ 9 „	176	53	229
„ 9 „ „ 6 „	45	9	55
Total sentences above 6 months,	260	85	445
For 6 months and above 3,	204	81	285
Total sentences above 3 months,	564	166	730

NOT SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For 3 years and above 2,	1	1	2
„ 2 „ „ 18 months,	3	1	4
„ 18 months „ 12 „	2	1	3
„ 12 „ „ 9 „	17	6	23
„ 9 „ „ 6 „	8	3	11
Total sentences above 6 months,	31	12	43
For 6 months and above 3,	47	30	77
Total sentences above 3 months,	78	42	120

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It thus appears that the average annual number of offenders sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for periods exceeding six months during the nine years previous to 1870, was 360 males and 85 females. If those under sentence of six months and above three were added, the number would be increased by 204 males and 81 females. Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour for above six months averaged 31 males and 12 females, besides 47 males and 30 females sentenced for six, four, and above three months. We also annex a table showing the average numbers in custody on July 1, 1872 and 1873, under sentences for periods longer than 3 months.

Average on the 1st July, 1872 and 1873: there were in custody—

SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For 3 years and above 2,	3	—	3
„ 2 „ „ 18 months,	62	8	70
„ 18 months „ 12 „	62	3	65
„ 12 „ „ 9 „	173	41	214
„ 9 „ „ 6 „	60	11	71
Total sentences above 6 months,	360	69	429
For 6 months and above 3,	271	53	324
Total sentences above 3 months,	631	116	747

NOT SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
For 3 years and above 2,	2	1	3
„ 2 „ „ 18 months,	5	1	6
„ 18 months „ 12 „	1	1	2
„ 12 „ „ 9 „	14	10	24
„ 9 „ „ 6 „	8	2	10
Total sentences above 6 months,	30	15	45
For 6 months and above 3,	41	27	68
Total sentences above 3 months,	71	42	113

This report will be found to contain several of the observations which we have brought under the notice of the Executive in former years, but as many of the defects affecting the discipline and management of the gaols still exist, we have felt it our duty to again draw attention to the subject, in the hope that by so doing remedial measure will be laid before Parliament.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, } *Inspectors-General*
CHARLES F. BOURKE, } *of Prisons.*

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COUNTY AND BOROUGH GALES.	CONVICTED																	
	At Assizes and Quarter Sessions.		Criminal Lunatics.	Summarily.				Under Revenue Laws.		Under Poor Law Act.		By Court-Martial.		Discharge.	Under Vagrancy Act.		Drunkards.	
				Offenders under Larceny Act.		Misdemeanants.												
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	67	19	1		133	97	1,769	1,309	6	1	12		6	20	29	18	459	428
Armagh,	26	8			23	14	124	52	1		1		4	1	7	1	88	56
Carlow,	6	8			14	8	49	17	3		1	4	5	1	47	3	41	18
Cavan,	27	4			4	5	123	5	3	3			16	9		1	147	76
Clare,	17	6			6	9	69	32	10	6			9		2	10	45	20
Cork County,	59	18	3		65	42	303	123			33	18	98	1	17	9	100	116
" City,	61	38			80	57	481	542	1	1			1	13	9	15	548	743
Donegal,	20	1	1		9	2	95	10	36	5	3		46	1	3	2	43	12
Down,	21	7	1		19	17	132	59		2	1		22	5	3		42	38
Dublin County,	45	11			34	14	409	239	4	1				6	4	8	157	108
Dublin City: Richmond B.,	390				390		2,084				16		20	39	21		843	
Grangegorman P.,		107		2		70		2,848								80		870
Fermanagh,	47	6		1	14	7	51	21					3		1		59	30
Galway,	*39	9	1		10	12	153	34	3	2	4	6	1		1	1	38	16
" City,	†21	8			4	6	57	62		1	1	2	4	1	6	19	62	120
Kerry,	38	3			21	10	220	38	1		10	2	1	3			183	89
Kildare,	57	17	1		48	16	149	232			5		2	15	2	1	70	122
Kilkenny,	*17	6			2	3	45	15	1				1	1			17	4
" City,	†4	3			9	7	31	11					6	3	2	4	31	44
King's,	11	2			7	2	51	10			2		30	4	1	1	37	16
Leitrim,	16	3	1		5	6	83	6			4	7	3	4	11	2	43	18
Limerick County,	48	14			18	13	145	39			18	9	18		6	1	54	14
" City,	22	7			32	8	223	83					24		1	4	433	158
Londonderry,	48	7	1		32	22	170	70	2				3	3	5	3	261	343
Longford,	28				8	3	104	32			2			3	23		115	35
Louth,	12	5			24	19	87	39	1		1		24	21	1	2	61	66
Drogheda Town,	5	2			17	3	34	41					14	4	3	3	108	59
Mayo,	113	19		1	17	6	146	47	5	1					3		77	29
Meath,	14	1	1		6		62	4			4	12		3	74	5	43	9
Monaghan,	29	4		1	14	10	44	20	1		19	1	6	1			63	63
Queen's,	33	4	1		9	7	71	7			3	1		3	4		35	6
Roscommon,	33				4	3	60	29			4	3					73	25
Sligo,	12				2	2	95	27	1	1		1	1	5	4	4	61	27
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	52	3	1		24	5	74	23			1	9		14	3	11	118	56
" S. Rid.,	45	10			36	23	226	113			8	7	7	8	4	11	284	118
Tyrone,	35	9			23	12	107	22	3	4			17	5	4	26	109	61
" City,	*21	6			9	7	37	15	1				2		2		28	11
Waterford,	†7	2			17	34	110	57		1	3		4	7	4	4	228	193
Westmeath,	12	2			18	6	79	12			16	2	10	1	26	3	69	43
Wexford,	20	8		1	22	8	71	19	1		2	5		3	4		80	6
Wicklow,	19	3			17	12	88	14			17	8	20	1	14	4	68	9
Total Males,	1,844		12		1,989		8,617		83		189		443	177	375		3,428	
Total Females,		387		7		597		6,441		29		94			240			4,321
Total M. and F.,	1,961		19		1,836		14,958		112		283		680		615		9,774	

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

and Borough Gaols during the year 1873, by Classes of Offences.

NOT CONVICTED.										Untried Prisoners in Custody on 31st Dec., 1873.		TOTAL.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	
TOTAL.		Acquitted.		No Bill or no Prosecution.		For Further Examination, Remanded, and Discharged.		TOTAL.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
2,031	1,933	2	4	5	2	209	101	223	107	29	0	2,783	2,073	4,856	Antrim.
280	131	2	1	1	3	87	8	40	10	2	0	322	141	463	Armagh.
171	50	3	0	0	0	23	7	20	7	3	0	200	57	257	Carlow.
222	99	6	1	1	2	21	5	28	8	0	0	250	107	357	Cavan.
153	89	4	2	1	1	50	19	53	22	8	2	221	113	334	Clare.
730	321	17	4	9	0	53	4	71	8	14	4	880	333	1,213	Cork County
1,142	1,403	15	13	7	2	149	57	168	72	6	3	1,317	1,473	2,793	City.
249	33	5	4	1	0	7	1	18	0	2	0	271	42	313	Donegal.
223	143	1	0	3	5	30	6	34	11	2	1	284	150	434	Down.
252	421	4	5	10	0	95	26	109	31	11	4	779	466	1,245	Dublin County.
3,709	3,982	128	64	59	19	406	159	590	243	31	22	4,390	4,245	8,630	Dublin City:
168	74	1	1	0	0	14	3	15	4	3	1	184	79	263	Richmond B.
223	87	14	3	2	2	25	1	42	3	6	0	251	83	334	Grangegorman P.
156	189	1	0	2	0	43	6	40	6	1	1	203	196	399	Fermanagh.
454	140	0	1	0	2	27	5	41	8	7	4	502	152	654	Galway.
344	367	16	3	4	1	74	13	93	17	18	0	454	390	844	Kerry.
84	27	0	0	6	1	18	4	24	0	3	0	111	32	143	Kildare.
106	71	0	0	1	0	24	4	24	5	0	0	130	70	200	Kilkenny.
146	27	0	0	1	0	10	2	17	2	3	2	169	31	199	King's.
170	34	3	2	2	0	14	3	19	3	1	0	190	37	227	Lestrin.
208	82	64	2	4	2	37	1	105	0	23	1	430	86	516	Limerick County.
710	280	0	0	4	5	85	13	99	20	5	3	799	303	1,102	City.
513	443	0	3	1	1	40	5	47	9	10	1	570	458	1,028	Londonerry.
238	70	6	1	2	0	23	2	30	3	19	0	327	73	400	Longford.
223	181	1	0	2	18	18	12	15	5	0	0	240	140	380	Louth.
148	83	1	0	1	30	3	32	3	2	1	0	210	99	309	Drogheda Town.
341	123	64	14	33	6	41	8	186	28	7	2	546	163	709	Mayo.
299	31	4	1	1	1	27	1	39	3	7	1	345	35	380	Meath.
171	99	4	0	0	0	16	4	20	4	7	1	189	104	293	Monaghan.
154	23	14	0	28	4	32	1	74	5	18	3	246	38	279	Queen's.
194	60	3	0	1	1	11	2	15	3	7	2	216	65	281	Roscommon.
180	64	8	0	9	0	35	6	59	6	21	3	259	79	338	Sligo.
290	74	10	2	3	0	15	5	29	7	15	0	333	81	414	Tipperary, N. P.
320	279	5	0	0	0	47	7	62	7	15	3	687	299	976	" S. H.
292	120	2	1	7	1	17	4	26	6	3	3	331	133	460	Tyrone.
100	30	3	0	3	0	10	3	16	3	2	0	118	43	160	Waterford.
336	223	4	1	2	19	5	23	8	1	1	0	410	292	702	Westmeath.
230	74	0	0	6	0	27	7	33	7	8	2	271	83	354	Wexford.
208	47	2	0	1	1	23	4	28	5	4	2	233	54	287	Wicklow.
340	40	23	4	10	2	8	4	41	16	10	0	306	59	365	
13,028	12,116	464	181	224	68	1,850	534	2,577	733	350	86	20,909	12,235	33,144	Total Males.
12,116	13,028	181	68	68	22	534	733	733	86	86	0	12,235	13,028	25,263	Total Females.
30,148	25,144	645	249	292	90	2,423	1,267	3,310	819	436	86	33,144	25,263	58,407	Total M. and F.

TABLE II.—NUMBER of INDIVIDUALS committed in 1873; Number of them who were undergone One, Two, Three, &c., &c., Commitments from

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Individuals Committed in 1873.		Number of them, who had never been in Prison before 1873.		NUMBER OF THOSE WHO							
					Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . .	1,928	892	1,041	365	938	291	294	72	158	65	99	67
Armagh, . . .	292	113	232	74	226	59	17	13	10	6	7	3
Carlow, . . .	194	44	169	33	168	33	7	2	6	1	4	1
Cavan, . . .	277	56	233	39	206	37	26	3	14	3	7	3
Clare, . . .	180	69	120	47	107	37	26	12	12	5	2	2
Cork County, . .	804	277	644	139	601	134	88	43	31	17	29	13
" City, . . .	1,088	912	664	508	429	871	283	148	134	106	88	55
Donegal, . . .	232	83	161	20	145	16	48	7	23	5	8	1
Down, . . .	262	95	204	54	189	53	18	5	7	1	4	0
Dublin County, .	649	264	541	161	471	148	72	27	33	24	21	19
Dublin City:												
Richmond B.,	3,630		2,354		2,211		616		223		130	
Grangegorman P.,		2,087		820		708		206		141		111
Fermanagh, . .	162	44	114	23	109	21	8	7	6	2	2	5
Galway, . . .	*245	71	217	58	197	54	29	6	9	3	2	2
	†134	82	75	29	68	23	17	17	14	5	7	7
Kerry, . . .	368	72	237	31	227	29	82	10	28	6	14	7
Kildare, . . .	406	156	297	62	266	64	42	15	25	9	13	0
Kilkenny, . . .	*104	27	74	20	70	17	16	5	8	3	3	
	†107	39	64	13	62	11	16	4	5	3	3	2
King's, . . .	151	26	137	21	119	18	17	4	2		1	
Leitrim, . . .	159	27	142	23	121	20	20	2	4		4	1
Limerick County, .	384	76	269	47	253	46	57	10	31	6	8	6
" City, . . .	617	183	511	115	458	97	34	19	18	10	16	3
Londonderry, . .	391	128	270	56	239	47	55	13	19	6	13	4
Longford, . . .	260	44	171	19	144	16	47	8	16	0	19	3
Louth, . . .	198	67	153	40	143	33	22	6	10	7	6	1
Drogheda Town,	156	47	95	28	86	13	23	9	13	1	8	2
Mayo, . . .	461	121	369	91	336	91	23	7	10	3	11	3
Meath, . . .	226	32	167	19	168	19	30	4	9	1	2	1
Monaghan, . . .	176	61	153	45	153	45	19	5	3	3	3	2
Queen's, . . .	237	31	211	25	202	22	19	5	7	1		
Roscommon, . .	195	46	154	29	154	29	16	5	7		4	
Sligo, . . .	182	45	139	22	130	21	21	4	9	1	5	3
Tipperary, N. Riding,	271	49	211	32	199	30	30	8	14	3	6	2
" S. Riding,	644	166	324	58	311	54	90	19	35	12	23	14
Tyrone, . . .	206	91	223	48	210	42	24	13	8	3	7	1
	*104	33	73	25	70	23	18	4	5	1	1	1
Waterford, . . .	†287	130	133	47	119	43	48	12	29	5	18	8
Westmeath, . . .	217	43	168	30	183	27	12	5	3	1	1	1
Wexford, . . .	192	48	123	30	116	27	24	7	7	6	10	1
Wicklow, . . .	250	43	200	30	177	25	26	9	15	3	9	
Total Males, . .	17,936		11,839		10,856		2,368		1,618		662	
Total Females, .		6,845		3,376		2,882		809		481		263
Total M. and F.,	23,881		15,215		13,737		3,237		1,499		925	

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

not known to have been in Prison before that year, and the Number of them who had their first Commitment in any year to the end of 1873.

THEIR COMMITMENT—												Number of Imprisonments known to have been undergone by the Individuals Committed in 1873 (Column No. 1).		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOL.
The first time.		Six times.		Seven to Eleven times.		Twelve to Sixteen times.		Seventeen to Twenty times.		Twenty-one times and upwards.				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
81	40	06	37	167	108	69	63	17	25	51	143	7,744	11,010	Antrim.
4	4	0	2	11	10	7	1	4	4	1	11	801	719	Armagh.
2	1	4	2	8	4	2	1	2	1	2	5	271	148	Carlow.
5	1	6	2	8	1	2	1	2	1	3	5	608	520	Cavan.
3	1	4	1	2	7	1	1	1	1	2	3	328	257	Clare.
20	15	7	6	29	20	1	13	1	3	1	8	1,397	1,100	Cork County.
40	61	31	31	55	73	4	23	2	5	2	19	2,843	3,582	" City.
2	2	2	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	417	189	Donegal.
4	4	3	1	9	7	5	2	1	3	2	14	830	812	Down.
13	0	5	2	23	9	4	3	4	4	3	25	1,206	2,100	Dublin County.
08	00	00	00	188	102	35	31	10,237	20,805	Dublin City:				
4	88	58	220	141	57	272	171	Richmond B.						
1	2	4	1	20	5	1	4	3	2	Grangegorman P.				
1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	Fermagh.				
3	3	7	11	6	3	1	1	2	11	Galway.				
7	2	11	3	14	4	7	2	2	2	Kerry.				
8	7	10	3	13	20	7	0	2	3	Kildare.				
1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	30	Kilkenny.				
6	4	4	2	9	6	1	1	1	5	King's.				
2	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	Leitrim.				
2	1	5	2	7	5	4	1	2	2	Limerick County.				
17	7	14	7	38	18	11	5	3	2	" City.				
29	7	10	5	24	9	8	0	5	5	Londonerry.				
4	2	10	5	32	1	4	2	2	3	Longford.				
5	1	4	1	13	1	4	2	2	3	Louth.				
2	2	2	9	3	3	0	2	2	9	Drogheda Town.				
3	3	4	3	14	5	4	0	2	1	Mayo.				
6	3	7	3	7	6	2	2	2	2	Meath.				
4	1	5	2	4	2	1	1	1	2	Monaghan.				
1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	Queen's.				
2	1	1	4	0	1	2	1	1	1	Roscommon.				
2	1	3	2	9	3	5	3	1	3	Sligo.				
2	5	5	7	3	5	3	2	4	8	Tipperary, N. Riding.				
20	12	16	8	34	18	9	11	2	4	" S. Riding.				
3	2	2	7	7	4	3	2	1	8	Tyronne.				
3	2	1	4	1	2	5	5	4	10	Waterford.				
7	5	16	6	20	6	5	5	4	23	Westmeath.				
4	4	1	8	8	1	1	1	1	3	Wexford.				
3	2	7	1	8	3	0	3	1	3	Wicklow.				
5	1	3	7	8	3	1	2	1	3					
44	344	623	300	103	179	45,116	55,943	Total Males.						
379	291	620	319	141	681	55,943		Total Females.						
733	545	1,449	619	244	860	101,059		Total M. and F.						

TABLE III.—SENTENCES OF DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c., passed

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Death.		PENAL SERVITUDE FOR.															
			Life.		Above 15 Years.		15 Years and above 10.		10 Years and above 7.		7 Years.		6 Years.		5 Years.		4 Years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	3	.	14	5	1	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,
Cork County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	6	.	.	.	.	.
" City,	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:
Richmond B.,	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	19	.	43	.	.	.	14	.
Grangegegan P.,
Fermanagh,
Galway,	1	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,
Kildare,	5	5	2	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	1	3	.	.	.	.	.
Laltrim,	1	1	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	1	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	1	.
" City,	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	2	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town,
Mayo,	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Rooscommon,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,
Tipperary, N. Riding,	1	.	1	1	4	.	.	.	.	.
" S. Riding,
Tyrone,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford,	1	2	4	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	1	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	4	.	3	.	2	.	3	.	8	.	70	.	83	.	.	.	.	.
Total Females,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	.	.	.	.	19	.
Total M. and F.,	4	.	3	2	2	.	3	.	8	.	70	34	83	19	.	.	.	.
231																		

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

‡ Continued to penal servitude.

60 Prisoners committed to County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1873.

IMPRISONMENT FOR														COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
3 Years and above 2.		5 Years and above 18 Months.		12 Months and above 12.		12 Months and above 2.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 2.		3 Months and above 2.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
.	.	3	.	4	.	17	5	15	.	114	43	145	57	Antrim.
.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	9	8	12	Armagh.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	.	.	2	1	4	2	Carlow.
.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	11	2	2	2	Cavan.
.	2	2	.	.	15	2	7	5	Clare.
1	.	8	.	4	.	24	2	13	1	54	13	61	32	Cork County.
.	.	1	.	2	.	9	6	8	3	52	14	43	19	" City.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	10	1	39	4	Donegal.
.	3	2	4	.	11	7	16	12	Down.
.	.	1	.	1	.	6	2	2	1	21	7	20	1	Dublin County.
.	.	3	.	13	.	51	.	10	.	141	.	210	.	Dublin City :
.	9	.	1	2	36	.	79	Richmond B.
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	16	8	Grangegorman P.
.	2	2	.	1	11	2	10	6	Fermanagh.
.	7	1	6	.	4	3	5	10	} Galway.
3	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	1	15	3	12	1	Kerry.
.	.	.	.	4	.	5	1	1	.	33	7	20	9	Kildare.
.	2	2	.	.	10	2	4	.	} Kilkenny.
.	1	3	1	1	3	.	2	1	King's.
.	.	2	.	.	.	20	.	1	.	16	.	8	.	
.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	8	.	Lisburn.
.	.	1	.	3	.	9	5	3	1	22	7	27	7	Limerick County.
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	9	6	16	17	" City.
.	.	1	.	1	.	4	2	2	.	11	2	33	2	Londonderry.
.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	3	1	6	.	Longford.
.	.	4	1	2	.	9	1	.	.	16	.	15	1	Louth.
.	5	1	4	17	Drogheda Town.
.	10	3	1	1	16	2	23	8	Mayo.
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	.	6	.	7	.	Meath.
.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	3	.	7	2	5	1	Monaghan.
.	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	1	1	3	4	8	.	Queen's.
.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	1	12	1	7	9	Rosecommon.
.	1	.	1	.	4	1	11	4	Sligo.
.	.	1	.	1	.	0	.	1	.	13	2	19	3	Tipperary, N. Riding.
.	.	.	.	3	.	6	3	.	1	34	3	17	27	" S. Riding.
.	.	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	24	5	12	11	Tyrone.
.	2	1	1	11	3	8	.	} Waterford.
.	5	1	.	.	8	1	15	15	Westmeath.
.	.	.	.	1	.	9	1	.	.	5	.	13	7	Wexford.
.	.	1	1	1	.	3	1	3	1	11	4	8	5	Wicklow.
.	.	.	.	3	.	4	2	1	.	2	3	7	2	
4	.	31	.	56	.	248	.	64	.	737	.	902	.	Total Males.
.	.	.	4	.	2	.	64	.	17	.	200	.	360	Total Females.
4	.	35	.	58	.	312	.	101	.	937	.	1,262	.	Total M. and F.

continued.

TABLE III., *concluded*.—SENTENCES OF DEATH, PENAL SERVITUDE, IMPRISONMENT, &c.,

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOES.	IMPRISONMENT FOR											
	2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.		7 Days and above 48 Hours.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	180	70	764	634	746	609	509	439	25	13	39	35
Armagh,	43	9	104	44	55	25	52	28	5	2	6	2
Carlow,	8	8	25	13	27	11	71	9	16	2	14	1
Cavan,	45	3	75	27	56	27	44	14	70	22	11	1
Clare,	8	6	56	27	23	24	42	19	4	1	1	2
Cork County, . .	130	38	232	112	159	70	109	54	3	.	2	.
" City,	114	44	133	208	248	444	444	466	45	70	20	122
Donegal,	16	1	63	9	31	6	50	10	25	3	16	1
Down,	43	23	67	49	35	27	56	18	5	3	2	1
Dublin County, .	70	21	109	44	145	75	191	215	66	49	11	7
Dublin City: Richmond B., .	335	.	537	.	737	.	1,264	.	343	.	14	.
Grangegorman P.,	.	116	.	454	.	871	.	1,634	.	724	.	56
Fermanagh, . . .	9	6	55	25	25	8	37	32	16	6	4	2
Galway,	+15 49	4 2	80 22	20 23	52 25	25 30	61 28	21 09	19	17	34	28
Kerry,	25	1	158	70	110	26	100	33	11	3	22	2
Kildare,	28	11	38	76	62	93	58	140	60	34	11	4
" City,	+11	2	14	9	38	8	12	8	1	2	1	.
Kilkenny,	+4	2	11	7	6	7	22	16	34	23	21	2
King's,	20	1	24	5	19	8	27	9	5	3	3	.
Leitrim,	20	2	49	15	34	7	34	5	15	3	7	.
Limerick County, .	27	13	87	26	56	10	54	11	3	.	1	.
" City,	52	25	97	75	141	62	166	60	130	13	123	29
Londonderry, . .	32	3	92	71	106	189	130	179	95	48	.	6
Longford,	22	2	60	11	45	15	65	24	37	11	20	.
Louth,	13	3	37	35	41	31	42	34	14	23	19	1
Drogheda Town, .	11	1	26	24	33	17	68	23	29	4	2	1
Mayo,	46	2	74	35	74	22	53	37	18	4	4	3
Meath,	11	2	54	16	40	8	75	11	5	.	.	.
Monaghan,	23	8	57	33	37	22	24	25	6	6	3	1
Queen's,	11	.	37	13	45	3	28	4	1	.	2	.
Rosecommon, . . .	13	5	49	18	69	10	34	13	16	4	.	.
Sligo,	21	3	52	29	43	12	41	10	9	3	5	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	19	3	91	24	89	29	22	8	5	.	4	4
" S. Riding, . .	29	8	89	60	58	42	195	92	64	12	118	21
Tyrone,	33	28	99	50	45	16	61	15	8	5	5	.
"	+9 14	2 12	40 67	19 95	23 29	8 12	12 95	11 92	2	1	1	27
Waterford,	+14	12	57	95	29	13	95	92	63	28	61	27
Westmeath,	25	3	43	20	43	21	69	15	10	1	11	2
Wexford,	16	4	41	14	59	5	59	9	.	1	1	.
Wicklow,	25	2	56	17	42	12	71	11	16	1	9	.
Total Males, . .	1,596	.	3,814	.	3,713	.	4,575	.	1,335	.	641	.
Total Females, .	.	499	.	3,539	.	2,977	.	3,908	.	1,162	.	325
Total M. and F.,	2,095		6,353		6,690		8,483		2,497		966	
	30,000											

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

passed on Prisoners committed to County and Borough Gaols during the Year 1873.

IMPRISONMENT FOR				Sentences respited and not passed.		TOTAL.			COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Fine only.		Unlimited.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.	
.	.	22	.	11	4	2,612	1,374	4,586	Antrim.
.	.	1	.	.	.	287	132	419	Armagh.
.	.	1	.	.	.	171	51	222	Carlow.
.	.	.	.	1	.	327	101	428	Cavan.
.	158	88	246	Clare.
.	.	4	.	.	.	804	325	1,129	Cork County.
.	.	18	.	.	.	1,146	1,403	2,549	" City.
.	.	2	.	2	.	258	37	295	Donegal.
.	.	6	.	.	.	290	144	304	Down.
1	.	6	.	1	.	660	422	1,082	Dublin County.
.	.	38	.	40	.	3,795	.	3,795	Dublin City:
.	.	.	3	.	6	.	3,090	1,785	{ Richmond B.
.	.	1	1	.	2	169	75	241	{ Orangefordham P.
.	.	1	.	.	.	233	59	*313	Fermanagh.
.	160	189	†349	{ Galway.
.	1	1	.	7	.	459	141	600	Kerry.
.	.	16	.	.	.	302	369	721	Kildare.
.	.	1	.	1	.	87	28	*115	{ Kilkenny.
.	.	2	.	.	.	106	71	+177	King's.
.	148	27	175	
.	.	1	.	.	.	173	34	207	Leitrim.
.	.	.	.	11	1	309	81	390	Limerick County
.	.	.	1	1	.	707	281	988	" City.
.	.	3	.	.	.	515	450	965	Londonderry.
.	.	3	.	.	.	288	70	358	Longford.
.	.	21	.	.	.	224	131	355	Louth.
.	.	4	.	.	.	182	88	270	Drogheda Town.
.	.	.	1	38	10	365	124	490	Mayo.
.	.	3	.	1	.	212	31	243	Meath.
.	.	1	1	.	.	178	99	275	Monaghan.
.	.	4	.	6	.	156	25	181	Queen's.
2	.	.	.	5	.	302	61	263	Roscommon.
.	.	1	.	.	.	190	64	254	Sligo.
.	.	8	.	14	1	291	74	365	Tipperary, N. Riding.
.	626	281	907	" S. Riding.
.	.	6	.	.	.	298	132	430	Tyrone.
.	110	43	*153	{ Waterford.
.	.	7	.	.	.	404	283	†687	Westmeath.
.	.	1	.	.	.	231	76	307	Wexford.
.	.	3	1	2	.	210	49	259	Wicklow.
.	.	1	.	11	.	250	50	300	
12	.	176	.	154	.	18,299	.	.	Total Males.
.	1	.	8	.	24	.	12,174	.	Total Females.
73		184		178		.	.	30,473	Total M. and F.

TABLE IV.—AGES, EDUCATIONAL CONDITION OR COMMITMENT, and RELIGION

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAUGES.	Total Number of Criminal Commitments.			AGE.									
				Under 16 Years.		16 and not exceeding 16 Years.		Above 16 to 21 Years.		21 to 25 Years.		25 to 40 Years.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	2,783	2,075	4,858	.	.	82	18	603	230	1,029	894	402	47
Armagh,	322	141	463	.	.	29	.	43	6	129	55	42	47
Carlow,	200	57	257	1	.	13	2	61	7	73	28	37	11
Carna,	350	107	457	1	.	2	1	59	4	147	51	73	16
Clare,	221	172	393	3	1	19	.	49	12	65	45	37	22
Cork County,	880	333	1,213	3	2	37	9	105	17	363	224	176	111
" City,	1,317	1,479	2,796	9	.	61	19	313	163	559	779	214	390
Donegal,	271	42	313	1	.	17	.	51	4	98	13	48	20
Down,	284	155	439	.	.	13	.	41	6	114	45	61	54
Dublin County,	779	455	1,234	2	.	59	3	185	30	308	229	308	114
Dublin City: Richmond B., Grange & P.,	4,390	4,246	8,636	0	1	310	174	893	502	1,768	1,820	812	1,050
Fermanagh,	184	79	263	.	.	4	2	36	10	65	37	35	10
Galway Co. and Town,	484	279	763	.	.	44	8	105	18	194	122	47	76
Kerry,	502	122	624	1	1	32	9	109	0	184	81	103	40
Kildare,	454	390	844	.	.	21	5	72	26	177	234	99	69
Kilkenny Co. and City,	241	108	349	.	.	27	2	45	16	81	41	48	25
King's,	168	31	199	.	.	2	29	2	80	14	35	7	7
Leitrim,	190	37	227	.	.	8	.	33	9	74	19	47	9
Limerick County,	430	80	510	1	.	28	26	123	24	143	26	55	23
" City,	799	903	1,702	2	.	24	2	112	37	412	102	155	50
Londonderry,	570	453	1,023	3	2	30	2	88	37	230	200	91	130
Longford,	327	73	400	.	.	12	3	45	14	129	27	73	35
Louth,	246	145	391	.	.	6	2	57	9	97	45	50	40
Drogheda Town,	216	92	308	.	1	6	.	22	12	78	37	54	17
Mayo,	506	153	659	.	.	21	.	96	12	191	56	96	45
Meath,	245	30	280	.	.	6	.	20	2	143	12	61	10
Monaghan,	198	104	302	.	.	9	4	26	6	80	43	30	11
Queen's,	246	33	279	.	.	14	1	26	1	72	4	41	7
Roscommon,	216	65	281	.	.	8	1	53	12	76	26	45	16
Sligo,	259	73	332	.	.	8	2	78	6	89	17	45	30
Tipperary, N. Riding,	333	81	414	.	.	10	.	40	2	147	30	89	29
" S. Riding,	687	289	976	.	.	29	2	102	20	273	143	117	70
Tyrone,	321	139	460	.	.	14	1	90	8	119	63	41	35
Waterford Co. and City,	625	334	959	1	1	29	5	105	55	208	116	115	100
Westmeath,	271	83	354	.	.	6	.	50	7	117	29	45	20
Wexford,	235	54	289	.	.	19	1	32	9	98	20	68	11
Wicklow,	305	59	365	.	.	11	1	47	7	129	18	79	26
Total Males,	20,969	.	.	34	.	1,685	.	4,149	.	8,299	.	4,014	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	12,935	.	.	9	.	270	.	1,407	.	5,990	.	3,346
Total M. and F., . . . . .	.	.	33,904	43	.	1,955	.	5,556	.	13,919	.	7,359	.

PROFESSIONS of all Persons Committed in 1873, exclusive of Debtors.

AGE.				EDUCATION ON COMMITMENT.												COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAEL.	
At Years and upwards.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Wrote.		Read imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly Illiterate.		Education not ascertained.			
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
452	439	.	.	1,438	570	445	539	16	2	.	.	898	935	.	.	Antrim.	
64	34	.	.	88	11	73	29	56	17	37	13	73	71	.	.	Armagh.	
22	9	.	.	65	8	17	6	.	.	.	.	118	44	.	.	Carlow.
68	12	.	.	170	42	44	16	.	.	.	.	130	00	.	.	Cavan.
14	34	.	.	75	0	37	22	18	13	14	10	77	58	.	.	Clare.	
123	70	.	.	491	54	77	42	32	4	27	39	343	194	.	.	Cork County.	
184	225	.	.	630	212	260	388	192	156	71	103	264	666	.	.	" City.	
54	16	.	.	70	1	48	9	30	4	37	4	80	24	.	.	Donegal.	
57	53	.	.	131	29	67	60	4	6	4	.	78	61	.	.	Down.	
119	83	.	.	432	160	66	93	10	1	3	1	268	211	.	.	Dublin County.	
308	.	33	.	2,712	.	595	.	.	.	91	.	960	.	32	.	Dublin City:	
.	444	.	.	1,213	.	945	.	4	.	58	.	2,006	.	1	.	Richmond B.	
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Grangegorman P.
62	9	.	.	81	6	27	22	.	.	.	.	76	51	.	.	Fermanagh.
71	59	2	.	208	39	17	15	1	.	2	.	259	225	2	.	Galway Co. and Town.	
72	13	.	.	248	45	26	14	16	4	7	3	204	86	.	.	Kerry.	
80	82	.	.	204	57	65	73	2	1	3	2	180	227	.	.	Kildare.	
46	24	.	.	94	22	61	13	9	2	.	.	87	71	.	.	Kilkenny Co. & City.	
18	6	.	.	82	4	17	7	.	.	.	.	69	20	.	.	Kings.
25	7	.	.	101	9	26	6	4	.	.	.	59	22	.	.	Lestrin.	
63	11	.	.	257	13	60	27	22	6	26	6	65	32	.	.	Limerick County.	
68	49	30	3	429	74	45	9	.	.	.	.	325	220	.	.	" City.
133	67	.	.	103	146	194	116	20	64	24	33	98	82	33	13	Londonderry.	
63	11	.	.	130	12	51	6	2	5	.	.	131	50	.	.	Longford.	
37	56	.	.	125	12	25	21	.	.	1	1	83	112	.	.	Louth.	
56	20	1	.	66	21	60	25	25	2	10	7	54	37	1	.	Drogheda Town.	
73	32	20	8	222	16	15	17	.	.	.	.	240	113	29	7	Mayo.
27	4	.	.	136	7	8	7	.	.	.	.	101	21	.	.	Meath.
23	23	.	.	76	1	68	32	15	7	1	1	50	63	.	.	Monaghan.	
63	16	49	4	110	7	32	13	17	4	25	3	13	3	45	4	Queen's.	
33	10	.	.	141	10	9	28	5	2	.	3	58	22	3	.	Roscommon.	
36	10	.	.	129	7	39	12	2	6	10	6	79	42	.	.	Sligo.	
67	13	19	.	165	28	20	8	.	.	.	.		44	19	1	Tipperary, N. Riding.
126	54	.	.	289	80	55	33	.	.	.	.	129	176	.	.	" S. Riding.
												343		.	.		
57	33	.	.	139	16	82	43	1	18	.	.		63	.	.	Tyrone.	
81	42	.	.	174	25	72	52	.	.	.	.	89	257	.	.	Waterford Co. & City.
43	31	.	.	103	10	22	26	27	2	25	9	251	96	.	.	Westmeath.	
47	13	.	.	81	9	36	19	12	6	10	1	97	16	.	.	Wexford.	
44	8	.	.	95	7	87	13	63	23	61	16	89	.	.	.	Wicklow.	
3,294	.	166	.	10,194	.	2,941	.	622	.	484	.	6,500	.	168	.	Total Males.	
.	2,310	.	18	3,021	.	2,799	.	300	.	318	.	6,413	.	50	.	Total Females.	
3,944	.	181	.	13,215	.	5,734	.	922	.	802	.	12,913	.	168	.	Total M. and F.	

[continued]

TABLE IV.—concluded.—AGES, EDUCATIONAL CONDITION ON COMMITMENT, and RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS of all Persons Committed in 1873, exclusive of Debtors.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GALES.	RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.												Total.		
	Protestant Episcopalians of Ireland.		Presby- terians.		Roman Catholics.		Other Religions.		Could not be ascertained.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.		
Antrim,	781	622	500	204	1,404	1,249	8	.	.	.	2,783	2,075	4,858		
Armagh,	107	53	19	8	196	80	.	.	.	.	322	141	463
Carlow,	12	3	.	.	188	64	.	.	.	.	309	57	367
Cavan,	16	15	7	.	327	92	.	.	.	.	360	107	457
Clare, . . . . .	.	5	.	.	221	107	.	.	.	.	221	112	333
Cork County,	123	11	10	3	744	319	3	.	.	.	880	333	1,213		
" City,	54	21	2	1	1,259	1,453	2	.	.	.	1,317	1,475	2,792		
Donegal,	19	2	7	.	245	40	.	.	.	.	271	42	313
Down,	83	53	51	14	147	86	3	2	.	.	284	165	449		
Dublin County,	57	34	5	2	717	430	.	.	.	.	779	455	1,235
Dublin City : Richmond B.,	327	.	705	.	3,227	.	3	.	38	.	4,290	.	4,290		
Grangegorman P., . . . . .	.	305	.	7	.	3,854	.	.	20	.	4,260	.	4,260	
Fermanagh,	44	26	1	.	137	53	1	.	1	.	184	79	263		
Galway Co. and Town,	20	12	.	.	462	267	.	.	2	.	484	279	763		
Kerry,	12	2	.	.	490	150	.	.	.	.	592	162	754
Kildare,	64	34	3	10	363	346	4	.	.	.	414	369	783		
Kilkenny Co. & City,	10	1	.	.	231	107	.	.	.	.	341	168	509
King's,	14	.	3	.	149	31	2	.	.	.	168	31	199		
Lestrin,	6	2	.	.	184	35	.	.	.	.	190	37	227
Limerick County,	16	1	2	.	410	85	2	.	.	.	430	86	516		
" City,	15	13	.	.	784	290	.	.	.	.	799	308	1,107
Londonderry,	62	62	70	50	429	316	3	.	.	.	570	428	998		
Longford,	13	2	1	.	313	71	.	.	.	.	387	73	460
Louth,	38	13	7	.	201	133	.	.	.	.	346	146	492
Drogheda Town,	16	3	.	.	169	89	.	.	1	.	216	92	308		
Mayo,	20	.	.	.	461	148	.	.	26	5	508	153	661		
Meath,	18	.	3	.	284	35	.	.	.	.	345	35	380
Monaghan,	25	11	12	7	161	86	.	.	.	.	198	104	302
Queen's,	14	4	.	.	183	25	.	.	49	4	246	31	277		
Roscommon,	10	1	.	.	266	64	.	.	.	.	316	65	381
Sligo,	12	3	.	.	247	70	.	.	.	.	289	33	322
Tipperary, N. Riding,	15	3	1	.	301	75	.	.	16	3	336	81	417		
" S. Riding,	20	6	.	.	667	283	.	.	.	.	687	289	976
Tyrone,	75	14	17	4	239	121	.	.	.	.	311	159	470
Waterford Co. & City,	15	9	3	3	508	322	2	.	.	.	628	334	962		
Westmeath,	20	5	.	.	251	78	.	.	.	.	271	83	354
Wexford,	12	2	.	.	223	62	.	.	.	.	235	64	299
Wicklow,	24	4	.	.	282	55	.	.	.	.	306	59	365
Total Males,	2,189	.	1,525	.	17,860	.	33	.	182	.	20,609	.	20,609		
Total Females,	1,447	.	313	.	11,141	.	2	.	32	.	12,023	.	12,023	
Total M. and F.,	3,636		1,838		28,221		35		164				32,591		

TABLE V.—Number of DEBTORS committed to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1873, distinguishing Master and Mistress from Poor Debtors.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Master and Mistress.		Poor Debtors.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	8	1	15	.	23	1	24
Armagh,	7	.	13	1	20	1	21
Carlow,	9	1	3	.	12	1	13
Cavan,	1	.	2	.	3	.	3
Clare,	6	.	2	.	7	.	7
Cork County,	20	2	13	2	33	4	37
" City,	6	.	10	1	16	1	17
Donegal,	4	.	8	.	12	.	12
Down,	9	.	10	3	19	3	22
Dublin County,	12	1	4	2	16	3	19
Dublin City:*							
Richmond Bridewell, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
Galway County and Town,	3	.	5	1	8	1	9
Kerry,	2	1	4	.	6	1	7
Kildare,	3	.	.	.	3	.	3
Kilkenny County and City, . . . . .	.	.	4	.	4	.	4
King's, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
Leitrim,	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Limerick County,	2	.	2	.	4	.	4
Limerick City, . . . . .	.	.	7	.	7	.	7
Londonderry,	10	1	4	1	14	2	16
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
Louth,	2	1	1	.	3	1	4
Drogheda Town,	1	.	.	.	1	.	1
Mayo,	1	1	.	.	1	1	2
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	2	1	2	1	3
Monaghan,	5	.	.	.	5	.	5
Queen's,	3	.	2	.	5	.	5
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	1	.	1
Sligo,	6	1	.	.	6	1	7
Tipperary, North Riding,	3	.	1	.	4	.	4
" South Riding,	1	.	3	1	4	1	5
Tyrone,	1	2	8	.	9	2	11
Waterford County and City,	1	.	1	1	2	1	3
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	1	2	.	2	1	3
Wexford,	2	.	3	.	5	.	5
Wicklow,	1	.	1	.	2	.	2
Total 1873, { Males,	129	.	133	.	262	.	.
{ Females, . . . . .	.	13	.	15	.	28	.
{ M. and F.,	129	13	133	15	262	28	290

* Debtors in the city of Dublin jurisdiction are sent, on arrest, to the Four Courts Marshalsea.

TABLE VI. (HOSPITALS).—NUMBER of PRISONERS in Hospital; Number of cases prescribed for out of Hospital; Number of Lunatics in Custody during 1873.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number in hospital during year.		Daily average Number in Hospital.		Number of cases prescribed for out of Hospital.		Greatest Number Sick at any one time.		LUNATICS.			
									Number in Custody during year.		Number of Days in Custody.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	31	10	1.4	.5	1,246	940	10	8	5	1	233	38
Armagh,	82	16	1.9	.4	100	49	8	3	.	.	.	.
Carlow, . . . . .	.	5	.	.1	47	8	.	2	.	.	.	.
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	82	13	3	1	.	.	.	.
Clare,	24	11	1.4	.3	94	82	6	3	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	46	1	1.	.1	855	162	7	1	7	.	177	.
" City,	24	44	.6	.5	617	549	14	7	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	11	.	.3	.	69	11	2	.	1	.	25	.
Down,	7	4	.3	.3	11	2	3	1	1	1	40	34
Dublin County,	35	15	1.3	1.4	344	76	11	4	.	.	.	.
Dublin City:												
Richmond B.,	318	.	10.	.	3,050	.	47	.	8	.	77	.
Grangegorman P. . . . .	.	412	.	15.	.	5,997	.	50	.	28	.	576
Fernsagh,	5	3	.6	.2	19	8	2	1	.	1	.	149
Galway County and Town,	37	31	2.	1.	48	86	5	4	3	.	166	.
Kerry,	63	42	2.	1.	145	10	6	4	.	.	.	.
Kildare,	4	5	.5	.2	166	49	6	.	2	1	167	9
Kilkenny County and City,	29	2	2.	.3	129	45	10	5	.	.	.	.
King's,	3	.	.5	.	95	3	8	1	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	26	12	.8	.3	127	49	10	3	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	5	.	.2	.	167	36	5	2	3	1	50	12
" City,	3	1	.	.	85	14	2	3	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	13	14	.5	.8	89	36	4	3	1	1	28	29
Longford,	29	7	1.	.	46	12	3	3	.	.	.	.
Louth, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	106	15	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	14	7	1	1	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	63	23	1.3	.5	122	87	13	7	1	1	17	20
Meath,	45	1	2.7	.	113	9	7	.	1	.	12	.
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	44	12	1	1	1	.	.	.
Queen's,	11	2	.7	.1	143	15	11	1	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	5	2	.1	.6	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	7	2	.4	.2	77	25	6	4	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	2	2	.	.1	97	31	3	2	1	.	15	.
" S. Riding,	74	32	3.	1.	551	286	7	4	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	17	8	.5	.3	97	104	2	2	.	.	.	.
Waterford County and City,	40	13	1.3	1.	67	51	4	2	1	1	7	10
Westmeath,	13	4	.6	.1	208	23	4	2	.	.	79	.
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	55	9	4	1	1	.	.	.
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	3	.2	.	170	15	3	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	1,082	.	30.2	.	10,445	.	239	.	37	.	602	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	727	.	20.4	.	8,806	.	137	.	46	.	809
Total M. and F.,	1,809	.	36.6	.	19,341	.	376	.	83	.	1,411	.
											Average 23	

TABLE VII.—DEATHS and their CAUSES in 1873.

County and Borough in which Deaths occurred.	No.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Age.	Crime, &c., for which Committed.	Date of Commitment.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death, as returned by Local Inspector.
1873.								
Armagh: Belfast.	1	J. J.	M.	22	Burglary.	24 June, 1872.	28 Jan.,	Phthisis.
"	2	D. P.	M.	24	Assault.	27 Jan. 1873.	31 Jan.,	Apoplexy.
"	3	J. M. G.	M.	23	Riot.	1 Nov. 1872.	18 Feb.,	Phthisis.
"	4	E. D.	F.	31	Prostitution.	11 Mar. 1873.	17 April,	Pleuritis and Fever.
"	5	A. M.	M.	38	Assault.	26 July, 1873.	17 Aug.,	Apoplexy.
Cork.	6	L. S.	M.	33	Murder.	8 July, 1873.	16 Aug.,	Executed.
Cork City.	7	E. S.	M.	-	Forgery.	18 Oct. 1872.	4 Jan.,	Fever.
"	8	J. F.	M.	-	Passing base coin.	9 Dec. 1873.	10 Jan.,	Obstruction.
"	9	M. C.	F.	-	Stealing a purse.	5 Dec. 1873.	12 Feb.,	Blood poison from suppressed Scarlatina.
Derry: Derrypatrick.	10	J. L.	M.	23	Murder.	28 Aug. 1872.	1 Jan.,	Disease of brain.
Donegal County.	11	J. M'G.	M.	30	Larceny.	16 May, 1873.	1 June,	Inflammation of bladder, &c.
Dublin City: Richmond R.	12	J. J.	M.	47	Stealing clothes.	8 Jan. 1873.	8 Jan.,	Suicide.
"	13	P. T.	M.	28	Assault.	23 April, 1873.	19 May,	Suicide.
Downpatrick P.	14	A. F.	F.	28	Stealing money.	15 Jan. 1873.	28 Mar.,	Congestion and Bronchitis.
"	15	M. K.	F.	40	Illegal possession.	4 Oct. 1873.	6 Dec.,	Bronchitis Pneumonia.
Drogheda: Drogheda.	16	D. J. N.	M.	58	Debt.	30 Nov. 1871.	12 Feb.,	Fever.
"	17	J. S.	M.	21	Assault.	9 Aug. 1873.	31 Aug.,	Fever.
Downpatrick County.	18	R. H.	M.	21	Desertion.	22 Feb. 1873.	17 May,	Fever (typhoid).
Downpatrick: Carrickfergus.	19	E. W.	M.	35	Murder.	30 April, 1873.	19 Aug.,	Executed.
"	20	T. M.	M.	27	Assault.	15 Jan. 1873.	20 Oct.,	Fever (typhus).
Downpatrick: Carrickfergus: Carrickfergus P.	21	C. P.	F.	33	Larceny.	4 Sept. 1872.	18 Mar.,	Bronchitis.
"	22	P. P.	M.	27	Assault.	8 Nov. 1873.	16 May,	Fever (typhoid).
Downpatrick: Carrickfergus: Carrickfergus P.	23	T. H. M.	M.	30	Murder.	16 July, 1871.	26 Aug.,	Executed.
Downpatrick: Carrickfergus: Carrickfergus P.	24	J. K.	M.	72	Vagrancy.	8 July, 1873.	10 July,	Chronic Bronchitis.

TABLE VIII.—ESCAPES from Goals and Bridewells in the Year 1873.

From whence.	Date.	Sex.	Age.	Offence.	Tried or Untried.	Whether confined separately or with others.	Whether retaken or not.
Downpatrick Bridewell, County Waterford.	1 Aug.	M.	43	Larceny.	Untried.	Separately.	No.

TABLE IX.—PUNISHMENTS for PRISON OFFENCES in the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1873.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Handcuffs or Irons.		Dark or Reformatory Cells.		Stoppage of Diet.		Other Punishments.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M. & F.
Antrim,	10	3	104	17	1,436	74	24	1	1,574	95	1,669
Armagh, . . . . .	.	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	14
Carlow, . . . . .	.	.	22	6	.	.	.	.	22	6	28
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	29	2	.	4	.	.	29	6	35
Clare,	1	1	57	20	171	13	1	1	230	35	265
Cork County, . . . . .	.	.	143	12	368	18	.	.	511	32	543
" City,	2	.	.	.	166	47	.	.	168	47	215
Denegal, . . . . .	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	18
Down,	1	.	43	2	.	.	.	.	44	2	46
Dublin County, . . . . .	.	.	66	2	23	.	.	.	89	2	91
Dublin City :											
Richmond Bridewell, . . . . .	.	.	443	.	.	.	.	.	443	.	443
Grangegorman Penitentiary, . . . . .	.	.	.	179	.	.	.	.	.	179	179
Fermanagh, . . . . .	.	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	10	1	11
Galway County and Town, . . . . .	.	.	42	4	46	.	.	.	88	4	92
Kerry,	2	.	33	16	32	17	.	.	67	31	98
Kildare,	1	.	39	3	.	.	.	.	40	3	43
Kilkenny County and City, . . . . .	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5
King's,	1	.	23	.	56	1	.	.	60	1	61
Leltrim, . . . . .	.	.	7	6	8	.	.	.	15	6	21
Limerick County, . . . . .	.	.	49	.	.	7	.	.	49	7	56
" City, . . . . .	.	.	54	45	11	17	.	.	67	62	129
Londonderry, . . . . .	.	.	31	9	.	.	.	.	31	9	40
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	29	1	.	.	8	.	37	1	38
Louth, . . . . .	.	.	24	3	14	.	.	.	38	3	41
Drogheda Town, . . . . .	.	.	15	6	.	.	.	.	15	6	21
Mayo, . . . . .	.	.	25	9	.	.	.	1	25	10	35
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	48	.	1	.	.	.	49	.	49
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	10	21	.	.	.	.	10	21	31
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	70	1	7	.	.	.	77	1	78
Rosecommon, . . . . .	.	.	44	14	.	.	.	.	44	14	58
Sligo, . . . . .	.	.	11	.	6	.	.	.	19	.	19
Tipperary, North Riding,	1	.	13	1	26	9	.	.	42	4	46
" South Riding, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	137	32	.	.	137	32	169
Tyrone, . . . . .	.	.	23	10	45	13	1	2	89	25	114
Waterford County and City, . . . . .	.	.	67	10	1	.	.	.	68	10	78
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	41	6	.	.	.	.	41	6	47
Wexford,	2	.	20	2	.	.	.	.	22	2	24
Wicklow, . . . . .	.	.	20	1	.	.	.	.	20	1	21
Total Males,	21	.	1,639	.	2,579	.	34	.	4,517	.	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	4	.	413	.	241	.	5	.	483	.
Total Males and Females,	25	.	2,106	.	2,820	.	39	.	.	.	4,990

TABLE X.—SCHOOLS.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in attendance, Number of Days Schools were held, Number of Teachers, &c., in 1873.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	Number of Individual Prisoners who attended School.		Number of days School was held.		Average Daily Number of Pupils.		Number of Teachers.		Number of Hours allotted for daily instruction of each Pupil.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Ashlin,	513	199	186	170	15	14	1	.	2	1
Armagh,	139	40	257	203	9	6	1	1	1	2
Carlow,* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	111	42	283	293	10	4	1	1	2	2
Clerke,	29	11	78	155	10	3	1	1	1	1
Cork County,	14	.	144	.	8	.	1	.	2	.
City,* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	104	31	233	256	19	2	1	1	1	1
Dublin,	7	39	33	150	1	2	1	1	2	2
Dublin County,	65	10	200	74	14	2	1	1	2	2
Dublin City:										
Richmond Bridewell,	177	.	258	.	22	.	1	.	2	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary, . . . . .	.	285	.	238	.	26	.	1	.	2
Feroanagh,	115	26	313	513	14	3	1	.	1	1
Galway, County and Town,* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	57	14	215	284	6	3	1	1	2	1
Kildare,†	38	.	244	.	10	.	1	.	1	1
Kilmany County and City,	83	8	259	259	12	2	2	2	2	2
King's,†	23	.	307	.	7	.	1	.	2	.
Limerick,	139	8	287	39	8	1	1	1	1	1
Limerick County,†	200	.	230	.	16	.	1	.	2	.
City,* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	252	47	244	283	20	5	1	.	1	1
Longford,	101	21	186	67	11	4	1	1	1	1
Louth,	61	46	166	218	20	6	1	1	1	1
Drogheda Town,	100	65	305	306	8	6	1	1	1	1
Mayo,* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Meath,	216	18	303	107	19	2	4	1	2	2
Monaghan,†	27	.	251	.	6	.	1	.	2	.
Queen's,	170	11	250	178	5	2	1	1	1	2
Longman,	143	44	188	205	17	6	1	1	2	2
Sligo,	181	22	256	256	21	4	1	1	1	1
Tipperary, North Riding,	103	7	239	29	13	6	1	1	1	1
" South Riding,* . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	261	78	178	180	27	17	1	.	2	1
Waterford, County and City,	18	41	234	189	8	7	1	1	2	2
Wexmouth,	82	24	305	232	16	6	1	.	2	1
Wexford,	24	8	220	227	8	2	1	.	1	1
Wicklow,	150	26	312	135	25	4	2	2	2	2
Total Males,	3,711	.	.	.	419	.	37	.	.	.
Total Females, . . . . .	.	1,181	.	.	.	143	.	22	.	.
Total Males and Females,	4,892	.	.	.	562	.	59	.	.	.

* No school.

† No female school

TABLE XI.—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE in the several

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOL.	Average Cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner, exclusive of Hospital.		Average No. of Prisoners Detained Temp. exclusive of Hospital.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prisoners.	COST OF	
	Per diem.	Per annum.				Prisoners' Ordinary Diet.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
	d.	£ s. d.					£ s. d.
Antrim,	4½	6 18 10	377	Coal and Coke.	17	2,685 11 8	
Armagh,	4½	6 18 8	49	Coal.	11	289 4 6	
Carlow,	5	7 6 9	17	Coal and Turf.	12	125 2 7	
Cavan,	8½	4 15 0	39	Coal and Deal.	18	188 8 7	
Clare,	5	7 10 4	33	Coal and Bog-deal.	12	286 7 5	
Cork County, . .	4	5 16 5	186	Coal.	11	1,280 14 0	
" City,	4½	6 17 10	188	Do.	19	951 1 0	
Donegal,	6	8 11 1	32	Do.	28	276 1 10	
Down,	4	6 0 9	55	Do.	20	352 4 2	
Dublin County, .	7	10 7 2	98	Do.	18	903 3 9	
Dublin City :							
Richmond B., .	5	7 3 3	260	Do.	•	1,863 0 1	
Grangegorman P., .	4½	6 17 0	182	Do.	8	904 9 5	
Fermanagh, . . .	6	8 10 11	21	Coal and Turf.	10	155 18 4	
Galway County and Town, }	4	6 11 10	51	Do.	18	237 8 0	
Kerry,	4	6 9 2	49	Coal.	25	554 9 2	
Kildare,	5	7 14 8	92	Do.	10	711 16 0	
Kilkenny County and City, }	4	6 11 10	37	Do.	•	247 15 5	
King's,	5	7 16 10	49	Coal and Turf.	21	384 5 4	
Ledrim,	5	7 19 6	16	Do.	11	188 0 8	
Limerick County, .	5	7 4 10	57	Coal.	8	412 18 8	
" City,	4½	6 15 10	60	Do.	8	430 4 4	
Londonderry, . .	5	8 5 11	66	Do.	5	455 22 8	
Longford,	5	7 18 8	21	Coal and Turf.	29	609 17 13	
Louth,	5	7 10 0	53	Coal.	•	381 14 13	
Drogheda Town, .	4	5 9 0	18	Do.	•	96 1 4	
Mayo,	4	6 0 0	44	Coal and Turf.	10	232 1 6	
Meath,	6	8 11 1	24	Do.	17	292 18 20	
Monaghan,	5	7 9 0	30	Coal.	3	282 6 12	
Queen's,	5	7 0 7	22	Do.	15	150 17 5	
Rosecommon, . . .	5	7 10 2	32	Coal and Turf.	23	237 3 6	
Sligo,	5	8 1 6	26	Coal.	21	220 18 6	
Tipperary, N. Riding, .	5	7 19 6	42	Coal and Deal.	9	337 9 5	
" S. Riding, . .	4	6 10 1	80	Coal.	20	617 4 3	
Tyrone,	5	7 14 9	35	Coal and Turf.	13	456 18 7	
Waterford County and City, }	4	6 12 0	64	Coal.	20	424 19 30	
Westmeath,	5	7 7 11	34	Coal and Turf.	21	267 13 6	
Wexford,	5	7 12 5	36	Coal.	26	225 16 9	
Wicklow,	5	8 2 10	40	Do.	14	327 13 4	
Total 1875, . . .	5	7 2 10	2,520			17,965 9 1	
Total 1873, . . .	4½	6 16 4	2,233			15,810 1 4	

• Time marked (*) heated by hot air.

County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1873.

COST OF						COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Food for use of Prisoners.	Soap, Candles, and Gas.	Medicines, &c.	Prisoners' Diet, &c., in Hospital.	Extra Diet for Lunatics.	Extra Diet for Prisoners absent on Lunatic.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
280 0 0	310 3 6	24 11 5	17 14 8	0 5 7	—	Antrim.
171 8 9	51 15 7	32 3 9	27 6 6	—	—	Armagh.
87 17 0	54 10 5	8 11 3	—	—	—	Carlow.
13 8 8	51 15 11	15 0 10	—	—	—	Cavan.
83 12 9	53 19 2	8 12 0	11 2 1	—	—	Clare.
148 11 6	106 5 1	10 1 5	14 15 6	—	0 12 8	Cork County.
125 1 6	36 6 6	17 4 5	20 6 4	—	—	„ City.
150 15 4	24 5 6	1 10 10	2 1 0	—	—	Donegal.
140 9 2	66 10 11	—	—	—	—	Down.
224 10 5	138 9 5	30 2 0	86 10 7	—	—	Dublin County.
387 0 0	322 8 4	70 0 0	120 4 2	—	—	Dublin City:
237 5 6	207 15 11	71 6 3	207 4 10	—	—	Richmond B.
50 14 8	19 11 9	3 0 2	5 18 7	0 19 7	—	Grangegorman P.
274 14 3	63 7 11	11 6 8	92 10 0	—	0 1 5	Formanagh.
143 17 3	35 15 2	3 16 1	23 11 4	—	—	{ Galway County
107 0 9	128 3 3	14 16 8	7 1 0	—	—	{ and Town.
166 12 4	50 10 8	45 2 4	47 18 10	—	—	Kerry.
250 5 6	61 4 11	—	—	—	—	Kildare.
73 0 3	6 18 5	7 1 0	22 15 7	—	—	{ Kilkenny County
283 0 6	130 2 1	26 6 6	17 15 3	—	—	{ and City.
144 14 5	31 13 8	5 16 2	2 11 0	—	—	King's.
153 3 1	127 4 4	21 18 10	14 0 1	—	—	Laltrim.
311 3 2	73 19 7	18 9 7	14 5 7	—	—	Limerick County.
341 9 0	52 11 7	2 18 5	—	—	—	„ City.
18 18 4	11 17 1	7 13 2	—	—	—	Londonderry.
303 19 8	8 8 3	7 19 9	19 8 0	—	—	Longford.
117 2 1	46 6 2	16 9 11	30 12 10	—	—	Louth.
61 5 7	23 4 3	4 14 11	—	—	—	Drogheda Town.
303 9 6	32 6 11	15 5 2	8 12 0	—	—	Mayo.
278 12 7	17 0 6	24 0 0	0 14 6	—	—	Meath.
66 15 11	18 13 0	8 3 7	6 6 9	—	—	Monsaghan.
215 13 5	73 13 9	8 19 8	0 16 0	—	—	Queen's.
251 16 0	141 5 9	18 0 7	77 4 11	—	—	Roscommon.
429 4 8	48 18 3	22 8 1	8 15 8	—	—	Sligo.
164 3 9	167 1 0	22 8 2	20 13 0	—	—	Tipperary, N.R.
79 14 3	20 5 9	10 6 8	11 11 2	—	—	„ S.R.
225 19 9	218 1 6	5 1 4	—	—	—	Tyrene.
132 13 11	42 15 8	7 8 11	3 18 0	—	—	{ Waterford County
						{ and City.
						Westmeath.
						Wexford.
						Wicklow.
5,311 3 2	3,070 8 5	619 16 6	908 19 9	1 5 2	0 14 1	Total 1873.
3,227 1 6	2,777 16 10	604 19 7	914 9 1	1 18 0	1 3 1	Total 1872.

[continued.]

TABLE XI. continued.—ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	COST OF					
	Extra Diet for Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.	Extra Diet for Prisoners not in Hospital.	Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furniture, Bedding, &c. Stairs.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	8 15 9	22 9 8	72 7 11	315 0 2	134 13 1	153 0 7
Armagh, . . .	0 10 0	—	15 6 5	67 3 0	22 11 7	25 1 19
Carlow, . . .	—	—	20 3 5	7 8 5	4 12 0	47 15 6
Cavan, . . .	1 8 9	6 19 1	27 13 8	27 8 6	9 1 8	32 19 11
Clare, . . .	1 12 1	3 0 0	10 0 9	39 5 1	1 5 9	60 15 0
Cork County, . .	3 1 1	6 10 2	54 1 3	125 2 11	17 8 3	198 9 7
" City, . . .	1 9 2	—	43 13 1	79 3 4	58 4 7	102 3 3
Donegal, . . .	0 10 7	1 10 10	29 13 1	96 1 10	3 9 10	64 2 9
Down, . . .	2 11 9	—	18 13 10	1 7 0	19 14 8	16 14 6
Dublin County, .	6 8 2	*67 14 6	54 18 10	115 8 4	49 0 10	77 3 6
Dublin City:						
Richmond B., .	—	15 10 11	69 10 1	428 8 11	—	157 13 7
Grangegorman P.,	47 11 8	25 13 0	65 7 2	—	221 14 11	128 14 1
Fermanagh, . .	0 16 8	—	9 5 0	13 5 0	3 14 0	10 18 0
Galway County } and Town, }	9 9 3	0 11 3	44 19 1	39 4 5	28 5 1	60 9 8
Kerry, . . .	2 14 7	1 1 10	13 2 9	42 14 6	6 3 3	21 12 0
Kildare, . . .	5 7 5	55 8 9	71 5 6	65 6 9	10 13 9	76 2 2
Kilkenny County } City, }	2 10 7	23 4 11	45 19 9	28 6 11	8 11 0	22 16 2
King's, . . .	—	20 2 11	11 11 3	166 5 11	14 12 11	51 13 3
Leltrim, . . .	—	10 8 13	20 3 0	9 5 2	2 7 9	4 5 9
Limerick County, .	8 16 10	16 19 3	16 0 0	23 15 8	5 18 13	40 8 8
" City, . . .	3 11 10	7 0 3	8 15 0	43 8 2	48 0 0	—
Londonderry, . .	4 18 5	—	58 13 1	20 15 6	8 6 5	60 4 10
Longford, . . .	0 6 10	2 16 8	43 13 9	29 5 10	5 5 5	33 4 13
Louth, . . .	—	—	32 13 3	67 0 7	3 14 2	43 4 12
Drogheda Town, .	0 16 10	2 1 1	5 14 7	9 9 9	5 8 4	12 12 9
Mayo, . . .	2 10 4	1 2 6	8 0 6	19 6 9	1 16 2	41 16 9
Meath, . . .	1 11 4	6 17 6	22 13 0	53 0 8	19 8 6	62 4 2
Monaghan, . . .	0 5 2	—	14 5 8	44 11 4	6 8 11	6 5 7
Queen's, . . .	1 6 6	2 8 0	30 13 7	25 8 5	2 17 8	19 28 11
Rosecommon, . .	3 6 4	—	20 7 9	10 2 0	2 16 7	74 11 0
Sligo, . . .	—	0 3 8	53 10 4	14 15 0	3 0 3	45 7 1
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	0 5 7	4 18 10	20 0 2	75 15 3	0 15 0	3 16 11
" S. Rid., . .	11 14 0	—	90 15 8	76 18 7	15 2 0	48 39 3
Tyrene, . . .	2 4 10	—	48 10 2	50 8 11	28 11 8	92 27 4
Waterford County } and City, }	2 16 6	17 19 9	35 0 5	25 11 11	17 2 3	12 7 19
Westmeath, . . .	—	3 1 6	19 5 4	50 2 1	12 6 4	67 16 3
Wexford, . . .	4 18 8	5 17 8	34 2 11	21 19 8	12 12 2	25 12 2
Wicklow, . . .	1 2 8	4 10 8	23 18 9	55 2 3	15 1 9	45 4 9
Total 1875, . .	185 13 2	344 3 8	1,122 18 9	2,254 9 6	830 7 3	1,820 8 8
Total 1872, . .	116 19 2	337 10 8	1,122 15 9	1,802 1 0	603 18 0	1,166 12 3

* Includes extra diet for prisoners under Lord Lieutenant's warrants.

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1873.

COST OF						COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
Repairs of the Gaol.	Conveyance of Prisoners.	Rent and Taxes.	Contingencies, Postage, &c.	Superannuation Allowances.	Total Expense, exclusive of Officers.	
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	27.
304 5 2	411 5 11	112 5 8	170 14 0	69 6 8	5,042 11 0	Antrim.
88 2 10	82 2 6	—	84 13 5	—	690 12 8	Armagh.
19 7 9	85 6 9	—	11 0 2	112 5 8	621 18 5	Carlow.
82 19 3	24 4 0	—	45 19 9	69 4 0	651 7 7	Cavan.
29 0 1	126 19 0	—	76 17 11	—	765 9 1	Clare.
678 17 6	85 16 10	—	197 13 0	—	2,449 11 8	Cork County.
181 4 6	111 4 6	42 8 3	106 3 3	—	1,875 13 7	„ City.
122 1 1	146 6 8	1 14 10	36 17 4	20 0 0	916 5 8	Donegal.
112 0 9	26 16 9	0 7 6	44 6 3	—	800 5 3	Down.
67 6 9	69 13 3	0 18 6	96 10 11	66 13 4	2,062 0 1	Dublin County.
262 17 2	208 16 6	77 3 6	246 17 5	549 8 0	4,706 15 7	Dublin City:
522 16 11	46 15 9	3 3 9	106 7 4	607 10 0	3,493 16 6	Richmond B.
5 10 0	66 16 11	—	6 15 8	67 0 0	445 5 9	Grangegorman P.
136 16 0	79 19 10	—	45 17 10	144 1 8	1,240 4 4	Fermagh.
29 9 4	230 9 5	22 9 7	54 7 1	72 12 1	1,018 5 5	Galway County and
27 16 4	114 4 9	—	36 17 4	58 4 0	1,502 1 2	„ Town.
101 14 4	69 6 4	0 1 0	30 10 0	92 17 10	934 11 0	Kerry.
104 19 0	69 10 7	—	104 18 6	26 13 4	1,184 10 5	Kildare.
27 3 1	150 16 11	—	26 12 5	166 6 1	596 4 10	Kilkenny County
12 8 5	267 17 6	—	08 8 10	28 6 8	1,525 2 8	„ and City.
36 13 6	21 17 6	—	47 10 7	152 3 4	666 9 1	Leitrim.
102 2 2	271 9 4	5 15 0	6 0 4	42 5 0	1,304 9 1	Limerick County.
43 15 6	106 18 9	—	18 10 0	91 9 2	733 2 7	„ City.
174 18 8	88 3 7	—	11 17 0	28 17 10	1,108 1 10	Londonderry.
—	5 11 1	—	4 19 0	—	163 2 7	Longford.
42 14 5	25 16 0	—	23 17 6	—	572 2 10	Louth.
96 6 10	123 14 9	—	66 13 5	109 19 0	978 0 0	„ Drogheda Town.
18 11 5	10 11 6	—	1 0 6	16 16 2	483 7 11	Mayo.
306 1 9	110 6 2	—	85 12 4	—	759 4 2	Meath.
81 9 3	113 16 10	—	16 3 2	27 10 0	807 14 0	Monaghan.
66 15 9	123 1 1	1 9 0	19 10 6	162 0 2	805 5 5	Queen's.
369 27 7	163 4 7	1 17 7	127 3 2	—	1,098 19 11	Rescommon.
102 19 9	280 2 10	—	104 5 7	—	1,072 8 7	Sago.
726 13 6	169 0 10	—	251 16 5	177 13 6	1,927 7 7	Tipperary, N. Riding.
163 8 3	25 1 6	0 6 8	18 10 0	—	1,322 1 10	„ S. Riding.
192 7 10	107 14 1	11 5 11	20 11 0	—	784 10 8	Tyrone.
26 12 10	169 3 10	—	56 2 10	30 0 0	973 17 4	Waterford County
94 7 6	23 19 4	—	91 8 3	90 0 0	667 5 9	„ and City.
4,693 15 2	4,372 4 6	261 6 9	2,683 16 0	3,071 4 3	60,023 3 10	Westmeath.
1,508 15 4	3,774 6 2	340 10 1	2,905 6 7	3,177 2 8	43,662 6 1	Wexford.
						Wicklow.
						Total 1873.
						Total 1872.

TABLE XI. continued.—ACCOUNT of EXPENDITURE

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAUGES.	SALARY OF						
	Local Inspectors.	Chaplains.			Medical Officers.		
		Presbyterian of Ireland.	Presbyterian	R. Catholic.	Physicians.	Surgeons.	Apothecaries.
20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	130 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0	—	10 0 0
Armagh, . . .	140 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	—	30 0 0
Carlow, . . .	50 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	—	—
Cavan, . . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	74 0 0	—
Clare, . . .	100 0 0	40 3 0	—	40 3 0	—	54 0 0	20 0 0
Cork County, . .	245 16 8	40 3 0	—	40 3 0	—	*84 0 0	—
" City, . . .	100 0 0	40 3 0	—	40 3 0	—	55 0 0	10 0 0
Donegal, . . .	150 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	—	30 0 0
Down, . . .	100 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	—	27 13 10
Dublin County, .	150 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	65 0 0	150 0 0	—	—
Dublin City :							
Richmond R., .	250 0 0	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0	200 0 0	250 0 0	—
Grange-gorman P.,	90 0 0	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0	—	—	—
Fermanagh, . . .	90 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	—
Galway County and Town, }	130 0 0	40 3 0	—	40 3 0	—	74 0 0	—
Kerry, . . .	160 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	—	30 0 0
Kildare, . . .	100 0 0	45 0 0	—	45 0 0	—	65 0 0	—
Kilkenny County and City, }	170 0 0	40 3 0	—	40 3 0	65 0 0	—	—
King's, . . .	00 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	†20 0 0	—	—
Leitrim, . . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	45 0 0	—	10 0 0
Limerick County, .	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	44 0 0	—	30 0 0
" City, . . .	60 0 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—
Londonderry, . .	110 0 0	46 3 1	46 3 1	46 3 1	—	—	—
Longford, . . .	82 10 0	36 16 6	36 16 6	36 16 6	—	—	—
Louth, . . .	75 0 0	36 16 6	36 16 6	36 16 6	—	—	20 0 0
Drogheda Town, .	10 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	—	—	—
Mayo, . . .	100 0 0	37 10 0	—	37 10 0	50 0 0	—	30 0 0
Meath, . . .	50 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	74 0 0	—
Monaghan, . . .	62 0 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	74 0 0	—	—
Queen's, . . .	127 10 0	56 13 4	—	56 13 4	—	—	—
Roscommon, . . .	92 6 0	46 3 0	—	46 3 0	74 0 0	—	—
Sligo, . . .	100 0 0	30 0 0	—	30 0 0	65 0 0	—	11 0 0
Tipperary, N. Rid.,	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	53 0 0	11 9 0
" S. Rid., . . .	150 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	74 0 0	—
Tyrone, . . .	150 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	—	—	20 0 0
Waterford County and City, }	2170 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	80 0 0	—	—
Westmeath, . . .	67 10 0	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—	—	25 6 0
Wexford, . . .	100 0 0	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	—	30 0 0
Wicklow, . . .	90 4 0	46 18 5	—	46 18 5	—	106 0 0	—
Total 1873, . .	4,182 2 10	1,637 19 10	551 13 8	1,737 19 10	967 0 0	1,407 0 0	384 12 30
Total 1872, . .	3,952 19 6	1,611 14 2	542 1 1	1,711 14 2	718 0 0	1,311 0 0	301 7 2

* Including £30 for compounding medicines.

† For compounding medicines.

‡ Includes £30 as Secretary to Board, and £40 as Inspector of Bridgework.

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1873.

SALARY OF							COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
OFFICERS.							
Governor.	Clerks.	Deputy Governor or Head Turnkeys.	Turnkeys.		School- masters.	Other Prison Officers.	
			No.	Amount of Salary.			
36.	37.	38.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
250 0 0	60 0 0	65 0 0	15	710 8 0	48 0 8	102 12 0	Antrim.
210 0 0	—	—	7	305 0 0	45 0 0	—	Armagh.
145 0 0	—	50 0 0	4	138 0 0	—	—	Carlow.
100 0 0	—	60 0 0	3	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	Cavan.
258 6 8	55 18 0	—	4	185 19 2	—	27 19 7	Clara.
250 0 0	71 15 8	85 0 0	11	527 14 4	—	26 0 0	Cork County.
243 6 8	—	120 0 0	10	433 0 0	52 0 0	—	" City.
228 0 0	64 0 0	—	6	250 0 0	—	—	Donegal.
200 0 0	—	120 0 0	6	245 18 4	45 0 0	—	Down.
245 0 0	—	120 0 0	10	420 0 0	—	—	Dublin County.
250 0 0	150 0 0	140 0 0	19	828 17 9	96 0 0	374 16 8	Dublin City:
50 0 0	180 0 0	—	—	—	—	150 0 0	Richmond B.
200 0 0	—	60 0 0	4	108 19 0	38 11 0	—	Grangegorman P.
200 0 0	44 9 6	60 0 10	8	363 14 2	—	—	Fermanagh.
200 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	Galway County
200 0 0	50 8 0	—	7	316 12 0	33 8 0	43 8 0	and Town.
200 0 0	00 0 0	75 0 0	10	275 19 9	18 7 6	—	Kerry.
200 0 0	58 0 0	47 0 0	6	227 19 8	—	21 6 3	Kildare.
200 0 0	—	80 0 0	6	190 0 0	—	20 0 0	Kilkenny County
200 0 0	—	50 0 0	6	206 5 6	—	—	and City.
200 0 0	70 0 0	70 5 0	7	318 0 2	—	29 5 9	King's.
155 0 0	—	55 0 0	5	134 16 0	—	115 10 0	Leitrim.
184 0 0	60 0 0	104 0 0	3	192 0 0	44 0 0	78 0 0	Limerick County.
200 0 0	—	64 15 0	6	201 14 6	43 9 2	12 16 3	" City.
200 0 0	35 0 0	50 0 0	5	175 0 0	—	25 0 0	Londonderry.
102 0 0	—	—	2	56 0 0	30 0 0	—	Longford.
200 0 0	42 0 0	60 0 0	6	220 16 8	40 0 0	—	Louth.
200 0 0	—	99 15 0	5	192 10 0	—	145 10 0	Drogheda Town.
150 0 0	—	—	6	208 10 0	—	26 16 8	Mayo.
188 6 8	—	60 0 0	5	106 0 2	—	91 6 8	Meath.
200 0 0	60 0 0	—	0	234 0 0	—	—	Monaghan.
220 0 0	50 0 0	—	7	160 14 1	—	—	Queen's.
250 0 0	—	83 15 0	4	160 0 0	40 0 0	40 0 0	Reccommon.
220 0 0	73 0 0	103 0 0	12	442 13 3	—	—	Sligo.
189 2 7	—	82 5 0	7	223 6 4	31 13 8	38 0 0	Tipperary, N. Dist.
220 0 0	—	95 0 0	8	218 17 3	85 0 0	31 10 0	" S. Dist.
200 0 0	—	82 10 0	7	284 10 0	19 0 0	—	Tyrone.
200 0 0	—	80 0 0	6	214 7 1	47 10 0	—	Waterford County
200 0 0	—	—	6	235 0 0	—	—	and City.
8,037 2 7	1,184 11 2	2,248 5 10	250	9,807 18 2	731 6 0	1,429 17 10	Westmeath.
8,947 13 11	1,166 2 10	2,258 5 0	230	6,728 6 8	719 13 3	1,825 4 10	Wexford.
							Wicklow.
							Total in 1873.
							Total in 1872.

[continued.]

TABLE XI. concluded.—ACCOUNT OF EXPENDITURE IN

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLA.	SALARY OF FEMALE OFFICERS.				COST OF OFFICERS.		
	Matrons.	Assistant Matrons.	Hospital Nurses.	Other Prison Officers.	Salaries.	Rations.	Clothing.
	43.	46.	47.	48.	50.	51.	52.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	52 0 0	94 0 0	30 10 0	86 8 1	2,019 4 9	159 10 0	115 12 4
Armagh, . . .	45 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	—	918 0 0	68 1 0	32 18 0
Carlow, . . .	58 0 0	15 0 0	10 8 0	20 16 0	567 4 0	202 18 4	40 9 6
Cavan, . . .	40 0 0	10 0 0	—	—	740 0 0	146 17 8	25 13 9
Clare, . . .	55 0 0	20 17 0	24 0 0	—	895 0 5	101 12 10	28 0 0
Cork County, . .	62 1 8	49 18 7	—	20 16 0	1,925 8 6	235 4 9	100 14 13
" City, . . .	52 0 0	90 3 0	27 6 0	5 0 0	1,320 1 8	160 18 0	78 8 00
Donegal, . . .	44 0 0	29 0 0	15 0 0	—	940 0 0	27 3 3	27 17 11
Down, . . .	32 10 0	32 10 0	20 15 0	—	944 2 2	66 8 3	26 12 2
Dublin County, .	50 0 0	30 0 0	—	25 0 0	1,475 0 0	201 19 1	57 10 0
Dublin City : Richmond B., .	—	—	—	15 0 0	2,488 1 1	354 17 3	154 10 0
Grangegorman P.,	120 0 0	615 3 11	—	45 11 0	1,094 2 1	423 1 3	26 6 0
Fermagh, . . .	36 13 4	27 18 8	—	—	652 2 0	52 16 4	23 10 2
Galway County and Town, . . }	50 10 0	27 5 10	12 0 0	—	1,134 8 4	73 10 0	40 17 6
Kerry, . . .	45 0 0	20 0 0	35 4 0	—	1,035 0 0	181 0 10	60 12 0
Kildare, . . .	45 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	1,074 7 3	301 8 9	41 12 2
Kilkenny County and City, . . }	55 0 0	29 3 1	—	—	1,065 15 0	119 11 6	27 4 0
King's, . . .	35 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	745 0 0	145 0 0	45 0 2
Leitrim, . . .	36 13 4	—	20 0 0	—	737 18 10	82 0 4	25 11 30
Limerick County, .	50 0 0	36 0 0	8 6 8	—	1,211 17 7	—	40 17 9
" City, . . .	50 0 0	35 0 0	—	4 1 0	719 7 0	51 15 0	30 5 1
Londonderry, . .	51 0 0	42 0 0	26 0 0	—	999 9 3	71 14 5	73 8 2
Longford, . . .	40 0 0	27 0 0	—	—	782 0 5	122 18 6	59 13 1
Louth, . . .	25 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	706 15 6	147 9 4	44 12 6
Drogheda Town, .	20 0 0	—	—	—	375 0 0	60 3 6	—
Mayo, . . .	45 0 0	35 0 0	25 0 0	7 10 0	1,030 6 8	179 19 9	45 15 1
Meath, . . .	45 0 0	35 0 0	—	—	947 15 0	209 4 9	60 13 0
Monaghan, . . .	50 10 8	20 16 8	—	—	691 6 2	78 6 0	34 18 3
Queen's, . . .	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0	—	756 10 2	85 18 6	41 12 4
Roscommon, . . .	45 0 0	25 0 0	—	—	812 12 0	45 4 0	30 12 0
Sligo, . . .	40 0 0	14 15 0	—	—	761 9 1	184 17 7	34 8 10
Tipperary, N. Riding.	48 0 0	—	24 0 0	24 0 0	945 15 0	192 12 9	22 2 0
" S. Riding.	48 0 0	56 0 0	22 3 4	38 0 0	1,306 16 7	133 4 0	68 9 3
Tyrone, . . .	48 12 11	67 0 0	—	—	970 0 8	—	22 0 4
Waterford County and City, . . }	45 0 0	23 14 2	25 0 0	20 0 0	1,094 1 5	163 0 1	64 15 3
Westmeath, . . .	42 10 0	22 10 0	22 10 0	—	856 0 0	126 1 9	55 2 2
Wexford, . . .	45 0 0	35 6 9	—	—	862 3 10	206 8 0	55 8 6
Wicklow, . . .	40 0 0	30 0 0	—	—	798 0 10	—	27 17 6
Total 1873, . . .	1,688 7 6	1,747 2 8	439 3 0	312 2 7	38,674 7 1	5,432 17 0	1,735 3 0
Total 1872, . . .	1,640 0 4	1,610 4 0	536 14 8	282 13 5	37,548 15 6	4,695 9 11	1,969 5 9

the several County and Borough Gaols, in the Year 1873.

		Total Expenses of Gaols.	Profit from Sale of Week.	Net Expenditure.	Average Daily Number of Prisoners, Debtors included.	Average total Cost of each Prisoner.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.			
Total.						Per diem.	Per ANNUM.				
£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.			
2,234	8 1	7,395	19 1	1,195	8 5	6,140	10 4	341	0 11	16 2 1	Autrim.
1,018	17 6	1,909	10 2	38	0 8	1,871	9 6	54	1 11	34 12 0	Armagh.
810	2 10	1,432	1 3	—	—	1,432	1 3	18	4 4	79 11 2	Carlow.
912	10 2	1,663	17 6	16	7 0	1,547	10 9	39	2 2	40 1 0	Cavan.
1,010	18 3	1,783	7 4	15	7 3	1,770	0 1	37	2 8	48 7 3	Clare.
1,961	8 1	4,410	19 9	143	16 2	4,267	3 7	181	1 3	23 6 0	Cork County.
1,501	3 6	3,439	17 1	56	19 3	3,382	17 10	141	1 4	23 19 10	" City.
1,014	1 2	1,990	6 10	18	0 2	1,912	6 8	33	3 3	58 11 1	Donegal.
1,049	2 7	1,849	7 10	13	6 8	1,835	1 2	57	1 9	32 8 8	Down.
1,824	9 1	3,906	9 2	46	16 0	3,859	12 9	107	2 0	36 1 4	Dublin County.
3,177	14 4	7,974	9 11	414	12 6	7,569	17 5	261	1 7	28 12 8	Dublin City :
2,140	8 4	5,536	4 10	110	4 8	5,539	0 2	164	1 10	33 12 8	Richmond B.
729	14 6	1,173	0 3	25	19 10	1,146	0 5	22	2 11	53 6 0	Grange Gorman P.
1,366	14 7	3,488	16 11	50	9 4	2,438	9 7*	59	2 3	41 5 2	Fermanagh.
1,276	12 10	3,294	18 3	48	9 6	2,245	8 9	55	2 3	40 19 8	Galway County
1,230	9 3	2,922	10 5	53	13 6	2,868	16 11	94	1 8	30 9 9	and Town.
1,212	10 5	3,147	1 5	—	—	2,147	1 5	39	3 0	65 6 5	Kerry.
334	0 2	2,118	10 7	244	8 6	1,874	2 1	50	2 1	37 15 1	Kildare.
845	17 0	1,442	1 10	8	17 4	1,438	4 6	20	3 11	71 8 3	Kilkenny County
1,323	15 4	2,777	18 0	96	13 8	2,681	4 4	56	2 6	40 2 3	and City.
774	7 1	1,757	16 2	136	16 6	1,630	19 8	64	1 5	25 9 1	King's.
1,147	6 11	2,541	16 0	169	7 3	2,372	8 9	50	2 2	39 9 6	Ledtrim.
965	12 0	1,708	14 7	7	14 4	1,701	0 3	24	3 11	71 19 8	Limerick County.
887	17 4	2,003	19 2	79	8 11	1,924	10 3	53	2 0	36 8 9	" City.
370	2 6	553	5 1	29	1 7	524	3 6	18	1 7	28 12 10	Londonderry.
1,321	0 6	1,828	3 4	4	7 10	1,818	15 6	50	2 0	36 8 3	Longford.
1,217	10 0	2,185	10 6	5	11 0	2,189	19 6	27	4 6	81 18 8	Louth.
694	10 2	1,237	18 1	8	4 9	1,239	13 4	30	2 3	49 16 1	Drogheda Town.
641	1 0	1,634	5 2	27	6 0	1,606	19 2	23	4 0	72 2 2	Mayo.
606	14 0	1,706	8 0	5	5 0	1,701	3 0	32	3 0	53 17 2	Meath.
999	15 7	1,798	1 0	10	13 7	1,775	7 5	30	3 3	59 3 7	Monaghan.
1,157	10 3	2,250	10 2	124	14 10	2,125	15 4	46	2 6	45 18 0	Queen's.
1,268	0 10	3,130	9 5	220	5 8	2,901	8 9	84	1 11	34 9 1	Roosaminon.
1,022	0 10	2,946	8 5	72	19 0	2,876	9 5	56	2 10	51 5 10	Sligo.
1,321	17 9	2,443	19 7	66	10 1	2,377	9 0†	65	2 0	36 17 2	Tipperary, N. Riding.
1,037	3 11	1,531	14 7	84	15 9	1,740	18 10	35	2 10	50 6 11	" S. Riding.
1,084	0 4	2,087	17 8	14	8 6	2,063	9 2	38	8 0	54 1 3	Tyrone.
615	16 4	1,763	4 1	—	—	1,763	4 1	41	2 4	43 4 9	Waterford County
65,923	7 10	85,945	11 8	3,075	1 9	82,869	9 11	2,658	1 11	84 14 3	and City.
44,206	9 2	88,070	15 8	3,007	15 4	85,062	19 11	2,376	2 0	35 15 10	Westmeath.
											Wexford.
											Wicklow.
											Total 1873.
											Total 1872.

* Of this, £765 13s. payable by Galway Town.

† Of this, £266 16s. 1d. payable by Waterford City.

TABLE XII.—NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS OF JUVENILES, and NUMBER of INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	COMMITMENTS.															
	CONVICTED												NOT CONVICTED AND UNTRIED.		TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS.	
	AT ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS.				SUMMARILY.				TOTAL CONVICTED.				Under 10 Years.		Under 10 Years.	
	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not exceeding 16 Years.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,		2				22	15				64	17			18	1
Armagh,		1				28					29					
Carlow,					1	12	1	1		12	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cavan,						1				1		1	1	1	1	1
Clare,					3	1	7		3	1	7			6	3	1
Cork County,	1				3	33	2	3	1	33	2	1	4	1	3	2
" City,		6			7	41	15	7		47	15	2	14	3	9	15
Donegal,						17		1		17					1	17
Down,						10				10			1		1	11
Dublin County,		3	1	1		33	1	1		36	2	1	23	1	2	56
Dublin City:																
Richmond B.,		20			3	172		3		192		3	118		6	209
Grange-gorman P., . .			0			160				160		1		13	1	171
Fermagh,		1				3				4	1			1		5
Galway,		4	2			19	3			26	7		4			27
{		6				6				12			3	1		13
Kerry,					1	1	24	1	1	1	24	1		8	2	25
Kildare,			2	1		18	2			20	3		11	2		23
Kilkenny,		1				3	1			4	1		1			5
{						16	1			16	1		6			22
King's,							2				2					2
Leitrim,		1				5				6			2			8
Limerick County,		2	1	1		20	1	1		22	2		6		1	25
" City,		1		2		23	2	2		24	2			2		26
Londonderry,		2		2	2	21	1	2	2	23	1	1	7	1	2	25
Longford,						8	3			10	3		2		3	12
Louth,			1			6				6	1			1		7
Drogheda Town, . . .						3				3		1	3		1	7
Mayo,						20				20			1			21
Meath,						2				2			4			6
Monaghan,		1				7	4			8	4		1			13
Queen's,		2				10				12			2	1		14
Roscommon,		2				2	1			4	1		1			5
Sligo,						2	1			2	1		6	1		8
Tipperary, N. Rid., . . .						9				9			1			10
" S. Rid.,		1				27	2			28	2		1			30
Tyrone,						13	1			13	1		1			14
Waterford,						8	4			8	4					12
{		1		1	1	14	1	1	1	15	1			1	1	16
Westmeath,						7				7			1			8
Wexford,		3				14	1			17	1		2			19
Wicklow,		1	1			7				8	1		3			11
Total Males,		60		26		733		26		799		8	265		34	1063
Total Females,	1	18		5		219		6		237		3	33		9	270
Total M. and F.,	1	83		31		952		32		1,035		11	298		43	1,233
	84				983				1,067				309		1,376	

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

committed, to the several County and Borough Gaols in the Year 1873, by Ages.

INDIVIDUALS COMMITTED IN 1873.																										COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Gen.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four times.		Five times and upwards.		TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
										Under 10 Years.		10 and not ex- ceeding 15 Years.		Under 10 Years.		10 and not ex- ceeding 15 Years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 15 Years.	Under 10 Years.	10 and not ex- ceeding 15 Years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE XIII.—SENTENCES OF PENAL SERVITUDE AND IMPRISONMENT

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	PENAL SERVITUDE.		IMPRISONMENT FOR															
	5 Years.		12 Months and above 2.		9 Months and above 6.		6 Months and above 3.		3 Months and above 2.		2 Months and above 1.		1 Month and above 14 Days.		14 Days and above 7.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	.	5	.	3	.	16	6	20	8	.	.
Armagh,	2	.	6	.	16	.	.	.
Carlow,	4	1	8	.	.	.
Cavan,	1	.	.	.
Clare,	2	.	2	1	.	.
Cork County,	1	.	2	.	3	.	10	1	11	2	.	.
" City,	2	.	.	.	5	.	25	.	.	.
Donegal,	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.
Down,	1	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.
Dublin County,	2	.	2	.	22	2	.	.
Dublin City:
Richmond B.,	11	.	42	.	39	.	.	.
Grangegorman P.,	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	.	27	.	20	.	.
Fermanagh,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Galway,	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	5	3	16	2	.	.
Kerry,	1	.	.	.	8	1	14	1	.	.
Kildare,	1	.	.	.	2	1	6	2	.	.
Kilkenny,	1	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.
King's,	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	1	.	2	.	.	.
Limerick County,	1	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	6	.	6	.	.	.
" City,	2	.	5	.	14	1	.	.
Londonderry,	1	.	15	2	.	.
Longford,	4	1	.	.
Louth,	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town,	1	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	1	.	.	.	3	.	8	.	.	.
Meath,	2	.	.	.
Monaghan,	2	1	5	2	.	.
Queen's,	2	1	.	.	.	.	9	.	.	.
Roscommon,	1	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.
Sligo,	1	.	1	1	.	.
Tipperary, N. Riding,	1	.	2	.	2	.	4	.	.	.
" S. Riding,	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	6	.	8	.	.	.
Tyrone,	1	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	8	.	.	.
Waterford,	1	.	8	3	.	.
Westmeath,	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.
Wexford,	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	13	1	.	.
Wicklow,	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	.	.
Total Males, . .	2	.	2	.	1	.	6	.	31	.	40	.	157	.	350	.	.	.
Total Females,	1	.	.	1	.	5	.	5	.	.	46	.	84	.	.
Total M. and F., .	2	.	2	1	1	.	7	.	36	.	45	.	157	46	350	84	.	.

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

passed on JUVENILE PRISONERS during the Year 1873.

IMPRISONMENT FOR										Sentences respited and not passed.		TOTAL.		COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.
7 Days and above 45 Hours.	48 Hours.	24 Hours.	Fine only.	Unlimited.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
33	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	17	Antrim.
6	29	.	Armagh.
6	13	1	Carlow.
.	1	.	Cavan.
5	10	1	Clare.
6	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	36	3	Cork County.
6	3	3	3	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	15	" City.
6	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	.	Donegal.
3	10	.	Down.
3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	2	Dublin County.
33	.	11	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	196	.	Dublin City:
.	22	.	10	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	159	Richmond R.
.	4	1	Orangeogorman P.
3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	23	7	Fermanagh.
2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	" } Galway.
.	" }
2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	2	Kerry.
7	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	3	Kildare.
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	" }
7	.	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	1	" } Kilkenny.
.	2	" }
.	King's.
3	6	.	Leltrim.
5	1	.	23	2	Limerick County.
5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	2	" City.
8	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	25	3	Londonderry.
6	10	3	Longford.
2	6	1	Louth.
2	3	.	Drughda Town.
0	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	.	Mayo.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	Meath.
.	8	4	Monaghan.
.	12	.	Queen's.
.	4	1	Roscommon.
.	2	1	Sligo.
4	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	.	Tipperary, N. Riding.
.	28	2	" S. Riding.
1	13	1	Tyrone.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	4	" }
6	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	" } Waterford.
1	7	.	" }
.	17	1	Westmeath.
.	17	1	Wexford.
.	8	1	Wicklow.
185	.	36	.	22	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	824	.	Total Males.
.	70	.	18	.	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	243	Total Females.
341	.	49	.	34	.	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	Total M. and F.

1,067

TABLE XIV.—PARENTAGE, PREVIOUS RESIDENCE, EDUCATIONAL STATUS.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMITTEES.		PARENTAGE.										INCLUDED IN FORMER							
			Having both Parents living.		Having both Parents dead.		Having Father dead.		Having Mother dead.		Could not be ascertained.		Having Step-Father.		Having Step-Mother.		Abandoned by Parents.		Abandoned One Parent.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim, . . .	83	18	40	3	5	2	30	9	17	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	6	.
Armagh, . . .	29	.	10	.	11	.	9	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.
Carlow, . . .	14	2	9	1	.	.	9	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan, . . .	5	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare, . . .	16	1	11	1	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Cork County, . . .	40	5	22	3	2	1	9	.	6	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
" City, . . .	70	18	33	12	6	1	8	2	3	3	.	3	2	4	2	2	.	.	.	.
Donegal, . . .	19	.	12	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Down, . . .	11	.	6	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.
Dublin County, . . .	61	3	35	2	6	1	9	.	11	.	.	7	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.
Dublin City :																				
Richmond B. . .	316	.	180	.	40	.	60	.	31	.	.	5	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman P. . .	175	.	79	.	19	.	54	.	23	.	.	13	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermagh, . . .	4	2	2	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway, . . .	27	7	20	6	1	.	6	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.
" { †	17	1	18	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry, . . .	33	4	22	2	1	.	6	2	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Kildare, . . .	81	5	15	4	3	1	9	.	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
" { †	5	1	1	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny, . . .	22	1	11	1	1	.	7	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.
King's, . . .	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim, . . .	8	.	6	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.
Limerick County, . . .	20	2	17	2	4	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City, . . .	26	2	1	2	.	.	14	.	6	.	5	3	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry, . . .	39	4	23	2	1	.	5	.	1	1	1	.	.	8	.	2	.	1	.	.
Longford, . . .	12	3	6	2	1	1	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth, . . .	6	2	3	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town, . . .	6	1	4	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Mayo, . . .	21	.	11	4	.	.	4	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath, . . .	6	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan, . . .	9	4	3	4	2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's, . . .	14	1	5	1	2	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rooscommon, . . .	5	1	2	.	1	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo, . . .	8	2	5	1	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Tipperary, N. Rid. . .	10	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" S. Rid. . .	29	2	14	2	8	.	6	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone, . . .	14	1	7	1	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
" { †	8	4	7	2	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	.
Waterford, . . .	16	2	12	2	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath, . . .	8	.	1	.	2	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford, . . .	19	1	9	.	5	1	2	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow, . . .	11	3	9	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males, . . .	1097	.	620	.	115	.	234	.	126	.	12	.	50	.	22	.	15	.	10	.
Total Females, . . .	279	.	142	.	27	.	71	.	28	.	1	.	19	.	11	.	7	.	10	.
Total M. and F. . .	1376	.	762	.	142	.	305	.	154	.	13	.	69	.	33	.	22	.	20	.
							1,376						91				41			

* County prisoners.

† City or Town prisoners.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION OF JUVENILES COMMITTED IN 1873.

COUNTY.		PREVIOUS RESIDENCE.						EDUCATION ON COMMITMENT.										COUNTY AND BOROUGHS NAMES.																					
Males.	Females.	In County or Borough to which Child belongs.		In other Localities.		Could not be ascertained.		Read and Wrote.		Read Imperfectly.		Knew Spelling.		Knew Alphabet.		Wholly Illiterate.				Could not be ascertained.																			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																				
		84	18	1				23	4	24	2	14	2			21	10			Antrim.																			
		25		1				5		4		6		10		4				Armagh.																			
		12	2	2				4	1	2						8	1			Carlow.																			
		3			1			1								2	1			Cavan.																			
		10	1					1		5		2		1		7	1			Clare.																			
		40	5					16	3	3						21	2			Cork County.																			
		69	18	1				21	2	18	5	9	1	6	1	16	8			" City.																			
		13		5				4		2		8		3		4				Donegal.																			
		11						3		1		2		4		1				Down.																			
		62	3	9				31	1	28	1	5		3		20	1			Dublin County.																			
		271		65				187		41				3		85				Dublin City:																			
		170						56		33		7		17		64				Richmond R.																			
		3	2	1				2		1						2	1			Grangegorman P.																			
1	2	22	5	5	2			11	1		1			2		13	5			Fermainagh.																			
		16	1	1				6		5	1	2				4				* } Galway.																			
																				† }																			
		32	4	1				17		5		5	2	2		4	2			Kerry.																			
		24	4	9	1			14	1	8		3	1	1	2	5	1			Kildare.																			
		5						1		2		1	1			1				* } Kilkenny.																			
		22	1					15	1	1		2				4				† }																			
			2													2				King's.																			
		8						4		1		2				1				Lislim.																			
		24	1	3	1			11	1	7	1	5		1		5				Limerick County.																			
		32	2					13	2	1		3		5		4				" City.																			
		31	4	2				3		10	1	1		4		12	3	8		Londonderry.																			
		10	2	2	1			7	1	1						4	1			Longford.																			
		4	2	2				1		4	2	1								Louth.																			
		2		4	1			2		3		1	1	1						Drogheda Town.																			
		19		2				6		1				8		6				Mayo.																			
		4		1				1		1		1				3				Meath.																			
1	1	7	4	2				5		1	1	2	2	1	1					Monaghan.																			
		15	1	1				2	1			6		6		1				Queen's.																			
		4	1	1				2	1							3				Rooscommon.																			
		3	2					4	1							4	1			Sligo.																			
		7		2		1		3		1						5		1		Tipperary, N. Rid.																			
		23	2					4		3						22	2			" S. Rid.																			
		14	1					5		4		2	1	1		2				Tyrone.																			
		7	1	4	3			2	1	2	1					6	2			* } Waterford.																			
		16	2					2		2						12	2			† }																			
		6		2				3		4		1								Westmeath.																			
		15	1	3				8		2		2	1			7				Wexford.																			
		11		1				2		4		2		3	1					Wicklow.																			
12		927		100		1		450		174		84		60		319		4		Total Males.																			
3		203		11				77		50		16		22		111				Total Females.																			
15		1,235		190		1		527		224		103		88		430		4		Total M. and F.																			
1,376																				1,376																			

{continued.

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TABLE XIV. *concluded*—PARENTAGE, PREVIOUS RESIDENCE, EDUCATIONAL STATUS, and RELIGIOUS PROFESSION of JUVENILES committed in 1873.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GALES.	RELIGION.										TOTAL NUMBER OF COMMENCED.	
	Protestant Episcopalian of Ireland.		Presbyterian.		Roman Catholic.		Other Religions.		Could not be ascertained.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	96	3	15	1	41	14	.	.	.	.	82	18
Armagh,	11	.	4	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	29	.
Carlow, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	14	1	.	.	.	.	14	2
Cavan, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	1
Clare, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	16	1	.	.	.	.	16	1
Cork County,	1	.	1	.	38	5	.	.	.	.	40	5
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	70	18	.	.	.	.	70	18
Donagall,	2	.	.	.	16	.	.	.	.	.	18	.
Down,	9	.	4	.	4	.	† 1	.	.	.	11	.
Dublin County, . . .	2	.	.	.	59	3	.	.	.	.	61	3
Dublin City :												
Richmond B., . .	13	.	.	.	303	.	.	.	.	.	316	.
Grangegorman P., .	.	1	.	.	.	174	.	.	.	.	.	275
Fermagh,	2	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	4	2
Galway,	4	.	.	.	23	7	.	.	.	.	27	7
" { †	2	.	.	.	10	1	.	.	.	.	12	1
Kerry,	1	.	.	.	33	4	.	.	.	.	33	4
Kildare,	2	1	.	.	29	4	.	.	.	.	31	5
Kilkenny, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	6	1
" { †	.	.	.	.	22	1	.	.	.	.	22	1
King's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2
Lestrin, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
Limerick County, . .	.	.	.	.	20	2	.	.	.	.	22	2
" City, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	26	2	.	.	.	.	28	2
Londonderry,	4	.	3	.	26	4	.	.	.	.	33	4
Longford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	12	8	.	.	.	.	22	8
Louth,	1	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	.	.	8	2
Drogheda Town, .	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	7	1
Mayo,	1	.	.	.	20	.	.	.	.	.	21	.
Meath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	6	.
Monaghan, . . . . .	.	.	1	.	8	4	.	.	.	.	9	4
Queen's, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	14	1	.	.	.	.	15	1
Roscommon, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	6	1
Sligo, . . . . .	.	1	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	9	2
Tipperary, Nth. Riding,	1	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	1	.	10	.
" Sth. Riding,	1	.	.	.	28	9	.	.	.	.	29	9
Tyrene,	3	1	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	14	2
Waterford,	1	.	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	8	4
" { †	.	.	.	.	16	2	.	.	.	.	18	2
Westmeath, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
Wexford, . . . . .	.	.	.	.	12	1	.	.	.	.	13	1
Wicklow,	2	.	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	11	1
Total Males,	82	.	28	.	983	.	1	.	1	.	1,097	.
Total Females, . . .	.	8	.	1	.	270	.	.	.	.	.	279
Total M. and F., . .	82	8	28	1	983	270	1	.	1	.	1,376	279
	1,376											1,376

* County prisoners.

† City & Town prisoners.

‡ 1 Unitarian.

TABLE XV.—NUMBER of COMMITMENTS undergone by the JUVENILES, *i.e.*, Prisoners not exceeding 10 years, committed in 1873, from their *first* commitment in any year to the 31st December, 1873.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAZES.	COMMITTED									
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		Four Times.		Five Times and Upwards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	62	7	10	2	.	1	.	1	.	.
Armagh,	27	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Callow,	12	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carr,	11	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	40	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City,	59	13	4	2	2	1	1	1	.	.
Down,	14	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County, . . .	11	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin City : . . .	66	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond B., . . .										
Gaugerstown P., . .	273	.	16	.	4	.	2	.	1	.
Farranagh,		45	.	16	.	10	.	2	.	20
Farranagh,	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galaxy,	19	7	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Galaxy,	5	1	2	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
Kerry,	26	3	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare,	24	4	3	1	2	.	.	.	.	.
"	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny,	12	1	4	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
King's, . . . . .	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick,	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County, . .	25	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" City,	26	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	20	4	5	.	.	.	1	.	2	.
Louth,	8	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda Town, . .	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	15	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	9	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	13	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Inverness,	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone, N. Riding, .	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" S. Riding, . . .	25	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrron,	11	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
"	7	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford,	12	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
"	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	17	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	9	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total Males,	915	.	79	.	12	.	5	.	7	.
Total Females, . . .	.	125	.	25	.	12	.	4	.	20
	1,040		104		24		9		27	

* County prisoners.

† City prisoners.

[illegible]

TABLE XVI.—NUMBER OF COMMITTEES, &c., to each of the undermentioned Barnewells during the Year 1873—continued.

COUNTIES AND BRIDGEWELLS.	Number in each Bridewell at Unions on 1st January, 1873.	Number of direct Commit-tees to each Bridewell, during 1873.	Of whom were Bricke- wells.	Number sent from each Bridewell to County Gaol.	Number of Prisoners admitted to each Bridewell from other County Gaols.	Number in custody in each Bridewell at Unions on 1st January, 1873.	Number supported at Public Expense during 1873.	Monthly Salary paid.	Cost of Meals.	Cost of Bricke- wells, Fuel, &c.	Amount of Incidental Expenses.	Amount of Salaries during the Year.	Total.	Cost of Bridewell per day.
KERRY:														
Cashelmore,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cashelmore,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Doyle,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leitrim,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mulling,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kennedy,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kilbenny,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tarbert,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
KERRY:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
KERRY:														
Callan,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thomson,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ullingford,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
KERRY:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
KERRY:														
Parsonstown,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
KERRY:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
KERRY:														
Ballymore,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Massachusetts,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
KERRY:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
KERRY:														
Bruff,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bedford,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
KERRY:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

TABLE XVI.—NUMBER OF COMMITTEES, &c., to each of the undermentioned BRIDEWELLS during the Year 1873—continued.

COUNTRIES AND BRIDEWELLS.	Number in each Police-Station, as well as Unlocks on 1st January, 1873.		Number of direct Committees, as well as Unlocks on 1st January, 1873.		Of whom were Drunkards.		Number sent from each Police-Station to County Gaol.		Number of Prisoners admitted to each Bridewell on route from other Police-Station to County Gaol.		Number in custody as well as Unlocks on 1st January, 1873.		Number supported at Public Expense during 1873.		Cost of Meals, as well as Unlocks.		Cost of Straw, Candle, Fuel, &c.		Amount of Medical Expenses.		Amount of Salaries during the Year.		Total.		Cost of Discharge per head per day.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SLIGO :																										
Ballymote,			11	2	4	1	11	1					13	2	0 3 2	6 0 0		4 9 10		40 0 0		10 19 0				
TIPPERARY :																										
North Rineane,																										
Borrisokane,			13				2						8		0 19 10	9 3 4		5 13 9		69 0 0		84 8 11		52	3	
Keppinstown,			26	2	2		12	1					5		1 12 12	7 11 11		7 17 10		49 0 0		57 1 11		51	41	
Kilcubbin,			20	1	9	2	9	2					23	2	1 11 9	16 0 4		24 5 7		48 0 0		31 17 9		6	41	
Templemore,			111	43	41	23	33	31					29	42	4 11 5	24 8 9		16 3 11		40 0 0		28 10 0		51	52	
Thurles,			54	13	39	3	57	7					77	16	7 15 6	20 10 10		21 3 7		50 0 0		108 12 3		52	51	
	1		279	70	72	31	180	41					216	68	19 15 9	78 1 3		32 8 3		220 0 0		461 5 9				
TIPPERARY :																										
South Rineane,																										
Cahoon,			56	12	29	7	2						53	12	2 11 8	23 19 7		20 2 3		45 0 0		98 18 9		54	31	
Carleton-on-Suir,			137	32	31	11	26	45					159	28	8 8 6	17 9 7		33 11 6		45 0 0		106 11 0		61	61	
Cashel,			80	17	40	10	62	12					123	26	7 10 13	46 8 6		33 11 6		45 0 0		142 7 11		5	5	
Coghlan,			45	5	22	2	2						3	1	4 6 7	20 12 0		29 8 8		45 0 0		156 12 3		51	51	
Tipperary,			201	47	125	22	33	21					271	54	25 36 4	44 2 5		63 6 8		60 0 0		136 0 3		57	54	
	4	2	330	144	240	62	180	88					659	128	45 8 0	162 16 11		145 16 9		285 0 0		649 11 6				
TYNARRE :																										
Cahoon,			23	12	12	1	4						25	12	5 7 15	23 12 5		10 8 4		50 0 0		109 8 4		42	42	
Dungannon,			1	104	52	24	24	15					21	37	12 8 9	31 2 2		24 7 9		165 0 0		132 13 9		3	3	
	5	1	129	43	62	9	28	15					129	48	17 15 10	56 12 8		48 24 9		270 0 0		592 0 1				

WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52
WEEKS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39													

^a Including 45 7x. 51¢, value of clothing wanted to keep.

TABLE XVII.—NUMBER of PRISONERS in each of the County and Borough Gaols, on the night of the 31st of December, 1873, by Classes, the Number of them Sick in Hospital, and the Number of Children (not Criminals) of Female Prisoners.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH GAOLS.	DEBTORS.				CRIMINALS, &c.				Under Rule of Penal Servitude.		Lunatic.		TOTAL.		Of whom Sick in Hospital.		Children of Prisoners.	
	Male and Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Antrim,	1	1	3	238	115	24	3	1	1	1	1	1	254	118	1	1	1	1
Armagh,	1	1	1	51	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	59	17	4	2	1	1
Carlow,	1	1	1	14	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	10	1	1	1	1
Cavan,	1	1	1	30	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	7	1	1	1	1
Clare,	1	1	1	11	6	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	20	8	1	2	1	1
Cork County,	1	1	1	114	26	14	4	1	1	1	1	1	129	31	1	1	1	1
" City,	1	1	1	76	26	8	3	1	1	1	1	1	84	33	2	1	1	1
Donegal,	1	1	1	15	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	18	6	1	1	1	1
Down,	1	1	1	24	25	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	29	28	1	1	1	1
Dublin County,	1	1	1	74	24	11	4	1	1	1	1	1	83	29	1	1	1	1
Dublin City:																		
Richmond B.,	1	1	1	251	32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	283	7	1	1	1	1
Grangegorman P.,	1	1	1	143	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	164	18	1	1	1	1
Fermagh,	1	1	1	21	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	7	1	1	1	1
Galway County and Town,	1	1	1	85	15	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	17	4	1	1	1
Kerry,	1	1	1	23	8	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	30	12	1	1	1	1
Kildare,	1	1	1	34	20	11	3	2	1	1	1	1	45	25	2	2	1	1
Kilkenny County and City,	1	1	1	33	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	6	2	1	1	1
King's,	1	1	1	38	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	2	1	1	1	1
Leitrim,	1	1	1	15	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	3	1	1	1	1
Limerick County, " City,	1	1	1	47	15	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	55	16	1	1	1	1
Londonderry,	1	1	1	36	22	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	42	25	1	1	1	1
Lonsdale,	1	1	1	20	14	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	39	16	1	1	1	1
Louth,	1	1	1	26	2	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	35	2	4	1	1	1
Louth, Drogheda Town,	1	1	1	45	6	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	49	6	1	1	1	1
Mayo,	1	1	1	7	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	8	1	1	1	1
Meath,	1	1	1	19	6	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	27	8	1	1	1	1
Monaghan,	1	1	1	12	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	1	3	1	1	1
Queen's,	1	1	1	19	6	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	26	7	1	1	1	1
Roscommon,	1	1	1	14	5	11	2	1	1	1	1	1	25	7	1	1	1	1
Sligo,	1	1	1	12	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	16	5	1	1	1	1
Sligo,	1	1	1	15	5	9	2	1	1	1	1	1	23	7	1	1	1	1
Tipperary, N. Riding, " S. Riding,	1	1	1	38	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	43	4	1	1	1	1
Tyrone,	1	1	1	46	18	15	3	1	1	1	1	1	61	21	6	1	1	1
Tyrone,	1	1	1	20	10	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	31	19	1	1	1	1
Waterford County and City,	1	1	1	3	1	26	20	1	1	1	1	1	32	21	4	2	1	1
Westmeath,	1	1	1	29	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	28	8	1	1	1	1
Wexford,	1	1	1	20	10	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	31	12	1	1	1	1
Wicklow,	1	1	1	30	7	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	48	7	1	1	1	1
Total Males,	8	10	1,572	288	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1,884	43	22	10	1	1
Total Females,	3	10	623	96	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	727	25	1	1	1	1
Total M. and F., 1873,	11	10	2,194	384	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2,611	71	41	1	1	1

TABLE XVIII.—LIST of PRISONS.

County, &c.	Site.	Classes of Prison.	County, &c.	Site.	Classes of Prison.
NORTH DISTRICT.			NORTH DISTRICT—continued.		
Antrim, .	Belfast, .	County Gaol & House of Correction.	Sligo, .	Sligo, .	County Gaol.
	* Antrim, .	Bridewell.		Ballymote, .	Bridewell.
	Ballymena, .	ditto.	Tyrene, .	Omagh, .	County Gaol.
	Ballymaney, .	ditto.		* Clogher, .	Bridewell.
Armagh, .	Armagh, .	County Gaol.		* Dungannon, .	ditto.
	Ballybot, .	Bridewell.	Westmeath, .	Mullingar, .	County Gaol.
	Lurgan, .	ditto.		Monks, .	Bridewell.
	Markethill, .	ditto.			
	Newtownhamilton, .	ditto.			
Cavan, .	Cavan, .	County Gaol.	SOUTH DISTRICT.		
	Baileborough, .	Bridewell.	Carlow, .	Carlow, .	County Gaol.
	Ballyconnell, .	ditto.			
	Castell, .	ditto.	Clare, .	Ennis, .	County Gaol.
Down, .	Lifford, .	County Gaol.		Ennistimon, .	Bridewell.
	Banama, .	Bridewell.		Killaloe, .	ditto.
	Donegal, .	ditto.		Kilrush, .	ditto.
	Glenties, .	ditto.		Sixmilecross, .	ditto.
	Lesterkenny, .	ditto.		Tulla, .	ditto.
Derry, .	Downpatrick, .	County Gaol.			
	Newry, .	Bridewell.	Cork, .	Cork, .	County Gaol.
	Newtownards, .	ditto.		Bandon, .	Bridewell.
Fermanagh, .	Enniskillen, .	County Gaol.		Bantry, .	ditto.
	Newtownstewart, .	Bridewell.		Charleville, .	ditto.
Lisburn, .	Carrick-on-Shan, .	County Gaol.		Clonakilly, .	ditto.
	Ballinamore, .	Bridewell.		Dunmanway, .	ditto.
	Manorhamilton, .	ditto.		Fermoy, .	ditto.
Londonderry, .	Londonderry, .	County & City Gaol.		Kanturk, .	ditto.
	Coleraine, .	Bridewell.		Kilnash, .	ditto.
	Magherafelt, .	ditto.		Macroom, .	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady, .	ditto.		Mallow, .	ditto.
Longford, .	Longford, .	County Gaol.		Middleton, .	ditto.
Louth, .	Dundalk, .	County Gaol.		Mitchelstown, .	ditto.
	Ardee, .	Bridewell.		Quinnstown, .	ditto.
Drogheda, .	Drogheda, .	Borough Gaol.		Skibbereen, .	ditto.
				Youghal, .	ditto.
Mayo, .	Castlebar, .	County Gaol.	Galway, .	Galway, .	County and Town Gaol.
	Ballina, .	Bridewell.		Ballinasloe, .	Bridewell.
	Ballinrobe, .	ditto.		Clifden, .	ditto.
	Belmullet, .	ditto.		Kyreecourt, .	ditto.
	Swinsford, .	ditto.		Gort, .	ditto.
	Westport, .	ditto.		Loughrea, .	ditto.
Monaghan, .	Trim, .	County Gaol.		Oughtonard, .	ditto.
	Kells, .	Bridewell.		Parlanna, .	ditto.
	Navan, .	ditto.		Tuam, .	ditto.
Monaghan, .	Monaghan, .	County Gaol.	Kerry, .	Trillick, .	County Gaol.
	Carrickmacross, .	Bridewell.		Coburnsreen, .	Bridewell.
	Castleblayney, .	ditto.		Castleland, .	ditto.
	Clones, .	ditto.		Dingle, .	ditto.
Roscommon, .	Roscommon, .	County Gaol.		Kenmare, .	ditto.
	Athlone, .	Bridewell.		Killarney, .	ditto.
	Boyle, .	ditto.		Lisowel, .	ditto.
	Castlerea, .	ditto.		Miltown, .	ditto.
	Stokestown, .	ditto.		Tarbert, .	ditto.
			Kildare, .	Naas, .	County Gaol.

* Bridewells marked thus * have been certified under the xxvi. sect. of the 19 & 20 Vic. cap. 66.

[continued.]

TABLE XVIII. continued.—LIST OF PRISONS.

Counties, &c.	Site.	Classes of Prison.	Counties, &c.	Site.	Classes of Prison.
SOUTH DISTRICT—continued.			SOUTH DISTRICT—continued.		
Kilkenny, .	Kilkenny, .	County and City Gaol.	Waterford, .	Waterford, .	County and City Gaol.
	Callan, .	Bridewell.		*Dungarvan, .	Bridewell.
	Thomastown, .	ditto.		Lismore, .	ditto.
	Uxlingford, .	ditto.			
King's, .	Tullamore, .	County Gaol.	Wexford, .	Wexford, .	County Gaol.
	Parsonstown, .	District Bridewell.		Rossinore, .	Bridewell.
Limerick, .	Limerick, .	County Gaol.		Gorey, .	ditto.
	Bruff, .	Bridewell.		New Ross, .	ditto.
	Rathkeale, .	ditto.			
	Limerick, .	City Gaol.	Wicklow, .	Wicklow, .	County Gaol.
Queen's, .	Maryborough, .	County Gaol.		Balkinlass, .	District Bridewell.
Tipperary, .	Nenagh, .	County Gaol.		Tinabally, .	Bridewell.
North Riding.	Borrisokane, .	Bridewell.			
	Newport, .	ditto.			
	Roscrea, .	ditto.			
	Templemore, .	ditto.			
	Thurles, .	ditto.			
Tipperary, .	Ciamel, .	County Gaol.	Dublin, .	Kilmainham, .	County Gaol.
South Riding.	Caher, .	Bridewell.		Richmond Bridge, .	County Gaol and House of Correction for males.
	Carick-on-Suir, .	ditto.		South Circular-road, .	ditto for females.
	Cashel, .	ditto.	Dublin City, .	Grangegorman-lane, .	
	Clogheen, .	ditto.		Marshall-lane, .	Four Courts Marshalsea.
	*Tipperary, .	ditto.			

* Bridewells marked thus * have been certified under the xxvi. sect. of the 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68.

APPENDIX—PART II.

SEPARATE REPORTS ON PRISONS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Antrim
County
Gaol.

ANTRIM COUNTY GAOL, AT BELFAST.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
4TH, 5TH, AND 7TH AUGUST, 1873.

The different tables and returns contained in this report are made up to the last day of my inspection.

State.

Description of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	9	2	11	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment,	12	4	16	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	46	1	47	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	6	—	6	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	4	1	5	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	17	15	32	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	18	13	31	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	30	35	65	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	89	59	139	—	1	1
Under Poor Law Act,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	2	—	2	1	—	1
Vagrants,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Drunkards,	12	19	31	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	247	149	396	1	1	2

At the time of my inspection 247 males and 149 females formed the total number in custody, 310 of whom were disposed of by summary jurisdiction, 64 at quarter sessions or assizes, 4 were pauper debtors, 6 were military offenders, and 12 were untried.

Juveniles.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Andrie
County
Gaol.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of inspection.				From 1st January to day of inspection.			
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
„ Summarily,	-	-	1	1	1	-	30	11
Committed for Trial,	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
Total,	-	-	1	1	1	-	48	12
Number sent to Reformatories, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2

Juveniles.

Forty-eight male, and 12 female juveniles had been in charge here up to the time of my inspection this year, but 2 only were in custody at the time of my visit. Fourteen males and 2 females were sent to reformatories during the year. One female had been four times, and 3 males twice in custody. A girl, C. S., fifteen years of age, in charge on the day of my inspection, was a very peculiar and unfortunate case, and had already been in gaol eight times, chiefly for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. I regret that this unfortunate girl has not been sent to a reformatory, for I am informed that the authorities at Spark's-lane are ready to receive even as depraved a character as she appeared to be, and the only chance of reclaiming this child would be to sentence her for as long a period as possible to a reformatory school. Although male juveniles are now kept in one ward on the ground floor distinct from other prisoners, yet I was sorry to find that they are worked with adults, and that those sentenced to reformatories are allowed to go to school with other prisoners.

I certainly consider that juvenile offenders should be kept in a class both at labour and otherwise quite by themselves, so as to prevent the possibility of their communicating with adult prisoners; and those sentenced to reformatories should not be permitted to attend school while in gaol, but should be compelled to work as much in separation as possible, so that their imprisonment may appear to them more penitentiary and distasteful than the life in a reformatory.

Sixteen males and 2 females were in custody this year who were known to have been previously in reformatories.

Number of Prisoners of all Classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	186	122	1872,	171	107
1871,	173	91	1873 (day of Inspection),	247	143

Number of Workhouse Offenders in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	4	1	1872,	1	-
1871,	1	1	1873 (day of Inspection),	3	-

Number of Vagrants in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

NORTH DISTRICT.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	1	—	1872,	1	—
1871,	1	1	1873 (day of Inspection),	3	—

ANTRIM
County
Gaol.

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	16	4	1873 (up to and including day of Inspection),	6	8
1871,	10	9	Day of Inspection,	2	2
1872,	11	6			

Number of Prisoners in Custody during the year known to have been in Reformatories.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	5	4	1873 (up to and including day of Inspection),	16	2
1871,	13	4	Day of Inspection,	5	1
1872,	9	5			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
							Day of In- spection.	Corre- sponding date in pre- vious year.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring,	5	—	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
&c., to take life,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sending letters threatening life,	—	—	11	1	2	—	2	—	1	—
property, &c.,	4	—	2	1	2	—	2	—	2	1
Misconduct,	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infanticide,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concealing birth of infants,	—	1	1	6	—	—	1	—	1	—
Exposing or abandoning children,	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences,	6	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	2	—
Forgery,	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Common assaults,	239	75	258	84	177	78	41	12	31	11
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	23	6	9	3	3	—	5	—	2	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	213	78	259	75	153	46	32	11	25	16
Other assaults,	17	10	17	2	15	4	7	1	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	14	2	15	1	3	—	1	—	4	—
Robbery,	3	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Taking and holding forcible possession,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	—	6	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
Larceny,	208	122	210	115	79	72	28	20	36	28
Receiving stolen goods,	10	3	9	8	3	—	—	—	5	—
Embezzlement,	10	4	10	3	5	4	—	1	1	3
Obtaining money by false pretences,	19	—	13	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	10	1	19	1	9	4	—	1	1	—
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	1	1
Other malicious offences against property,	23	13	23	11	1	1	—	1	—	1
Forgery,	8	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Offences against the currency,	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hit, rescue, &c.,	2	—	142	5	4	1	32	—	—	—
Military offences,	26	—	29	—	14	—	6	—	3	—

NORTH
DISTRICT.Antrim
County
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873. (up to the day of In- spection.)		In Custody on			
							Day of In- spection.		Corre- sponding date in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Naval offences,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	24	11	23	3	9	—	2	—	3	—
Revenue offences,	4	4	3	1	4	1	2	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	6	2	7	11	7	20	2	3	4	—
Against property with violence,	—	—	5	—	21	1	—	1	—	—
Against property without violence	—	—	6	—	6	6	8	3	3	—
Affecting the public peace, .	795	1135	952	928	607	616	40	70	32	44
Misconduct in service, &c., .	6	1	29	1	19	—	1	—	3	—
Contempt of Court,	1	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Illegal pawning,	5	8	5	12	1	7	—	2	—	—
Illegal fishing,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconding from reformatory, .	4	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	140	63	246	64	142	54	9	2	4	—
Total criminal class,	1837	1546	2338	1341	1297	917	223	130	163	106
Vagrancy,	5	4	8	7	9	3	3	—	1	—
Drunkenness,	330	273	257	295	280	269	12	19	—	1
Debt,	106	9	78	7	17	1	4	—	2	—
Total,	2178	1832	2681	1650	1603	1190	247	149	171	107

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	78	7	17	1
Criminals,	2,338	1,341	1,297	917
Vagrants,	8	7	9	3
Drunkards,	237	293	280	269
Total,	2,681	1,650	1,603	1,190

Total Number of Prisoners in County Antrim Gaol for the last ten years
of all classes.

Years.	Males.	Females.
1862,	1,479	1,400
1863,	1,632	1,339
1864,	2,110	1,434
1865,	2,298	1,637
1866,	2,378	1,711
1867,	2,419	1,802
1868,	2,616	2,047
1869,	2,649	2,145
1870,	2,594	2,032
1871,	2,338	1,918

Previous to my inspection this year the total number of commitments were 1,603 of males and 1,190 of females, against 2,681 of the former and 1,650 of the latter in the whole of 1872. In 1871 the commitments numbered 2,178 of males and 1,632 of females, so that it may be seen that there has for some time been a gradual increase in the number of commitments to this gaol; and from the last of the foregoing tables it will be observed that during the last twelve years there has been a very large increase in the numbers annually confined here during that period.

Number of individual prisoners (exclusive of debtors) and number of times each had been committed during the following periods.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Antrim County Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once within the year,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice	90	7	1,365	404	43	8	924	367
Thrice	5	1	214	118	3	—	177	114
4 times	1	1	83	64	—	—	50	67
5 times	—	—	49	37	—	1	15	37
6 times	—	—	21	27	—	—	6	27
7 times	—	—	9	21	—	—	2	10
8 times	—	—	7	9	—	—	1	3
9 times	—	—	4	11	—	—	—	1
10 times	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	1
11 times	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
12 times	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
13 times	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
14 times	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
15 times	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
16 times	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total,	96	9	1,754	713	46	9	1,175	627
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in .	96	9	1,001	255	32	8	571	209

Number of individual prisoners (exclusive of debtors) committed in the year 1872, and to the day of inspection in 1873, who had been once, twice, thrice, four times, five times, &c., &c., from their first commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once only,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice	90	7	980	240	34	8	510	170
Thrice	4	1	210	70	11	—	201	60
4 times	1	1	107	48	1	—	102	49
5 times	—	—	75	35	—	—	73	25
6 times	—	—	68	25	—	—	49	28
7 to 11	—	—	45	15	—	—	37	22
12 to 16	—	—	139	83	—	1	97	72
17 to 20	—	—	56	38	—	—	51	53
21 to 25	—	—	23	27	—	—	14	22
26 to 30	—	—	25	38	—	—	19	43
31 to 35	—	—	11	25	—	—	10	29
36 to 40	—	—	9	23	—	—	5	15
41 to 45	—	—	3	12	—	—	5	9
46 to 50	—	—	2	6	—	—	1	5
51 to 55	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	6
56 to 60	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
61 to 65	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
66 to 70	—	—	1	6	—	—	1	7
71 to 75	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1
76 to 80	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2
81 to 85	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
86 to 90	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
91 to 95	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	96	9	1,754	713	46	9	1,175	627
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	105	12	6,813	9,748	59	15	5,369	902

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Antrim
County
Gaol.
—
Commit-
ments.

In 1872, 6 males were committed here charged with murder, but I am happy to observe that no person was committed this year for that crime, though 1 male and 1 female were committed for conspiring to take life, 2 males for sending threatening letters, and 2 for manslaughter. These formed the most serious charges preferred against any prisoner lodged here in 1873.

I regret, however, to remark that the commitments this year for various descriptions of assaults would appear to be on the increase as compared with the two previous years, and the commitments of males for drunkenness during the seven months preceding my visit were more numerous than those in either 1871 or 1872, while the commitments of females for that offence in 1873 were nearly as numerous as in either of the preceding years. This is a matter that I hope the new Licensing Act will have some beneficial effect upon, for it is lamentable to remark the alarming increase in this vice, which must conduce to the ruin of many families.

In 1872 twelve was the greatest number of times that any male was committed here, but 1 female was committed as often as sixteen times; and the recommitments this year up to my inspection do not, I regret to find, appear to be proportionately less frequent, for 1 male had already been committed seven times, and 1 female nine times. In both years 1 male was in custody who had been in prison from 101 to 120 times from first commitment, and 1 female who had been over 200 times in gaol.

The total number of individuals committed in 1872 was 1,850 males and 722 females, but their commitments since their first offences were 6,918 of males and 9,760 of females. The number of individuals committed in 1873 previous to my inspection was 1,221 males and 636 females, but these individuals had respectively been in gaol 5,328 and 9,097 times since their first commitments. It is therefore lamentable to remark how numerous the recommitments to this prison are, and how little effect the punishment inflicted appears to have on hardened offenders.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	200.78	97.72	—	251.94	135.73	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	453		29th Sept.	447		23rd April.
Lowest ditto, .	194		15th Jan.	311		2nd March.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	335		25th Aug.	301		18th June.
Ditto, of females, .	143		15th Oct.	168		30th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	135		20th Jan.	205		10th March.
Ditto, of females, .	55		16th Jan.	104		1st Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1873.

22nd July, 1866,	310	17th July, 1870,	336
25th September, 1867, . .	273	9th July, 1871,	272
26th May, 1868,	301	29th September, 1872, . .	453
18th July, 1869,	315	23rd April, 1873,	447

The daily average number in custody this year was considerably higher than during last, the numbers for 1872 being 251 males and 135 females, against 200 and 97 respectively, for 1873, but at no time in this year were there so many prisoners in custody as at one period during 1872.

The four pauper debtors already referred to were the only prisoners of this class in charge at the time of my inspection, although 17 males and 1 female were committed here this year for debt. Owing to the crowded state of the prison part of the quarters allotted to debtors were occupied by criminal prisoners. But now that the law relating to insolvency has been altered, I trust that very few debtors will in future incur the gaol, and that the quarters allotted to them will be available for other purposes. Although all the debtors in custody at the time of my inspection were supposed to be on the ordinary prison dietary, yet I was surprised to find that one man had procured tea and sugar, and was not prevented by the officers from regaling himself therewith. Such an irregularity as this denotes great carelessness, and a want of supervision on the part of the Governor and all the officers concerned.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Antrim
County
Gaol.
Debtors.

Accommodations.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	11	2	Kitchen,	1	-
Yards,	23	15	Store Rooms,	3	2
Day Rooms,	4	1	Laundries,	-	2
Solitary Cells,	16	-	Drying Rooms,	-	2
Single Cells, not less in size			Lavatories,	2	1
than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide,			Baths, with hot and cold water		
8 ft. high, = 432 cubic feet,	322	103	laid on,	6	2
Do., heated and furnished			Privies,	8	1
with bells,	276	103	Water-closets,	276	103
Hospital Rooms,	5	5	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	-
Chapel,	One.		Pump,	1	-
School-room,	One.		Crank do.,	1	-
Workshops,	2	-	Wells,	2	-
Workshops,	107	-	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	-

At the time of my visit the prison was in such a crowded condition that it was necessary to place two or three women together in some of the cells, there being only 96 cells available for the 149 female prisoners in custody, so that I was compelled to recommend to the Executive the removal of 25 females to the County Down prison. I had the advantage of an interview with the County Surveyor in regard to the proposed alterations and enlargement of the prison. There are 26 cells under the debtors' quarters that I recommended to be arranged for the reception of prisoners, so that when this is done the D wing as far as the partition can be entirely given up to females. It was, I am informed, in contemplation to add an entirely new wing to the prison, but I would recommend the Board to pause a little before undertaking so heavy an expenditure, for I have every hope that sufficient accommodation for present requirements can be obtained by the raising of A and D wings another story, by which means 100 cells would be added to the accommodation of the prison. Notwithstanding the increasing wealth and population of this town and district I am induced to hope that with these additions an extra wing will not be required to be added to the prison for some years to come, for I look upon many of the circumstances which have led to the present crowded state of the gaol as exceptional. First, owing to the operations of the new Licensing Act there has been a great increase lately in the number of disorderly females committed, whose numbers will I trust diminish when that statute is somewhat longer in operation. Then again, owing to the recent riots in this town an exceptionally large number of male prisoners are at present in custody who are not of the usual disorderly class, and are therefore not likely to again return to prison. Thirdly, as it is contemplated by the Executive to remove prisoners whose sentences exceed six months, from a county to a central prison, whenever this proposition becomes law, it will be the means of somewhat reducing the numbers here. Under these circumstances I submit that I should not be justified in recommending the Board to in-

Enlarged
Accommo-
dation
required.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Antrim
County
Gaol.

crease the accommodation of the prison at present further than so far as I have pointed out.

Since my inspection I have been informed that the 26 cells referred to were being fitted up, and that the raising of the wings A and D will be proceeded with in the spring, an advance of £6,000 having been granted by the Treasury for enlarging the gaol.

Owing to the crowded state of the female prison at the time of my visit there was no regular reception class, although arrangements are made to keep all male prisoners in some cells in the basement until they are seen by the doctor, if any should arrive at night, but as a rule this officer generally inspects all prisoners every evening as they come in from the court, after which they are at once bathed and cleansed.

As D wing was being given up to the males at the time of my inspection, only two baths were available for females, but there is a bath in each of the lower tiers of the male prison. Females are said to be bathed once a month during imprisonment, and a batch of male prisoners on every Saturday, but in the latter case this matter is left too much to the discretion of subordinate officers, and the bathing is evidently not regularly done. I therefore submit that all healthy prisoners be bathed as a rule once a week, which could be systematically arranged by requiring a certain number to be bathed daily.

Cell
fittings.

Each cell is provided with water and a basin, and also fitted with a water-closet. I would certainly recommend the latter to be omitted from any cells that may be constructed in future, for the system of providing each cell with a water-closet is found not to be conducive to health, but a certain number should be arranged at the end of each corridor. The sewerage is said to be in excellent repair, and is carried into the main sewer of the town, being flushed by means of the overflow from the rain-water tanks. The water supply is said to be abundant. It is procured from a good well on the premises, and is forced into a large tank on the top of the building, by means of a donkey-engine, whence it is carried to all parts of the prison.*

Sewerage.

Water.

Heating.

Gas.

Prisoners
employed
outside
the Gaol.

The cells are all artificially heated by hot water pipes, and the apparatus at the time of my visit was in excellent working order. Gas is also provided to every cell, and is made on the premises. I must again call attention to the impropriety of employing a prisoner to assist the gasman, who appears to do little else than give orders. At the time of my inspection the prisoner employed in this capacity was a man who had been thirty times in gaol, and was, I am informed, capable of earning 7s. or 8s. a day at unloading timber. I am further of opinion, as the gas-house is outside the prison wall, in case that a prisoner effected his escape from this, it could not be considered an illegal escape. Under these circumstances I submit that the duty of making the gas should be done by the gasman alone, who should not be a prisoner. The garden of the Governor also is situated outside here, and it is worked by prisoners, so that I submit that the same objection applies to employing prisoners in his garden as at the gas-house. He also keeps poultry here which is contrary to the 10th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, provided that this portion of the premises is within the boundary of the prison.

Kitchen.

The kitchen is supplied with an excellent steamer and nine boilers, but only two of the latter are used for cooking purposes. The steamer also works the donkey-engine, heats the water for the baths, and can be used for heating the water for the laundry. I was surprised to find that no fewer than 5 prisoners are employed as cooks, and for cleaning about the

* While this was going through press I was informed that the Water Commissioners of the town have now laid water on to the gaol.

basement, and are not otherwise occupied during the day, except that they are required to pick some oakum in their cells after lock-up. I have no hesitation in saying that 2 prisoners would be quite sufficient to perform all the duties now required of the 5 cooks, and submit that the Governor should not waste the time and labour of prisoners so uselessly.

Nonna
Discharge.
Asst. Secy.
County
Genl.

No alteration has been made in the chapel since my last visit, except that a portion of it has been taken off and converted into a school. I must again therefore submit that the boxes in which prisoners now sit should be taken away, and ordinary benches supplied in their stead. The boxes and seats are now all scribbled over, but as prisoners are only partly visible while in chapel, it is not possible for officers to correct such misconduct. Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian worshippers are conducted here at different periods of the day.

Only one fumigating apparatus is provided, and only clothing considered dirty is purified by this means. As it is not possible to know what clothing contains infection, I submit that all prisoners' clothing, as a rule, should be fumigated before it is put away, and that this matter should not be left to the discretion of subordinate officers.

At the time of my inspection the laundry was in a most confused state, owing to the insufficient accommodation here, and the number of prisoners employed in it in association, subjected to little or no restraint or discipline. I also had a consultation with the County Surveyor in regard to the contemplated enlargement of this department, and I trust that the work will be completed with as little delay as possible, for so crowded are the females now employed here that neither discipline or order can be effectually maintained. In addition to the prison washing, contracts are taken in, so that considerable profit is obtained from the laundry, and I have no doubt that when the new arrangements are completed that there will be a further increase in the remunerative labour derived from this source.

The photography is still performed by an artist from the town, who charges 3s. for every four copies produced. His bill for 1872 amounted to £37 17s. 10d. Under these circumstances it is evident that a considerable saving in this item would be effected if this duty were performed by an officer of the prison, and as there are serious objections to strangers having such close access to prisoners as is necessary in order to photograph them, I submit that this duty should be done by a responsible officer. I am informed that the Deputy Governor understands the art, and I have no doubt with a little assistance from another officer he could take all the licences required.

Two tell-tale clocks sufficiently protected from being tampered with are provided, and are remarked half-hourly from 6, P.M., till midnight, by one watchman, and from that hour to 6, A.M., by another. One of them is marked at the quarter and the other at the half hour, which insures a vigilant watch by the officers on duty. They are both situated within the interior of the male prison, there being no external watch. The markings are taken by the Deputy-Governor every morning and are entered in the Lockings Book. In my last report I submitted that any omission of duty on the part of the night watchmen in regard to the pegging of the clocks should be noted against them in the Officers' Conduct Book, and the attention of the Board directed thereto, but I regret to find that this suggestion has not yet been adopted. Unlock takes place at 6 o'clock in summer and winter, and lock-up at 5.45 during both seasons. The Deputy-Governor is said to be generally present at unlock, when all the prisoners are counted and the numbers compared with the docket of the previous night's lockings. The keys of the outer doors are taken by the Governor at 10 o'clock, P.M., and kept in his bed-

Night
Watch.

Custody
of Keys.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

—
Austria
County
Gaol.

—
Visitors.

room during the night, and the others are lodged in a safe in the office, one key of which is kept by the Governor, and another by the Deputy. As the safe custody of prisoners rests entirely with the Governor, I do not consider that any person but this officer should have access to the safe during the night.

The place arranged for visitors to prisoners in the male prison is now very suitable.

As there has been some controversy in the press this year respecting the regulations here relating to these subjects, I take this opportunity of publishing the rules in force, which are much more indulgent than in a great number of other prisons.

" Regulations respecting Letters.

" Convicted prisoners are allowed to send and receive one letter in the course of every two months.

" Letters to or from prisoners must not contain any irrelevant matter—as the news of the day—account of public affairs—improper advice or hints, or unbecoming language; and must be as concise as possible; every letter will be inspected by the Governor before being delivered to the prisoner, and will be withheld if not according to the above instructions. Not more than one postage stamp is to be enclosed in any letter.

" Money intended for prisoners should be sent through the Post Office.

" All letters to be post-paid. Unpaid letters will be refused.

" The name of the prisoner is sufficient, but should a letter be directed to the care of any one, it should be to that of the Governor.

" Prisoners awaiting trial are permitted to write twice a week and to receive letters whenever they come.

" Regulations respecting Visiting.

" Males.—On the first Monday in every alternate month, at 3, p.m., after having undergone one month's imprisonment.

" Females.—On the second Monday in every alternate month, at 3, p.m., after having undergone one month's imprisonment.

" Males for trial, every alternate Saturday, at 3, p.m.

" Females for trial, every alternate Saturday, at 3, p.m.

" Untried prisoners are also permitted to see any agent they may wish to employ, or persons on business relating to their trial, on any day (Sunday excepted) in a week previous to their trial, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

" All parcels to prisoners should be wrapped up in plain paper, with the name of the prisoner and his private address, when at liberty, legibly written on it. Parcels wrapped up in newspapers, &c., will be refused."

I would certainly recommend a visiting place similarly arranged to that in the male prison to be erected in the female prison, for the room in which females now receive their friends is very ill adapted for the purpose.

No person except those authorized by the by-laws should be permitted to give orders for the admission of visitors to prisoners, a departure from this rule in another gaol having occasioned serious consequences this year.

Too much
Association.

The matron no doubt was labouring under considerable difficulties owing to the crowded state of her prison, but making every allowance for this, I do not consider that sufficient precautions were used to prevent association, or care taken in classifying female prisoners. I found some females together in the same cells who should never have been permitted to associate, as for instance, one girl who had only been in gaol once was in the same cell with a female who had been eight times in prison.

I was also astonished to find ten male prisoners in association together in a day-room during dinner hour, an irregularity for which there was no excuse in a separate prison, such as this is, and for which I hold the Governor to be seriously to blame. These men should have been in their cells, and employed at some industrial pursuit.

Two prisoner wardens are, I find, told off to clean thirty-eight cells in the debtors' quarters, but they are also said to break stones and pick casks

in the afternoon. This I submit is another instance of waste of labour, for one wardman should be able to perform all the duties required of him here in two hours every morning.

The windows of the cells do not, I consider, open wide enough, particularly those in which men are employed at trades during the greater part of the day. I tested the temperature in one and found it 68° Fah. I therefore submit that something should be done to improve the ventilation of the cells.

The only books allowed to prisoners here are the Bible and Prayer Book. In nearly all prisons where the separate system is carried out a certain number of useful and instructive books are provided, and I am certainly of opinion that some such should be supplied here for the use of prisoners. They should however be carefully selected by the Board, and should not be of a controversial or sectarian nature, but should be such that prisoners of all religious denominations might profit by.

Having examined all the prisoners the only complaint made by any, which I considered at all reasonable or worth recording, was that of B. M.E., who stated that although he had been in gaol six months he had only been permitted to attend school five times. As his sentence was for nine months he was entitled under the by-laws to attend school if he so desired, I therefore consider that the Governor should not have prevented him from doing so.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	483	104	Shifts, . . .	300 39
Sheets, pairs of,	781	51	Jackets, . . .	19 2
Rugs, . . .	468	98	Gowns, . . .	245 14
Blankets or			Petticoats, . .	296 3
Cots, . . .	350	1	Aprons, . . .	293 13
Bedticks, . .	491	71	Neckerchiefs, .	93 -
Bedsteads, .	71	-	Caps, . . .	260 -
Shirts, . . .	583	78	Stockings, pairs of,	161 61
Jackets, . . .	356	-	Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	343 63
Vests, . . .	330	-		
Trowsers, . .	329	-		
Caps, . . .	329	-		
Socks or Stockings, pairs of,	384	560		
Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	610	94		

The general store is kept by the Deputy Governor. Each cell is provided with a suit of clothing and the necessary bedding, for which the class officer is responsible, in the male prison to the Deputy Governor, and in the female to the matron. The former officer takes stock of all articles in the male prison quarterly, and the Governor half-yearly. No new articles are issued without the order of the Governor, but as these orders are only verbal there is no record kept of them. I submit that no articles should be issued from the general store without the written directions of the Governor, for it is impossible that a sufficient check can be observed or the accounts of the stores properly kept without such precautions. Notwithstanding the remarks I made in my last report on this department of the prison, I was sorry to find that so little attention had been paid to them, that the Local Inspector does not regularly take stock of all prison property, and that the stores are so little supervised by superior officers. Some of the bedding in the male prison was by no means clean, and some of the sheets were very much worn. But as prisoners are not regularly bathed at fixed periods during imprisonment, the dirty condition of the clothing and of some of the bedding was not astonishing. Sheets are only changed monthly, whereas, they should be

NORTH DISTRICT.
Antrim County Gaol.
Windows of Cells.

Stores.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
Austria
County
Gaol.

at least fortnightly, and all prisoners coming in should be furnished with a clean pair, and not be compelled to sleep in sheets used by others. All wearing apparel is made up by prison labour, and tinning and mending are carried on.

The stock of clothing in use was abundant for the requirements of the gaol, but there was not a large supply in store at the time of my visit. I again laid my views before the Governor as to the want of more system in keeping the stores, and hope that some improvement will be made in this regard.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Courts-martial—				
Solitary Confinement, . . .	3	—	2	—

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Restrained by Medical authority,	9	10	6	3
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	36	5	71	16
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	1,009	70	737	51
Other Punishments, . . .	11	—	15	1
Total, . . .	1,155	85	829	71

Punish-
ments.

Previous to my inspection this year 839 punishments of males, and 71 of females had been inflicted, but 737 of the former, and 51 of the latter were merely stoppages of diet by the authority of the Governor. On nine occasions it was found necessary to restrain prisoners under medical authority, and two were sentenced to solitary confinement by court-martial. As compared with other gaols the punishments inflicted here for breach of prison rules are certainly very numerous, but now that solitary cells have been properly arranged in the male prison, I submit that refractory prisoners should be dealt with chiefly by solitary confinement, as it is evident that mere stoppage of diet has little effect on them. Six punishment cells in the male prison are now provided, but there is no proper refractory cell in the female section. However, when D wing is given over for the use of females there will be two properly fitted solitary cells available there, which I have no doubt will be found extremely useful. The cell in which female prisoners are now punished is in no way suited for the purpose.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	Hard Labour.	M.	F.
Breaking and picking oakum, . . .		44	—
Making mats and breaking stones, . . .		11	—
Carpentering, . . .		1	—
Smithing, . . .		1	—
Weaving and breaking stones, . . .		1	—
Veining, . . .		—	1
Total, . . .		58	1

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.	NORTH DISTRICT. Antrim County Gaol.
Breaking stones and freestone, and picking oakum,	106	—	
Picking oakum,	11	69	
Shoemaking, 3; tailoring, 5,	8	—	
Weaving, 3; matmaking, 14,	17	—	
Carpentering, 2; smithing, 2,	4	—	
Filling stones,	6	—	
Orderlies, 12; cooking, 6,	18	—	
Brushmaking,	5	—	
Washing, 22; mangling, 3,	—	25	
Ironing, 6; knitting, 12,	—	18	
Veining, 12; orderlies, 6,	—	18	
Sewing,	—	6	
Total,	175	136	

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	58	1
Industrial labour,	175	135
Sick,	2	1
Unemployed,	4	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	4	9
Debtors (unemployed),	4	—
Nursing,	—	2
Total in custody,	247	149

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1870, . £900 9s. 1d. | 1871, . £826 18s. 11d. | 1872, . £854 10s. 0d.

As the crank-pump is now never used the hardest labour carried on here *Labour.* is stone-breaking or picking oakum. In summer men sentenced to hard labour are engaged at the former employment for an hour before breakfast, during which time those not so sentenced remain in idleness in their cells. No specified quantity of stones however is broken by each prisoner, but it is calculated that each man breaks about seven cwt. a day, though I am bound to state that I was unable to discover how this calculation was arrived at. One set of men breaks stones in summer from nine till two o'clock each day, and another lot from 3.20 to 5, P.M., and from that hour until 7.45 they are employed at oakum-picking. In the winter the cells are lighted in the morning at 6, A.M., and in the evening from dusk until 8 o'clock; and in addition to stone-breaking hard labour men are required to pick 2½ lbs. of oakum in their cells daily, while those not so sentenced pick 1½ lbs. daily. Tradesmen as a rule work at their trades all day, irrespective of their being sentenced to hard labour or not. I certainly consider that greater distinction should be observed between those not sentenced to hard labour and those who are, and submit that tradesmen when sentenced to hard labour should perform a certain quantity of stone-breaking and oakum-picking daily in addition to their ordinary occupations. Some of the doors of the stone sheds are very much worn. I would recommend that others be put up, part of which should be railed, so that the officer on duty may be able to have a constant supervision of the prisoners. At the time of my visit I saw some prisoners communicating with the drivers who were loading and unloading carts, which I consider should not for obvious reasons be permitted.

Although the profits derived from prisoners' labour here are considerably larger than in any other county or borough gaol in Ireland, yet I am of opinion that prisoners are not fully employed, and that a greater amount of labour should be obtained from each prisoner. The wardmen and orderlies are too numerous, for at the time of my visit 18, including the cooks, were so employed, and a great deal of idleness is permitted

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that could be avoided under better arrangements and stricter supervision. Female prisoners, not occupied in the laundry, should be more profitably employed than at present, but I am in hopes that when the laundry extensions are completed more labour will be found for women in that department.

The sum received in 1870 for the amount of prisoners' labour was £900 9s. 1d., but in 1872 it only reached to £854 10s., which however is very creditable, as compared with similar returns in other gaols, but it must be remembered that the inhabitants of this district are more trained to industrial pursuits than those of any other in Ireland, this being an additional reason why labour should be turned to greater advantage here.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	175	136	297	181
Average daily number of pupils,	7.6	7.2	15.60	9.91
Number of days on which school was held,	192	181	109	99
<i>School-hours.</i> —Males—10 to 12 o'clock. Females—12 to 1 o'clock.				

Schools. The male school is held from 10 to 12 o'clock, and the female from 12 to 1 daily, but only juveniles and prisoners who are willing to attend, and whose sentences exceed two months, go to school. Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian prisoners, are taught separately, each denomination on two days of the week. I submit that this rule should be altered, and that all prisoners capable of learning should be given secular instruction for one hour daily. And as the present school-room is too small for all the males to attend at the same time, they should be taught in detachments at different periods of the day. I was sorry to find very little improvement noted in the school registry, and no remarks of the Chaplains as to the school in that book, although these gentlemen occasionally report on the state of the school in another book. I should recommend the latter book to be done away with, and that their remarks be made in the column reserved for that purpose in the school registry. A portion of the chapel has been cut off and is now fitted up as a school-room, but the accommodation is not sufficient.

Dietary and Contracts.

Bread, white, per lb. loaf, 1.70d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; butter-milk, per gallon, 3d.; coal, per ton, £1 5s.; gas made in the gaol.

Provisions. The samples of the diet that I saw appeared to be good, though the milk is sometimes complained of, and the bread also is not always of a good quality. I would therefore submit for the consideration of the Board whether it would not be advisable to bake the bread within the gaol as is done in Downpatrick prison. I found that potatoes were not given at the time of my inspection, in compliance with the dietary scale, for which there was then no excuse. Each prisoner's portion is weighed before being served out, so that no complaints can arise on the score of insufficient measure.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1870, . . 3.81d. | 1871, . . 4.21d. | 1872, . . 4.21d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £4,839 13s. 4d. | 1871, . £4,656 14s. 1d. | 1872, . £5,286 12s. 6d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £1,961 12s. 9d. | 1871, . £1,967 1s. 2d. | 1872, . £2,054 12s. 1d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £17 17s. 6.8d. | 1871, . £17 9s. 6.6d. | 1872, . £17 5s. 3.42d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1870, | 1871, . £3 2s. 0d. | 1872, . £2 1s. 0d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years—

1870, . £631 5s. 3d. | 1871, . £599 11s. 3d. | 1872, . £696 3s. 6d.

Number of Coroner's Inquests held in the Gaol during 1872, and up to day of Inspection in 1873, and at what dates.

18th April, 1872; 14th May, 1872; 29th January, 1873; 31st January, 1873;
19th February, 1873; 14th April, 1873; 18th August, 1873.

The average annual cost of a prisoner here is still lower than in any other gaol in Ireland, being for 1872 £17 5s. 3d. Although every praise is due to the governing body and officers of the prison for the industry and economy that is practised, yet I am of the same opinion still as that expressed in my report of 1871, that the staff is excessive in proportion to the number of prisoners in custody, and that the Governor could with a better distribution of the subordinate officers work the prison quite as efficiently with a smaller staff. The increase in the number of prisoners is not sufficient to cause so large an increase in the cost of the staff as has taken place of late years. In 1868 the cost of officers was £1,831 11s. 10d., but in 1872 this charge had risen to £2,054 12s. 1d.

The cost of ordinary diet in the former year was almost the same as in the latter, so that the increase in the average annual cost of each prisoner cannot be attributed to the increase in the cost of provisions. But as a matter of fact the net cost of the gaol in 1872 is considerably augmented as compared with 1868, being for the latter year £4,162 18s. 1d., and for 1872 £5,280 12s. 6d. It is therefore evident that the principal cause in this growth in the net cost of the gaol is owing to the increase in the cost of officers.

Officers and Salaries.

			£	s.	d.
<i>Non-resident.</i>					
Rev. Richard Oulton, Local Inspector,	130	0	0		
Rev. Chas. Allen, Episcopal Chaplain,	50	0	0		
Rev. Geo. Shaw, Presbyterian Chaplain,	50	0	0		
Rev. Murty Hamill, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0		
Henry Fardon, esq., Surgeon,	100	0	0		
Henry Murray, esq., Apothecary,	15	0	0		
<i>Resident.</i>					
Captain Thomas M. Keogh, Governor,	350	0	0		
Robert Auld, Deputy Governor,	95	0	0		
Robert Dick, Clerk,	60	0	0		
James Shaw, Schoolmaster,	50	0	0		
John M'Aninch,	60	0	0		
James Gorman,	60	0	0		
David Beattie,	60	0	0		
John Martin,	52	10	0		
George Handcock,	52	10	0		
Wm. Gorman, Shoemaker,	52	10	0		
John Bole,	50	0	0		
James Dawson,	45	0	0		
Archibald Thompson, Tailor,	42	10	0		
Alexander Burns,	42	10	0		
William John M'Nair,	42	10	0		
John Arebbold,	42	10	0		
Robert Hodgins, Weaver,	42	10	0		
Stewart Taylor,	42	10	0		
John Legg,	42	10	0		
George Campbell, Gas-man,	53	12	0		
James Anderson, do.,	52	0	0		
Sarah Bramble, Matron,	52	0	0		
Margt. Holmes, Assistant do.,	58	10	0		
Annie Greer, do., do.,	36	0	0		
Matilda Holmes, do., do.,	36	0	0		
Alice Anderson, Laundress,	35	0	0		
Annie Shaw, do.,	35	0	0		
Ediza Standfield, Hospital Nurse,	30	12	0		
Mary Cook, Servant,	20	0	0		

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection, how caused and how filled up.

John Dick, Warder, resigned; Thomas Bell, Saddler, appointed. John Bell, Weaver, resigned; Robert Hodgins appointed. Thomas Bell, Saddler, resigned; Stewart Taylor appointed. Bessie Boyle, Servant, resigned; Mary Cooke appointed. Margaret Britton, Laundress, resigned; Annie Shaw appointed. Matilda Holmes and John Legg, Supernumeraries.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Servant, half-pint new milk.

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Visits paid by Officers.

From 1st Jan.
to 31st Dec., 1872.From 1st Jan., 1873,
to day of Inspection.

Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	13	8
Local Inspector to Gaol,	116	73
Do. do. to each Bridewell,	5	2
Protestant Episcopal Chaplain,	148	93
Presbyterian Chaplain,	150	82
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	165	132
Surgeon,	659	396
Apothecary,	330	199

Officers.

All the subordinate officers have rooms, one being located in each corridor. They also take their meals in the prison, in a suitable mess-room, being allowed three quarters of an hour for dinner, and half an hour for breakfast. Each officer has a press in the mess-room in which his provisions are kept. The married men have leave to sleep out three nights in the week. In case that any officer requires to leave the prison during business hours he is given a permit by the Governor, which is brought back to him on the return of the officer.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	19	23	22	22	18	7	19	9
Average daily number in hospital,	1.02	0.80	1.24	0.47	0.74	0.64	1.46	0.21
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	626	373	1,208	772	1,146	732	771	447
No. of deaths in the gaol,	2	—	2	—	2	—	4	1
Cost of medicine,	£30 7s. 10d.		£21 2s.		£51 5s. 3d.		—	
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital,	£10 2s. 4d.		£14 11s.		£12 8s. 2d.		—	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£4 2s.		£2 3s. 6d.		£16 14s. 0½d.		—	

Hospitals.

No alteration has been made in the hospital since my last inspection, so that the same objections which I then made still exist, and, contrary to ordinary prison rules, the keys of the hospital cells are left with the nurse during the night, as is also the key of the iron gate which separates the male from the female section, so that gross abuses are possible in this department of the prison. Four cells are provided for each sex. I submit that except in very serious cases the hospital keys should be taken by the Governor at night, and that the nurse should sleep in the female section instead of in the male, as is now the case. At the time of my inspection a prisoner of each sex was in hospital, and during the whole of the previous year only 18 males and 7 females had been treated in hospital. But nevertheless a prisoner wardswoman is kept here to assist the nurse, and is allowed to sleep in the hospital, which I submit is quite unnecessary, and should not be permitted, as the duties of the hospital should be altogether performed by the nurse matron except on very exceptional occasions.

The medicines are procured from an apothecary in the town, the cost of which in 1872 amounted to £51 5s. 3d.—a large expenditure I submit in proportion to the number treated in hospital. I am bound therefore to remark that much economy is effected in this item in gaols where medicines are procured from the County Infirmary, or from Dublin.

At the time of my inspection the Medical Officers' duties were performed by deputy, as this gentleman was on leave, but I have reason to believe that he is most attentive to his duties, and generally attends at the prison about twice a day.

The registries and books of finance are carefully and regularly kept by the Deputy-Governor and the clerk, and are inspected daily by the Governor. The prescribed forms are all in use.

The Local Inspector writes a short journal on each occasion of his visit.

The journals of the Chaplains were more regular than at my last visit, but the names and addresses of their substitutes should be noted in their journals as required by 11th section of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68. I however learned that these gentlemen do not comply with the 69th section of the Prisons Act in regard to their visits to prisoners. I referred to this subject in my last report, and again submit that the statute should be complied with.

The Hospital Books are regularly and carefully kept, but the journal of the Medical Officer contains very little information as to the performance of his duties.

The Governor keeps a very regular and carefully written up journal, detailing matters of note that occur during the day. He also keeps the Daily Employment and Punishment Books, which are regularly submitted to the Board.

Board of Superintendence.

Thos. Montgomery, esq., J.P.	W. T. B. Lyons, esq., J.P.,	General Viscount Temple-
George J. Clarke, esq., J.P.	D.L.	town, K.C.B., D.L.
Harry H. McNeill, esq., J.P.	James Owens, esq., J.P.	Capt. R. C. Thomson, J.P.
John Young, esq., J.P., D.L.	Hon. Edward O'Neill, J.P.,	Saml. Thompson, esq., J.P.
Sir Charles Laughey, J.P.	D.L., M.P.	John Hind, esq., J.P.

The Board meets on the first Friday of the month, when subordinate officers receive their salaries, and accounts are settled by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor, the Local Inspector having previously examined the account. Superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes.

Annexed is my tabular report on the condition of the bridewells of the county.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

B. idewells.

	Ballymonee.	
	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, .	44	15
Of whom were Drunkards, .	33	13
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	12	3
Of whom were Drunkards, .	6	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Held in each district at different periods during each month.	
Commitments, whether regular, .	Some still quite irregular	
Regularity,	Regular.	
Regime and Order,	Good.	
Security,	Yards very insecure.	
Accommodation,	Four cells for males, two for females, and two day-rooms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, .	Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	By pump in each yard.	
Sewerage,	None. The privies cannot be cleaned out except through the yards and house.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Dry and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day, .	5d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15 per annum; matron £10 per annum, with fuel and light.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Is courthouse-keeper at £10 per annum.	
Date of Statutable Inspection, .	6th August, 1873.	
Remarks,	Three male prisoners in custody.	

NORTH
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County.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Antrim.		Ballymena.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	58	21	173	46
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	22	13	104	39
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	4	9	22	2
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	1	4	4	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals immediate.		Petty Sessions fortnightly; transmittals direct.	
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Well kept.		Well kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	Good and clean.		Good.	
Security, . . .	Good, with care.		Good, except in exercise yards, the walls of which are too low.	
Accommodation, . .	Three cells for males, and two for females; two day-rooms.		Three cells for each sex, and two day-rooms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good, clean, and sufficient.		Clean, good, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	By pump in each yard.		By pump in each yard.	
Sewerage, . . .	Good, but too near the well; it should be removed to a greater distance.		Said to be effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and dry.		Very clean and well kept, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5d. for each sex.		5d.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£25 per annum; Matron, £10 per annum, coals and light.		£27 10s. per annum; Matron, £12 10s., coals and gas.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is weighing-master.		Is courthouse-keeper, at £10 per annum.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	6th August, 1873.		6th August, 1873.	
Remarks, . . .	Two male prisoners in custody.		One prisoner in custody.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

ARMAGH COUNTY GAOL, AT ARMAGH.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
9TH AUGUST, 1873.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Armagh
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	8	—	8	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	5	4	9	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	6	—	6	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	12	5	17	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Breakers,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	36	14	50	1	—	1

The total number in custody here at the above date was 50; 38 of whom had been summarily disposed of; 10 were convicted at assizes or quarter sessions, and 2 were military offenders.

Since my inspection, owing to the very crowded state of Dublin city male prison, 32 prisoners were transferred to this from that prison under warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.

Juveniles in Custody.

		On the day of Inspection.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	1	—
	" Summarily,	4	—	13	—
	Total,	4	—	14	—
	Number sent to Reformatories,	1	—	3	—

Thirteen male juveniles were committed here previous to my visit this year, one of whom had been committed twice. Four were in charge at that time, and 3 had been sentenced to reformatories. I am happy to observe that no female of this class had been committed here during this year up to the day of my inspection.

Case is taken to keep juvenile offenders perfectly apart from adult prisoners, a certain number of cells in each prison being apportioned to them.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

1870,	M.	F.	1872,	M.	F.
1871,	83	16	1873 (day of Inspection),	39	14
1871,	33	23			

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.

1870,	M.	F.	1873 (up to and including	M.	F.
1871,	4	—	day of Inspection),	—	2
1872,	3	1	Day of Inspection,	—	1
	1	4			

NORTH
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Armagh
County
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.		Cor- responding day in pre- vious year.	
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children,	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences,	5	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	38	12	55	6	26	10	6	1	4	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	18	1	16	1	12	1	2	—	5	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	8	—	9	2	16	—	5	—	2	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny,	30	31	32	30	20	12	3	6	4	9
Receiving stolen goods,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	—	1	5	1	4	3	—	1	—	—
Obtaining money by false pre- tences,	2	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	—	—	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Perjury & subornation of perjury,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	24	8	11	2	10	—	1	—	1	—
Military offences,	7	—	11	—	4	—	2	—	6	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—
Against the person,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence,	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Against property, without violence,	23	1	10	1	10	—	2	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	25	48	42	37	8	13	7	2	1	3
Leaving employment,	8	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Having arms, ammunition,	1	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	45	5	37	13	28	4	—	—	2	—
Total criminal class,	249	117	256	97	155	40	34	13	27	12
Vagrancy,	6	—	4	1	4	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	100	43	100	62	48	28	1	1	1	1
Debt,	41	4	44	3	13	1	—	—	11	1
Total,	396	164	404	163	220	73	36	14	39	14

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	44	3	13	1
Criminals,	206	97	155	45
Vagrants,	4	1	4	—
Drunkards,	100	62	48	28
Total,	404	163	220	75

Two hundred and twenty males and 75 females were committed here this year previous to my inspection, two of the latter being charged with murder, and one of the former with manslaughter, the only offences against life for which any person was committed during that period.

The most serious of the remaining commitments were for assaults of various descriptions and larceny. Indeed, from the foregoing table it would not appear that there is this year any marked difference in the number of commitments up to the day of inspection, proportionately with the whole of the previous year.

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Commit-
ments.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	19	1	285	100	12	—	173	60
Twice " . . .	—	—	15	13	1	—	7	4
Thrice " . . .	—	—	5	4	—	—	2	2
4 times " . . .	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
5 " " . . .	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
6 " " . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	19	1	307	122	13	—	182	66
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in .	19	1	283	97	11	—	117	49

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) Committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Ones, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only, . . .	19	1	220	50	12	—	140	35
Twice, . . .	—	—	26	22	1	—	10	9
Thrice, . . .	—	—	17	13	—	—	7	6
4 times, . . .	—	—	11	9	—	—	7	3
5 " . . .	—	—	6	7	—	—	2	3
6 " . . .	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—
7 to 11 " . . .	—	—	19	13	—	—	8	3
12 to 16 " . . .	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—
17 to 20 " . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
21 to 24 " . . .	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1
25 to 28 " . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
29 to 32 " . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
33 to 36 " . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
37 to 250 " . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	19	1	307	122	13	—	182	66
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing, . . .	19	1	842	447	14	—	590	393

North
District.

Armagh
County
Gaol.

In 1872, six was the greatest number of times that any individual male, and five that any female was committed here, while in 1873, previous to my inspection, no individual was committed more than twice; but I regret to observe that in both years one male was in custody who had been in prison from 200 to 250 times, and one female who had been from 50 to 60 times in gaol.

The total number of individuals committed in 1872 was 336 males, and 123 females, but these were known to have been in gaol 861 and 445 times, respectively. In the first seven months of 1873 the individuals committed here numbered 195 males, and 66 females, who were known to have been in gaol 604 and 393 times respectively, so that it is evident that this gaol is kept up principally for a few insubordinate and dissolute characters who frequent the neighbourhood.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	33.25	18.7	—	30.32	12.7	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	72		15th Sept.	57		11th April.
Lowest ditto,	34		3rd Jan.	28		9th May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	56		15th Sept.	48		30th April.
Do. of females,	28		26th June.	21		6th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	17		25th March.	18		9th May.
Do. of females,	9		9th Oct.	5		17th April.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.

25th February, 1866,	71	5th August, 1870,	102
25th June, 1867,	87	1st January, 1871,	75
6th February, 1868,	76	15th September, 1872,	72
21st July, 1869,	142	11th April, 1873,	57

The daily average number of prisoners in custody of both sexes this year was somewhat less than last, and it is satisfactory to observe that the highest number in custody at any time during 1873 was but a little over half of the highest number in custody in 1870.

Debtors.

There was no debtor in custody at my inspection, and only 13 males and 1 female of that class had been committed during this year up to that date, against 44 males and 3 females during the whole of 1872. It is therefore to be hoped that recent legislation in regard to imprisonment for debt will have the effect of clearing out gaols altogether of this class of prisoners. I therefore cannot recommend any expense to be incurred in providing more suitable quarters for female debtors, notwithstanding that present arrangements in this respect are very defective.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	3	2	Sleeping Rooms,	3	—
Yards,	9	1	No. of Beds in such Rooms,	10	1
Day Rooms,	2	—	Hospital Rooms,	1	—
Solitary Cells,	3	—	Chapel,	1	—
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high—432 cubic feet,	—	—	School-room,	1	—
Do., heated & furnished with bells,	61	38	Workshop,	—	20
Cells to contain three persons, &c.	11	—	Workshops,	—	1
			Kitchen,	—	—

Accommodation—continued.

								NORTH DISTRICT.	
		M.	F.			M.	F.		
Store Rooms,		4	—	Privies,		4	—	Armagh County Gaol.	
Laundry,		—	1	Water-closets,		66	3		
Drying Room,		—	1	Fumigating Apparatus—(bath used),		—	—		
Lavatory,		—	1	Reception Rooms or Cells,		3	—		
Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,		1	1	Pumps,		2	—		
				Tell-tale Clock,		1	—		

Since my last visit some improvement has been made in regard to the Reception. treatment of prisoners on reception. Six cells in the front are reserved for a male reception class, in which prisoners are generally kept until seen by the doctor, but this rule should never be departed from. The 90th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act wisely provides for all prisoners being seen by the Medical Officer before they are passed into their proper wards. Four cells are reserved in the female prison for a reception class; and I am informed that all prisoners are now bathed immediately on admission, but no regular time has been fixed for bathing the male prisoners afterwards, though I am informed that females are bathed fortnightly. I would therefore again submit that all healthy prisoners be bathed weekly, for without such precautions no gaol or prisoners can be kept as clean as they should be. One bath with hot and cold water is supplied to each prison. Baths.

No alteration has been made in the water-closets or lavatories since my last inspection, each cell in the male prison being furnished with a water-closet, and basin with water laid on. The female prison is also abundantly supplied with these requirements, and all appeared clean and in good repair. The sewerage is connected with the main-sewer of the town, and is said to be effective. There is a full supply of water throughout the prison, obtained from the town reservoir at the rate of £10 a year. All the cells in the new part of the prison are heated and provided with bells and gas, but those in the old building are not artificially heated. Lavatories. Sewerage and Water. Heating and Gas.

A new boiler has lately been put up in the kitchen, which now serves for all cooking purposes as well as to heat the water for the laundry and the baths, and also provides steam to the apparatus for purifying the clothing, so that there is a considerable saving in the consumption of coals here now. The cost of the erection of the boiler amounted to about £90. I have again to repeat the remarks made in my last report, as to the impropriety of allowing the cook to sleep over the kitchen away from the other prisoners, and submit that he should be sent to his cell every night at lock-up. Kitchen.

The clothing of the males is for the most part purified by means of the steam process above referred to, but that of the females is only washed except when very filthy, on which occasions the steam apparatus is used.

As it is impossible to be sure whether infection is or is not contained in prisoners' clothes, I submit that all clothing should be subjected to the steaming process before being put away.

No improvement has been made in the chapel since my last inspection. I therefore again submit that this apartment should be re-modelled, and made more suitable for prison requirements. Chapel.

The washing stalls in the laundry are arranged so that each stall contains 2 prisoners. It would be an improvement if these stalls were divided and enclosed, in order that more complete separation may be effected; and I would again suggest that washing contracts be procured, for this employment is most suitable for the class of females committed here. There is a good ironing and drying-room provided, and the matron deserves every credit for the cleanliness and regularity of this department. Laundry.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Armagh
County
Gaol.Photo-
graphy.
Night-
watch,

The photography is still performed by an artist from the town, who charges 6d. a copy. As there are serious objections in permitting strangers to have such close access to prisoners as is necessary in the photographic operations, I consider that this duty should be performed by an officer of the prison, the chemicals and apparatus being provided by the Board.

One tell-tale clock only is provided, which is placed in the wing of the male prison, and is marked hourly from outside by the night watchman, from 10, P.M., to 5, A.M. Up to 10 o'clock an officer is on duty inside the prison, and the night watch is performed by the wardens in rotation. The markings of the clock are taken by the Deputy-Governor, and entered in the Lockings Book, and in the event of any omissions in the markings, the fact is noted in the Officers' Conduct Book. I concur with the suggestion of my colleague in his report of last year that another tell-tale clock should be procured, and placed in a distant part of the gaol, so as to test more fully the vigilance of the night watch. Both Governor and head warden are reported to frequently visit the prison at unexpected hours of the night. Unlock and lock-up take place respectively in summer at 6, A.M., and 6, P.M., and in winter at 7, A.M., and 6, P.M. The Governor, together with two wardens inspect each male prisoner at 9.45, P.M., and they ascertain that he is in his cell. All the keys of the prison are taken by the Governor to his bedroom at 10 o'clock at night.

Visitors.

The arrangements as to the admission of visitors to prisoners are still very defective here, and in my opinion require revision. Visitors at present are admitted by the authority of the Local Inspector to convicted prisoners on the first Monday of the month, to the untried and pauper debtors once a week, and to master debtors daily. The place appropriated for visits to prisoners is not at all suitable. I would therefore again submit that the rules and arrangements regarding visiting prisoners that are in force in Londonderry Gaol be adopted here.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			Male Clothing.			Female Clothing.		
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	237	19	Shirts, . . .	46	58	Shifts, . . .	33	29
Sheets, pairs of, .	123	61	Jackets, . . .	50	11	Gowns, . . .	34	6
Rugs, . . .	123	80	Vests, . . .	35	4	Petticoats, . .	50	40
Hammocks or Cots,	99	-	Trowsers, . .	40	8	Aprons, . . .	26	6
Bed-ticks, . . .	119	9	Caps, . . .	46	21	Caps, . . .	24	3
Bedsteads, . . .	-	33	Stockings, or			Stockings, pairs of,	14	16
			Socks, pairs of,	30	16	Shoes, Slippers, &		
			Shoes, Slippers, &			Clogs, pairs of, .	14	-
			Clogs, pairs of,	45	1			

Stores.

The general store is kept by the Deputy-Governor, who issues the articles and materials from this store under the orders of the Governor to the matron, and to the weaving warden, the latter officer having charge of all the bedding and clothing in use in the male prison, and the former of that in the female prison. The weaving warden is very useful in cutting out the male clothing, including the shoes; both he and the matron supervise the making up of the prison clothing in their different departments, and appear to perform this duty with assiduity and care. Altogether the condition of the stores here at the time of my inspection was very satisfactory, and there was an abundance of good bedding and clothing both in store and in use. The sheets are changed once a fortnight, but all prisoners on coming in are not as a rule given a clean pair, which I think should be done. I suggested at the time of my visit an improvement in the system of arranging and labelling the prisoners' own clothing, which I trust will be adopted. The Governor takes stock of all

prison property once a quarter, which duty should also be performed by the Local Inspector at least twice a year, as he is the officer statutorily responsible for the supply of bedding and clothing in the prison.

North
District.
Armagh
County
Gaol.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Whipping by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Whipping,	7	—	1	—

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor— Dark or Refractory Cells,	13	2	8	—

Up to the time of my inspection this year only eight prisoners, all males, had been punished for insubordinate conduct in gaol, and it appears that it rarely becomes necessary to punish females. There are three solitary cells in the front part of the building set apart for the punishment of males, which are not heated, however, nor furnished with bells; when it is necessary to punish females they are merely confined to their own cells. Under these circumstances I submit that proper solitary cells should be provided in each prison, in compliance with the 6th section of the Prisons Act, and as it is contrary to the provisions of the 4th section, 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 44, to sentence a prisoner to solitary confinement in a cell that is not properly heated and furnished with the means of communicating with the officers on duty, I submit that these statutable requirements should be supplied.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Shoemaking,	1	—	Mangling,	—	2
Tailoring,	1	—	Knitting,	—	5
Weaving and Winding,	4	—	Sewing,	—	5
Painting,	1	—			
Prison duties,	4	2	Total,	35	14
Stone-breaking,	24	—			

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	35	14
Sick,	1	—
Total in custody,	36	14

Amount received for Produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1870, . £40 4s. 1d. | 1871, . £41 7s. 7d. | 1872, £44 10s. 11d.

No difference is made in this prison in the labour performed by prisoners sentenced to hard labour or those not so sentenced. Most of the men are employed at stone-breaking, and are not required to perform any labour in their cells, although some, such as weavers and tradesmen are generally compelled to work at their trades up to 8 o'clock in the evening. In my last report on this prison I enlarged fully on this subject, and again submit that all prisoners should be required to work in their cells up to 8 o'clock; and further, that those sentenced to hard labour should be compelled to perform a greater amount of work than those not so sentenced, otherwise the penalty imposed on them by law cannot be considered to be duly carried out. In other gaols large profits are made of oakum picking, and as it is a very penal employment I submit that it should be carried on here.

North
District.

Females are chiefly employed at knitting, sewing, and laundry occupations.

Armagh
County
Gaol.

The principal profits from labour are derived from weaving and stamp-breaking, and the amount received from the profits of labour in 1872 was £14 10s. 11d. I feel confident that this amount could be very much increased, if the time of all prisoners was more constantly and profitably employed, for it is not enough to realize from the labour of 404 commitments of males and 163 of females, which were the numbers in that year.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	103	42	64	26
Average daily number of pupils,	8.2	7.1	7	5.63
Number of days on which school was held,	278	229	147	160

School-hours.—Males—4 to 5.30, p.m. Females—Noon to 2, p.m.

School.

The male school is held for one hour and a half, and the female for two hours daily; and up to the time of my inspection it was still held in the chapel, to which practice objection has frequently been urged by Inspectors-General; but I was happy to learn that steps were about being taken to cut off a portion of this apartment and adapt it to a properly stalled school-room. The store-keeper teaches the males and the warden the females. The former, I was informed, had been a teacher under the Church Education Society, and the latter is a certified teacher under the National Board. In my report for 1871 I called attention to the neglect of duty on the part of the Chaplains in regard to visiting the schools, but nevertheless, I must again note the continued disregard by these gentlemen of the by-laws relating to this portion of their duty. The only visits of the Chaplains that were recorded in the school registry this year up to my inspection were two by the Protestant Chaplain. As the school is not connected with any educational body it is all the more important that the Chaplains should inspect it "frequently," as enjoined by the by-laws.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per lb., 1½d.; ditto, brown, per lb., 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s.; potatoes, per cwt., 6s.; new milk, per gallon, 10½d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal, per ton, £1 5s. 11d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 9d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5d.; soap, per cwt., £1 6s.

Provisions.

The provisions are all obtained by contracts, sanctioned by the Board. The samples that I saw were of an excellent quality, and having examined all the prisoners none of them made any complaint in this regard. The Chaplains also generally report favourably of the provisions, and inspect them as a rule three times a week.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1870, . 3.98d. | 1871, . 4.87d. | 1872, . 4.23d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £1,932 14s. 0d. | 1871, . £1,791 5s. 2d. | 1872, . £1,867 1s. 6d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £869 16s. 6d. | 1871, . £906 9s. 9d. | 1872, . £864 2s. 6d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £23 13s. 5.26d. | 1871, . £32 2s. 0.24d. | 1872, . £31 1s. 0d.

Accounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners, in each of the last three years.

1870, . £37 2s. 6d. | 1871, . £29 18s. 6d. | 1872, . £73 0s. 6d.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Armagh County Gaol.

Accounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years—

1870, . £338 12s. 2d. | 1871, . £149 7s. 11d. | 1872, . £147 0s. 10d.

The net cost of the gaol in 1872 was £1,867 1s. 5d., almost the half of which sum, viz., £964 2s. 6d., was expended on officers. The average annual cost of a prisoner here for that year amounted to £31 1s., which is much higher than it should be, were it not for the large staff, for, independent of extern officials, 11 discipline officers are maintained, i.e., 1 officer to every 4½ prisoners of the daily average number in custody. Now that imprisonment for debt has almost been abolished, I submit that the staff might be somewhat reduced, for I conceive that it is at present in excess in proportion to the daily average number in charge.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.	Resident.	£	s.	d.
John McKinstrey, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0	John McCutcheon, Governor,	210	0	0
Rev. Chas. Faris, Irish Church Chaplain, .	40	0	0	John Armstrong, .	55	0	0
Rev. Jackson Smyth, Presbyterian Chaplain, .	40	0	0	Henry Jenkinson, Weaver, .	45	0	0
Rev. Peter J. Byrne, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	40	0	0	Robert Coulter, .	40	0	0
Alexander Robinson, esq., Surgeon, .	—			John McCoy, .	40	0	0
Joseph M. Palmer, esq., Apothecary, .	30	0	0	Samuel M'Arthur, Tailor, .	40	0	0
Alex. Briens, Schoolmaster, .	45	0	0	Thomas Stringer, .	40	0	0
				Asaph Moore, .	43	0	0
				Eleanor Hanna, Matron, .	45	0	0
				Mary M'Arthur, Assistant do., .	35	0	0
				Mary Anne Agnew, Hospital Nurse, .	30	0	0

Vacancy in the staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Rev. Robert John Shaw, Protestant Chaplain, resigned his office, and the vacancy has been filled by the appointment of the Rev. Charles Faris.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	12	6
Local Inspector to Gaol, .	158	62
Do. each Bridewell, .	4	*3
Chaplain, Prot. Episcop. Church, .	153	94
Presbyterian Chaplain, .	173	106
Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	166	101
Surgeon, .	127	75
Apothecary, .	340	203

All the subordinate officers sleep within the prison. Their quarters were generally clean and in good order, but I was sorry to find that no mess-room is yet provided for the warders, so that they are still compelled to cook in their bed-rooms. As the matron's apartments are very small, I would again submit that two cells should be thrown into one for her convenience, for she is a very deserving officer, and if possible her apartments should be made more comfortable. As the prisoners in hospital are now so limited, I would suggest that the office of hospital nurse be done away with, and that when any cases are serious enough to be sent to hospital for treatment a nurse from the town could be employed.

* Except Newtownhamilton which has been only visited twice.

SOUTH DISTRICT.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of Inspection).	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Armagh County Gaol.	No. of prisoners in hospital, .	77	20	66	16	65	17	36	8
	Average daily number in hospital, .	2.66	731	1.56	412	1.845	41	2.52	343
	No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital, .	93	63	59	59	95	63	52	37
	No. of deaths in the gaol, .	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cost of Medicine, .	£33 15s. 9d.	£35 1s. 1d.	£29 15s. 4d.	—	—	—	—	—
	Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital, .	£6 5s. 5d.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Hospital. No alteration has been made in this building since my last inspection. There is one ward for each sex, which are provided with water-closets, and there is now a good movable bath for the use of the sick. No female prisoner has, I was informed, been sent into hospital for two years, as they are generally treated in their cells.

The medicines are now compounded in the prison by the apothecary from the doctor's prescription, and although the charge in 1872 under this head was less than at my last inspection, it is I submit still much too high in proportion to the number in custody, and as compared with other prisons, amounting in that year to £29 15s. 4d. In prisons where the medicines are procured from Dublin or from the county infirmary their cost is very small, as for example in Mayo, Wexford and Fermanagh gaols. When the salary of the apothecary here is added to the charge for medicines it will be seen that the pharmaceutical department requires to be placed on a more economical footing. The Medical Officer here being also attendant to the county infirmary, receives no extra salary for his services in the gaol, nevertheless I am bound to remark that he appears to pay every attention to the sick prisoners.

Books and Journals.

The books of finance are chiefly kept by the Governor, and the registries by the Deputy Governor, but the former officer carefully supervises all the prison books, which are well kept and reflect much credit on him. Indeed it would be an omission in this report if I were not to bear testimony to the regularity and discipline and order of every part of the prison, for which the Governor deserves every praise.

Most of the prescribed forms are in use with the exception of the Work Ledger and General Visitors' Book, both of which should be procured and regularly written up. Although no proper account is kept of the profits accruing from the labour of each prisoner not sentenced to hard labour, I was informed that prisoners so entitled are always given some gratuity on leaving the prison; but if the Work Ledger were properly kept it would easily be ascertained what amount was due to each prisoner. I was sorry to observe very few entries in the journal of the Local Inspector, for from it I was able to obtain little or no information regarding the discipline and management of the prison, although I believe this officer is most attentive to his duties.

The journals of the Chaplains also are very meagre, and do not meet with the requirements of either the statute or the by-laws. These gentlemen should also, in compliance with the 11th sec. of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, enter the names and addresses of their substitutes in their journals. The by-law is also explicit on this point, and should I submit be adhered to. I was glad, however, to ascertain that these gentlemen now regularly visit the prisoners in their cells, as required by the 72nd section of the Prisons Act.

The Governor's Journal is full and explicit, and contains much useful information regarding the management of the prison. The Medical Officer now records the performance of his duties in his journal as required by statute, and all the hospital books are carefully and regularly kept.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Lord Lurgan.	John Hancock, esq.	Maxwell C. Cloes, esq.
Sir James M. Stronge, bart.	Joseph Atkinson, esq.	Stewart Blacker, esq.
Sir Capel Molyneux, bart.	Hugh Boyle, esq.	Colonel Cross.
Thomas A. Prentice, esq.	St. John T. Blacker, esq.	Andrew Craig, esq.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Armagh
County
Gaol.

The Board meets on the second Saturday of each month, when the books are examined and accounts paid. Each creditor receives a cheque signed by three members of the Board for the amount of his bill, and all the proceedings of that body are noted in a most business-like manner.

I annex my tabular reports on the state of the bridewells in the county, to which I would draw the attention of the Board.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

	Ballybet.
	M. P.
No. of Commitments in past year, .	64 19
Of whom were Drunkards, .	14 15
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceeding inspection, . . .	10 9
Of whom were Drunkards, .	4 —
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly, on Wednesdays, and Borough Court on Fridays. Transmittals generally on fol- lowing day, but no time is named in the warrants of those prisoners for their trans- mission, so that they might remain here an indefinite time although committed to the county gaol.
Commitments, whether regular?	Some quite illegal, being signed by only one justice for periods beyond three days, and by two for periods beyond eight.
Registry,	Regular, but not neatly kept.
Repairs and Order,	Bad. No alteration or improvement made since last inspection.
Security,	Bad.
Accommodation,	Three cells for males, one for females; a day- room for each sex.
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient; but some of the bed-ticks and blankets much worn.
Water, how supplied?	By a good force-pump.
Severage,	None; privies cleaned out at rare.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ven- tilation,	Clean; but damp, and badly ventilated.
Cost of Dietary per head, per day,	6½d. for males, 5½d. for females; 4½d. for forty-eight hour prisoners.
Salary of Keeper,	£35 per annum. £14 allowed for fuel and straw.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	Court-house keeper, £5 per annum.
Statutable Inspection,	8th August, 1873.
Remarks,	There is one prisoner in custody. This bride- well is quite unsuited for the detention of prisoners, in its present condition. I would recommend some allowance being made to the keeper's wife, who acts as matron, as she has occasionally very disagreeable duties to perform.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

NORTH DISTRICT. <i>Armagh County.</i> <i>Bridewells.</i>	Largan.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	231	75
Of whom were Drunkards, .	87	41
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	33	8
Of whom were Drunkards, .	3	4
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly, and once in three weeks at close of quarter. Transmittals should be more fre- quent, as prisoners are kept here sometimes two days and more before being sent to the county gaol.	
Committals, whether regular? .	Regular.	
Registry,	Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.	
Security,	Fair, except in male exercise yard, the wall of which should be raised.	
Accommodation,	Three cells for males up-stairs, and two for females; a cell down-stairs for drunkards, and two day-rooms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, .	Good and clean, but that in the drunkard's cell is worn, and should be renewed.	
Water, how supplied?	By pump in each yard, in good repair.	
Sewerage,	Said to be effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventila- tion.	Clean, and well-ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day, .	6d. for adults; 4½d. for drunkards and juveniles.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30 per annum; £14 for contingencies.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	Is a pensioner from Royal Irish Constabulary.	
Statutable Inspection,	1st August, 1873.	
Remarks,	The majority of prisoners detained here are those sentenced to the county gaol. These should be in the custody of the police, failing any order to the keeper of the bride- well to take charge of them. One prisoner in custody to-day without a committal of any sort, and left here by the constabulary, which is most improper.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Markethill.		Newtownhamilton.		NORTH DISTRICT. Armagh County. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in past year,	21	9	76	16	
Of whom were Drunkards,	11	4	58	12	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	8	6	9	3	
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	2	5	1	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Monthly; transmittals direct.		Monthly; transmittals on the day of trial.		
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.		Some illegal, signed by only one justice for periods beyond three days, and by two for periods beyond eight.		
Registry,	Carefully kept.		Well kept.		
Repairs and Order,	Fair; but flooring in male section is still in bad repair, although remarked on for four years by Inspectors-General.		Painting much wanted.		
Security,	Fair, with care, except in yards.		Very bad.		
Accommodation,	Three cells for males, and three for females; two day-rooms.		Bad; only one cell for each sex, a drunkard's cell, and two day-rooms.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Bedding clean; but two sets of blankets wanted.		Sufficient and good.		
Water, how supplied?	By good pump on premises.		By pump in yard.		
Sewerage,	Said to be in good order.		None; cesspools that are cleaned out through house.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Fair.		Clean; but cells damp, and badly ventilated.		
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	6½d. for males, 5½d. for females.		6½d.		
Salary of Keeper,	£20 per annum.		£20 per annum.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	Court-house keeper, at £5. Works at his trade as a tailor.		Is court-house keeper at £5 a year, and holds about two acres of land.		
Statutable Inspection,	8th August, 1873.		8th August, 1873.		
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody, and very few during the year. I therefore must again recommend this bridewell to be closed. It is only six miles from the county gaol, and the railway connects the town with Armagh.		No prisoner in custody. This house is quite unsuited for the detention of prisoners.		

CHARLES F. BOURKE, Inspector-General.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
—
Cavan
County
Gaol.

Cavan County Gaol, at Cavan.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
22ND APRIL, 1873.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ further examination,	7	—	7	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	1	3	4	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	9	—	9	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	9	1	10	—	—	—
Drunkards,	7	2	9	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	35	7	43	—	—	—

Thirty-six males and 7 females were in custody here at the above date 20 of whom were disposed of summarily, 13 at assizes or quarter sessions, and 10 were untried.

Juveniles.

No juveniles were in custody at my visit, nor had there been any this year, but eight cells are set apart for male prisoners of this class, where they are kept quite separate from adults. In case that female juvenile offenders are committed, care is also taken to keep them apart from older females, and also to give them as much instruction as possible.

Debtors.

Three rooms are provided for male pauper and four for master debtors. There were no prisoners of this class in custody this year, and now that the law of insolvency has fortunately been altered, debtors are not likely in future to be committed to county gaols.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	23	5	1872,	27	3
1871,	24	6	1873 (day of Inspection),	36	7

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	1	—	1873 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	—
1871,	3	1	Day of Inspection,	1	—
1872,	1	1			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

NORTH DISTRICT.
County Cavan
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of In- spection.	Corre- sponding date in pre- vious year.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Common assaults,	88	4	107	4	27	-	13	-	6	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	7	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	30	1	24	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Other assaults,	25	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Larceny,	15	9	11	9	3	2	-	4	2	-
Receiving stolen goods,	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1
Obtaining money by false pre- tences,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	2	-	12	1	-	-	-	-	10	-
Military offences,	11	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	3	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Other offences—										
Against the person,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property with violence,	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Against property, without vio- lence,	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Affecting the public peace,	11	12	2	-	3	1	-	1	-	1
Leaving service,	3	2	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refusing to be sworn,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unregistered arms,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	317	37	195	20	41	4	22	5	25	2
Vagrancy,	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	53	58	88	70	55	27	7	2	-	1
Debt,	14	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	2	-
Remanded for further examination,	25	6	25	7	15	2	7	-	-	-
Total,	311	104	318	99	111	33	36	7	27	3

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	10	2	-	-
Criminals,	220	27	56	6
Drunkards,	88	70	55	27
Total,	318	99	111	33

North
District.
Green
County
Goal.
Commit-
ments.

One hundred and eleven of males and 33 of females was the total number of commitments in 1873 up to the above date against 318 of the former and 99 of the latter during the whole of 1872.

Two males were committed for attempting to take life, and with these exceptions, the crimes for which prisoners were committed this year were chiefly assaults. Forty-one of males and four of females were the total criminal commitments, which is a sensible reduction proportionately on those of the two previous years. But it will be observed that the number of commitments for drunkenness this year have considerably increased on those in the two previous years. In 1871 the commitments for this offence numbered 53 of males and 58 of females, in 1872 they were 88 and 70, but in the first three and a-half months of 1873 they had reached the large number of 55 and 27. I am however in hopes that when the powers of the new Licensing Act become more generally known habitual drunkenness will not be so prevalent as it now is.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and number of times each had been committed during the following periods.

Number of Times.		From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.	
Committed—		M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,		230	29	93	15
Twice		13	4	6	1
Thrice		7	2	2	—
4 times		2	1	—	2
5 "		—	1	—	2
6 "		1	1	—	—
7 "		1	1	—	—
8 "		—	1	—	—
10 "		1	—	—	—
23 "		—	1	—	—
Total,		255	41	101	18
No. of above committed for first time,		227	28	67	8

Number of Individual Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors, committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been once, twice, thrice, four times, five times, &c., from their first commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

Number of Times.		From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.	
Committed—		M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,		201	27	68	8
Twice,		22	2	10	—
Thrice,		11	1	4	—
4 times,		5	—	7	—
5 "		4	—	3	1
6 "		2	2	1	1
7 to 11 "		7	2	4	3
12 to 16 "		1	2	2	1
17 to 20 "		—	—	1	—
21 to 30 "		2	1	1	1
31 to 40 "		—	2	—	1
41 to 50 "		—	1	—	1
201 to 221 "		—	1	—	1
Total Number of Individuals committed,		255	41	101	18
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,		457	464	250	408

The first of the above tables would appear to show an improvement this year in the conduct of repeated offenders in this district, but it must be remembered that my inspection was made in the fourth month in the year,

A female, M. B., was in custody at the time of my inspection who had been in gaol 225 times for drunkenness, and one male, J. D., who had been fifty times in gaol. The probable effect of the Licensing Act on such individuals as these will be, that they will become almost constant inmates of the prison owing to the power now given to justices to lengthen the sentences on drunkards in proportion to the number of times that they have previously been charged.

The total number of individuals committed in 1872 was 255 males and 41 females, but their commitments since their first offences numbered respectively 457 and 464 times; in the expired part of 1873 the numbers committed were 101 males and 18 females, but their total number of commitments amounted to 250 and 403 times respectively.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Cavan
County
Gaol.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	24.74	5.07	—	21.22	7.34	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	45		22nd May.	44		21st April.
Lowest ditto,	20		11th Oct.	23		23rd March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	39		22nd May.	37		21st April.
Ditto of females,	9		19th Nov.	10		12th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	15		1st Oct.	14		26th March.
Ditto of females,	2		2nd May.	5		8th Jan.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1873.

19th July, 1866,	60	8th December, 1870,	31
8th November, 1867,	71	11th May, 1871,	45
3rd January, 1868,	49	22nd May, 1872,	45
17th June, 1869,	41	21st April, 1873,	44

The daily average number of prisoners in custody during the year was 31 of males and 7 of females, and it may be observed from the last of the above tables that during the last eight years there has been a sensible diminution in the number of prisoners committed here during that period.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Walls,	4	3	Workshops,	3	—
Yards,	7	2	Kitchen,	1	—
Day Rooms,	9	3	Store Rooms,	6	2
Solitary Cells,	4	1	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high—433 cubic feet,	70	—	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1
Do. heated, and furnished with beds,	3	—	Privies,	6	—
Cells to contain three persons,	—	17	Water-closets,	2	3
Sleeping Rooms,	4	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	—	Reception Room or Cell,	1	—
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Pumps,	2	1
Chapel,	1	—	Crank Pump,	1	—
School Room,	1	—	Wells,	2	1
			Tell-tale Clock,	1	—

NORTH
DISTRICT.County
Gaol.

Improvements.

Since my last inspection of this prison some of the suggestions of Inspectors-General have been carried out, but the building is still so very defective that I would strongly urge the Board to adapt the prison to the separate system; for, although the long-contemplated Prison Bill has not yet been passed, it is now clear that it is not the intention of the Executive altogether to abolish county prisons, nor do I consider that such a step could be judiciously taken without great inconvenience to the counties. At the same time, several of our gaols could be turned into district bridewells with great advantage and economy, if powers were taken to allow neighbouring counties to combine for gaol purposes.

Reception.

Eight cells are now set apart for a male, and five for a female reception class, but I was surprised to find that prisoners are not washed and cleansed immediately on coming into the gaol, and that they are often kept in the reception class in a filthy state until the doctor has inspected them. This delay is, I submit, quite unnecessary, and a rule should be established ordering all healthy prisoners to be bathed immediately on admission, and in the event of their pleading illness to avoid being bathed, or that they really are not well, the Medical Officer should be at once consulted. They should also be compelled to take a bath once a week during imprisonment. I am glad to find that a bath has recently been put up in the laundry, and that there is also one now in the hospital. No new lavatories have yet been constructed. Pending, therefore, a more complete arrangement, I would suggest that each cell should be provided with a basin, to which water might be supplied every day at lock-up hour, and prisoners could then be compelled to wash themselves before being let out of their cells in the morning.

Bath.

Water.

There is an abundant supply of water on the premises, provided from three different wells. The crank-mill is used for the purpose of forcing the water up to the cistern above the building, from whence it is supplied to all the yards.

Sewerage.

Water-closets are provided in the female prison and privies in all the yards, but there are no water-closets in the male prison, except in the debtors' quarters and in the hospital. And notwithstanding the constant attendance of the Governor to the sewerage, it is still very defective.

There is a carpenter's and a tailor's shop, in which men work at these trades.

Laundry.

The washing is carried on in ordinary tubs, as the laundry is not stalled, or provided with properly fitted troughs. I therefore submit that a properly stalled laundry, in which prisoners could be worked in separation should be fitted up, for so long as so much association is permitted amongst females as at present exists here, there can be very little hope of reforming prisoners of confirmed evil habits. No regular drying-room is provided, and the ironing is done in one of the day-rooms. The kitchen is provided with two boilers, and the provision stores are kept in this apartment in charge of the head warder, who issues a supply to the cook warder every morning. One male prisoner is employed in the kitchen daily.

Chapel.

One chapel is used for the three forms of worship, and it is properly arranged so as to prevent the different sexes from communicating. At the time of my visit it was very much in need of being painted, which would not cost much if executed by the prisoners.

Heating
and Gas.

The cells are all above the required size for separate confinement, but are neither artificially heated nor lighted, though gas is provided to the day-rooms, the officers' quarters, the laundry, and to the male schoolroom. I must again suggest that gas be introduced into the cells, and that they

be artificially heated, so that a due amount of labour and proper individual separation may be carried out. The cells were clean and neatly kept, as indeed was all the prison, but I would suggest that the tables in the cells should not be placed so near the windows, affording, as they do, facilities to prisoners for climbing into the windows.

North
District.
—
Cowan
County
Coal.

An apparatus for fumigating is supplied, in which all clothes are properly purified before being put away.

Cells.

Photography is performed by a sergeant of the militia, who charges 2d. for each copy. As there are serious objections to allowing persons into the gaol over whom prison authorities have no control, I submit that this duty should be done by a prison officer, and I am informed that the Governor is able and willing to take the required photographs if the Board would supply him with the proper requirements. A copy of each likeness is kept in the gaol and duly registered.

Photography.

I am glad to be able to report that a toll-tale clock has been procured since my last inspection. It is pegged half-hourly by the nightwatch, from 2, P.M., to 6, A.M., and the markings are taken every morning by the Governor, and entered in the State of Prisons at Lockings Book. The clock is protected from being tampered with by Hobbs' patent locks. One man does the duties of watchman during the entire night, and has none other to perform. He patrols the exterior of the prison, inside the boundary wall, and his vigilance is frequently tested by visits from the Governor. The locks of the prison are reported to be good, and are daily examined by the Governor or head warden. The Governor takes possession of all the keys at ten o'clock, P.M., and keeps them in his bedroom at night.

Night
Watch.

No alteration has been made in the rules regarding visits to prisoners. Visitors, since my last inspection, nor has there been a more suitable place provided for such visits. I submit that a more stringent rule, such as that in force in Londonderry and other well-regulated gaols, should be prepared by the Grand Jury, and submitted to the Lord Lieutenant for his approval, and also that a properly secured visiting place should be constructed. It has been found that where visitors to prisoners are admitted under proper rules, and subjected to proper restrictions, that the conduct of prisoners can be regulated by the exercise of this privilege.

re Visitors.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	97	23	Shirts, . . .	34	55
Shirts, pairs of, .	91	44	Jackets, . . .	27	39
Hats, . . .	93	5	Vests, . . .	27	25
Boots, . . .	99	15	Trowsers, . .	27	35
Bedsteads, . . .	94	9	Caps, . . .	25	46
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	25	41
			Shifts, . . .	7	19
			Jackets, . . .	7	54
			Petticoats, .	21	44
			Aprons, . . .	7	18
			Neckerchiefs, .	7	4
			Caps, . . .	7	10
			Stockings, pairs of,	7	12
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	7	73

There was a full supply of clothing and bedding, both in store and use. Stores in the prison at the time of my inspection. All the clothing was made in the prison, except shoes, which are obtained by contract.

The general store is kept in good order by the head warder, under the control of the Governor, but nothing is issued from it without the sanction of the latter. The schoolmaster warder has charge of the clothing in use for males, and the matron that for the females; a regular and full account is kept by the Governor of all prison property.

The sheets are changed once a fortnight, and all the bedding in use appeared to be clean and in good order.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

Crown
County
Gaol.

By Governor—

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	10	2	4	—
Stoppage of Diet,	5	—	—	—
Total,	15	2	4	—

Punish-
ments.

Up to my visit this year only 4 males had been punished, against 15 males and 2 females during the whole of last year, and in neither year was it found necessary to call in magisterial authority to inflict punishment for the breach of prison rule. Three refractory cells are provided for males, which are now artificially heated, and one darkened cell in the female prison is used for refractory females, but none of them are provided with bells, so that the 3rd & 4th Vic., cap. 44, sec. 4, is not complied with. Prisoners while in solitary are now given their beds at night, an indulgence which is not allowed to military offenders, and which, in my opinion, would be wise to dispense with. The Punishment Book is kept by the Governor, and is regularly submitted to the Board at their monthly meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Crank pump,	19	—
Washing,	—	4
Total,	19	4

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Tailoring,	1	—
Cooking,	1	—
Carpenter,	1	—
Net-making,	1	—
Whitewashing,	2	—
Sewing,	—	2
Nursing,	—	1
Total,	6	3

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour,	19	4
Industrial Labour,	6	3
Unemployed,	10	—
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	—
Total in custody,	36	7

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1870, . £7 1s. 3d. | 1871, . £22 0s. 0d. | 1872, . £10 5s. 8d.

Labour.

Hard labour here is carried on by means of the crank-pump, which is divided into six stalls, and six boxes for the reliefs are also provided, but I regret to find that men are not employed at oakum-picking, or any similar industry during the periods of relief. The crank is worked for two hours daily, and men are absolutely on it for fifteen minutes at a time, while the same time is allowed for rest. I submit that this is too small a quantity of hard labour to exact from men so sentenced, and, as I stated in my last report, I consider that men should be employed for twenty minutes at a time on the mill, while five minutes for rest ought to be sufficient; altogether the labour exacted from prisoners here is much too limited—a great deal too much idleness being permitted.

The industrial labour for males consists of stone-breaking, and the employment of artisans at their different trades; females are employed at

knitting, sewing, and washing. As stone-breaking sheds have not yet been erected, prisoners cannot be employed at this labour in wet weather, and are therefore necessarily kept idle at such times. And although an untried prisoner may be supported at the public expense, he is not required to perform any labour. I therefore must again submit that a greater quantity of industrial labour should be introduced here. Covered sheds for stone-breaking should be put up, and untried prisoners, who are supported by the rates, should be obliged to work, as is the case in other gaols; and if the cells were lighted and heated, prisoners could be fully employed in winter as well as in summer up to eight o'clock in the evenings. By this means, the amount received from the produce of prisoners' labour would be very much increased, and the rates proportionably relieved. I regret to find that the sum received from this source in 1872 was very inconsiderable indeed, having regard to the daily average number of prisoners in custody, being only £10 5s. 8d., which was less than one-fourth of the annual average cost of one prisoner. But up to my visit this year the amount realized from this source was £14 11s. 6d.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1870, . 3'9d. | 1871, . 3'41d. | 1872, . 4'18d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £1,342 1s. 11d. | 1871, . £1,510 10s. 3d. | 1872, . £1,736 11s. 5d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £880 13s. 7d. | 1871, . £861 12s. 8d. | 1872, . £887 9s. 2d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1870, . £48 6s. 7d. | 1871, . £45 4s. 2'64d. | 1872, . £45 5s. 6½d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners for the last three years.

1870, — | 1871, . £2 11s. 0d. | 1872, . £3 8s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners for the last three years.

1870, . £2 14s. 0d. | 1871, . £7 15s. 7d. | 1872, . £10 15s. 2d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of Prisoners.

1870, . £63 16s. 3d. | 1871, . £66 9s. 3d. | 1872, . £102 2s. 5d.

The net cost of the gaol, including diet and salaries, in 1872 was £1,456 11s. 5d., and of this sum the expense of the officers amounted to £887 9s. 2d., so that the cost of the officers exceeded all other gaol expenses by £318 6s. 11d., and the average annual cost of a prisoner was £45 5s. 6d. Making every allowance for the faulty construction and the many defects of the gaol, I am convinced that if a greater amount of industry were insisted upon, and that the separate system were established, the expenses would be very much reduced, and discipline would also be better preserved with a smaller staff than that now maintained. For at present the daily average number of prisoners confined here is about three to one of the number of discipline officers maintained.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to Day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	108	12	32	17
Average daily number of pupils,	15'75	3'05	12'41	3'84
Number of days on which school was held,	289	102	91	93

School-hours.—Males, 4 to 6 o'clock; Females, 4 to 6 o'clock.

NORTH
DISTRICT.CROSS
COUNTY
GAOL.

SCHOOLS.

The school is said to be held from 4 to 6 o'clock daily, but only convicted prisoners whose sentences exceed 14 days are allowed to take advantage of it, though the untried prisoners are said to be provided with books in their classes. A properly stalled schoolroom is provided for the males, who are instructed by one of the warders, and the females are taught in a day-room by the matron. Neither of these officers were trained under any educational body, but are said to be competent teachers. I submit that all prisoners capable of learning should, as a rule, be sent to school in compliance with the requirements of the statute, and now that the male school is stalled, proper individual separation can be observed there. As the schools are not connected with any board of education, I must again submit that the Chaplains be required to comply more strictly than they are in the habit of doing with the by-law in regard to their inspection of the schools, for hitherto their visits have not been frequent enough. In the event of a greater amount of labour being carried on in this prison, I consider that an hour a day would be enough to allocate to the secular instruction of prisoners.

Although 21 males and 7 females was the daily average number of prisoners in custody up to the day of my inspection this year, yet the daily average number of pupils in school was only 12 of the former and 3 of the latter sex.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 1-lb. loaf, 1½d.; bread, brown, per 1-lb. loaf, 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 9d.; meat, per lb., 1s.; new milk, per gallon, 7½d.; butter, salt, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 3s. 2d.; coal, per ton, £2; straw per cwt., 2s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 10s.; candles, per lb., 3½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 6s.

Provisions.

All the contracts for diet and materials are taken yearly, and are sanctioned by the Board. Having tasted samples of all the provisions I consider them to be of an excellent quality, and find that the Chaplains generally report favourably of them. Prisoners are now compelled to go to their cells for their meals.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.		Resident.	
Theophilus Thompson, esq., Local Inspector,	£100	William Wills, esq., Governor,	£200
Rev. St. Shone, Protestant Chaplain,	30	Thomas McDowell, Chief Warder,	40
Rev. Edward Sheridan, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	Robert West, Carpenter,	40
Rev. James Carson, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	William Beatty,	30
Dr. Andrew Mease, Physician,	74	Wm. Henry Lowry, School-master,	30
Francis Woods, Night-Watch,	30	Henekiah Mee, White Smith,	30
		Miss Jane Simons, Matron,	40
		Miss Ellen Durby, Assist.-Matron,	16

Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Francis Woods appointed Night Watchman.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All, except the Governor.

Visits paid by Officers.

Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.
	11	2
Local Inspector to Gaol,	158	61
Do. to each Bridewell,	4	1
Chaplain, Established Church,	176	55
Presbyterian Chaplain,	153	45
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	177	40
Physician,	159	40

All the warders sleep within the prison, and their quarters, except in one instance, were fairly kept, considering that they are compelled to mess in their bedrooms. A night watchman has lately been appointed, so that the warders are now exempted from night duty. No subordinate officer is permitted to leave the prison while on duty except by a written order from the Governor, but they have leave of absence every night from 6 o'clock to 9.30.

At the time of my visit I drew attention to the inadequacy of the salary of the Assistant-Matron who had then been some time ill, and owing to the low rate of her pay was unable to obtain necessary nourishment. I therefore trust that the Board will consider the propriety of increasing her salary.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Cavan
County
Gaol.
Officers.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, .	3	-	4	-	2	-	-	-
Average daily number in hospital, .	36	-	24	-	91	-	-	-
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital, .	89	30	88	20	110	30	-	-
No. of deaths in the gaol, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cost of medicine, .	£19 10s. 9d.		£18 18s. 9d.		£18 3s. 11d.		-	-

The hospital has not been altered since my last visit, except that a Hospital bath has been provided as was then suggested. There are two wards for males and one for females, each containing three beds. The keys of the hospital are given up to the Governor at 10 o'clock, P.M., and the Matron is locked in, but is provided with a bell for the purpose of communicating with the night watchman in case of necessity. The number of patients in hospital during 1872 was only 2, but the cost of medicines came to £18 3s. 11d. In the County Louth Prison where the daily average number of prisoners was about the same as in this gaol in the same year the cost of medicines came to £3 15s. 4d., and in County Donegal Gaol where the daily average number in custody was only one less than in Cavan, the charge for medicines was 15s. 7d. I would therefore draw the attention of the Board to this matter.

The Registries and Books of Finance are carefully and regularly kept by the Governor assisted by the chief warder. As stated in my last report the journal of the Local Inspector contains little or no information regarding the state of the prison. That of the Governor is full and regularly kept, and I have much pleasure in recording my testimony to the efficiency, zeal, and diligence displayed by this officer in the discharge of his many and arduous duties. He parades all the subordinate officers at 10 A.M., and again at 10 P.M., and is always present himself at final lock-up, viz., 10 o'clock, until which hour the keys are kept by the head warder.

Books and
Journals.

Those books not kept by the Governor are examined and initialed by him weekly, and in addition the Local Inspector examines the Dietary Book once a month.

The journals of the Chaplains contain but little information regarding the manner in which their several duties are performed, and notwithstanding the remarks I made in my last report as to the appointment of Chaplains' substitutes, I found that the Roman Catholic Chaplain had as many as three gentlemen acting for him this year, none of whom were legally appointed.

The hospital books and the Surgeon's journal are well and regularly kept. I find, however, that the doctor sometimes orders tobacco and snuff for the use of prisoners, articles strictly prohibited by statute from being used in gaols. If, however, he considers them to be medicinally requisite, he should prescribe the quantity to be used each day.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Cane
County
Gaol.

The books are all now of the form prescribed by proper authority, and the fines are, I am informed, regularly and promptly paid to the clerks of petty sessions.

The only complaint made to me by any prisoner was preferred by a man in the untried felon's class, M.M., who stated that he was badly treated while in custody in Cotehill Bridewell, where he was kept for nine days before being transmitted to gaol. At the time of my inspection I laid the prisoner's statement before the Board of Superintendence in my report left in the gaol, and drew attention to the fact that the bridewells of the county are as much under the control of the Board as the gaol. I trust therefore that the alleged grievance of this prisoner has been investigated by that body.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Farnham.
Robert Burrows, esq., D.L., J.P.
Robert Erskine, esq., J.P.
John Fay, esq., J.P.
William A. Moore, esq.
Michael Phillips, esq., J.P.

G. D. Le Poer Beresford, esq., D.L.,
Llewellyn Saunders, esq., J.P.
Edward Saunders, esq., M.P.
Eglantine Humphreys, esq., J.P.
Joseph Story, esq., J.P.

The Board meets on the first Tuesday of every month for the discharge of prison business, when the accounts are paid by separate cheques in favour of each creditor, and receipts are produced at the following meeting. The salaries of the officers are paid on every second month.

Annexed is my tabular report on the bridewells of the county.

Bridewells

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Cotehill.	
	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	32	9
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	20	7
No. of Commitments in the quarter pre- ceding inspection, . . .	3	2
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	2	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; transmittals direct.	
Commitments, whether regular? . . .	Regular.	
Registry,	Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Good. The dashing is being repaired, for the second time in two years, which does not speak well for the workmanship.	
Security,	Fair, except in the yard of which the walls are much too low. The down-pipe in the male exercise yard should be removed.	
Accommodation,	Two cells for males; one for females; and two day-rooms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . .	Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	By a good pump.	
Sewerage,	Said to be effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventila- tion.	Clean, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day, . . .	5d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30 a year.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is Court-house keeper, without any further salary.	
Date of Inspection,	24th April, 1873.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—*continued.*

	Balleborough.		Ballycanell.		NORTH DISTRICT. Cavan County. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	29	2	21	—	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	5	2	4	—	
No. of Committals in the quarter preced- ing inspection, . . .	11	2	5	—	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	3	—	—	—	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; transmittals direct.		Fortnightly; transmittals direct.		
Committals, whether regular?	Regular; but I found that two lunatics have been com- mitted here lately, though not as such. They should have been sent direct to the asylum.		Regular; only one this quarter up to the day of inspection.		
Registry, . . .	Well kept.		Regular.		
Repairs and Order,	Fair. The interior of the house was being painted, which was much required.		Good; but chimneys smoke very much.		
Security, . . .	Yards still very insecure.		Fair, except exercise yards. The walls should be raised.		
Accommodation, . .	Three cells for males; two for females; and two day- rooms.		Two cells for males; one for females; two day-rooms.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Clean and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied?	By a pump on the premises.		Pump out of order, and has been so for some time.		
Sewerage, . . .	Effective.		Said to be effective.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, and well ventilated.		Clean, and well ventilated; but one cell still damp.		
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	4½d.		5d.		
Salary of Keeper, . .	£50 a year.		£20, with fuel and candles.		
Whether Keeper fol- lows any other em- ployment.	Is Court-house keeper and a Pensioner of the Royal Irish Constabulary.		Court-house keeper, at £10		
Date of the Inspec- tion.	24th April, 1873.		21st April, 1873.		
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.		

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Donegal
County
Gaol.

DONEGAL COUNTY GAOL, AT LIFFORD.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
23RD SEPTEMBER, 1873.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	-	2	-	-	-
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	3	-	3	-	-	-
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	-	2	-	-	-
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	-	-	-
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	-	2	-	-	-
Other Misdemeanors,	8	-	8	-	-	-
Under Revenue Laws,	1	-	1	-	-	-
Drunkards,	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total,	20	1	21	-	-	-

Twenty males and 1 female formed the total number in custody at the above date, 14 of whom had been disposed of summarily, 5 at assizes or Quarter Sessions, and 2 were untried.

*Number of Commitments of Juveniles from 1st January to day of
Inspection, 1873.**

	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 15 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted Summarily,	1	-	*15	-

Juveniles. No juvenile was in charge at the time of my inspection, but I am informed that when any are in custody care is taken to keep them separate from adult prisoners. Those committed for first offences, and who are apparently not confirmed bad characters are sent to school for four hours a day, but if previously convicted only for one hour.

*Ten of the above Juveniles were committed from the Donegal Militia for military offences.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences, of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in previous year.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Donegal
County
Gao.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Correspond- ing date in previous year.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	5	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape and other carnal offences,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	81	12	44	10	38	3	5	-	3	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	14	2	18	-	8	-	1	-	3	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	20	-	21	-	16	-	5	-	1	-
Other assaults,	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	6	-	2	-	3	2	1	-	-	-
Larceny,	12	3	5	6	8	2	1	1	3	2
Receiving stolen goods,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	3	-	3	-	7	-	-	-	2	-
Military offences,	35	-	59	-	46	-	-	-	-	-
Naval offences,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	16	3	27	11	29	5	1	-	1	2
Other offences—										
Against the person,	4	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, with violence,	2	2	5	-	3	1	-	-	-	-
Against property, without vio- lence,	9	2	4	5	9	2	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	7	2	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
Illegal fishing,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contempt of Court,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraudulent enlistment,	-	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	28	4	16	1	5	1	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	261	35	225	40	195	17	19	1	17	4
Vagrancy,	4	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	14	30	8	30	35	9	1	-	-	1
Debt,	9	1	9	-	10	-	-	-	2	-
Total,	288	66	243	71	241	28	20	1	19	5

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	26	11	1872,	19	5
1871,	22	2	1873 (day of Inspection),	20	1

NORTH DISTRICT. *Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.*

<i>Donegal County Gaol.</i>	1870,	M.	F.	1873 (up to and including day of Inspection),	M.	F.
	1871,	4	3	Day of Inspection,	—	—
	1872,	—	2		—	—

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1871.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	9	—	10	—
Criminals,	225	40	195	17
Vagrants,	1	1	1	2
Drunkards,	8	30	35	9
Total,	243	71	241	28

Commitments.

Up to the time of my inspection this year there were almost as many commitments of males to this prison, as during the whole of the previous year, but the commitments of females were proportionally less than in either of the two previous years. Five males were committed this year for attempting or conspiring against human life, 2 of whom were in custody on the day of my inspection. I am glad however to observe that there was a reduction in the numbers committed for assaults during this, as compared with the two previous years, and that the number of females committed for drunkenness also is very much reduced since my last inspection. But I regret to observe that the number of males committed for that offence has this year considerably increased. In 1871 the commitments of males for drunkenness numbered 14, in 1872 they were 8, but in the first eight and a half months of this year they numbered 35.

Number of Individual Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors, committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five times, &c., from their first commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	11	—	130	31	12	—	113	11
Twice,	—	—	42	2	2	—	41	5
Thrice,	—	—	11	5	—	—	19	2
4 times,	—	—	9	1	—	—	5	1
5 "	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
6 "	—	—	3	—	—	—	4	—
7 to 11 "	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	1
12 to 16 "	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
21 to 30 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
31 to 40 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
71 to 80 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
121 to 140 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	11	—	199	46	14	—	186	22
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	11	—	326	353	16	—	333	109

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Drogheda
County
Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	11	—	181	40	12	—	164	17
Twice " . . .	—	—	14	2	2	—	16	4
Thrice " . . .	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	1
4 times " . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
5 " " . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
7 " " . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
12 " " . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	11	—	199	46	14	—	186	22
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in . . .	11	—	141,	31	14	—	128	14

From the foregoing tables it would appear that the conduct of the disorderly females in this district has improved. In 1872 1 female was committed as often as twelve times, but up to my inspection this year three was the greatest number of times that any had been in charge, while in both years four times was the utmost that any individual male had been committed here.

In 1872 1 female was in custody who had been in gaol from 121 to 140 times, but this year no female was in custody who had been in gaol more than forty times. The re-commitments of males to this prison are not very numerous as compared with other gaols. The total number of individual males committed in 1872 was 210, and females 46, who were however known to have been in gaol 337 and 353 times respectively. In 1873 the number of males committed was 200, and females 22, who were known to have been in gaol 349 times, and 109 times respectively, so that it will be seen from these figures that the numbers in this gaol are kept up by a comparatively few individuals who would appear to spend a great portion of their lives in gaol. But when one considers the population of this county, viz., 217,992 persons who are scattered over a wild and straggling district, the amount of crime does not appear to be either very serious or excessive.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, . . .	27-14	4-82	—	30-33	4-39	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time, . . .	55		11th July.	49		7th April.
Lowest ditto, . . .	12		21st Oct.	16		5th Sept.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	49		12th July.	46		18th June.
Ditto of females, . . .	9		7th Sept.	10		5th March.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	9		29th Oct.	14		2nd Sept.
Ditto of females, . . .	—		11th Nov.	1		14th Sept.

NORTH DISTRICT.	<i>Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), in Gaol during each of the previous Seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.</i>			
	<i>Donnegal County Gaol.</i>			
	18th February, 1868,	119	3rd May, 1870,	53
	15th June, 1867,	60	8th June, 1871,	48
	27th June, 1868,	58	11th July, 1872,	55
	6th July, 1869,	48	7th April, 1873,	49

The daily average number of prisoners in custody this year was 3 in excess of last, but at one time in 1872 there was a greater number of prisoners in custody than at any time previous to my inspection this year.

Debtors. The debtors' quarters were the same as at my last visit, but no prisoners of this class were in custody at the time of my inspection. And now that the law relating to imprisonment for debt has fortunately been altered I trust that in future few if any debtors will be committed to this prison.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Workshops,	4	-
Yards,	8	2	Kitchens,	1	1
Day Rooms,	10	4	Store Rooms,	5	2
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Laundry,	-	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 9 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	-	-	Drying Room,	-	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	64	19	Lavatories,	15	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	-	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	4	1	Privies,	10	-
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	4	1	Waterclosets,	4	3
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Fumigating Apparatus,	2	1
Chapel,	1	-	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
School Room,	1	-	Pump,	1	-
Workshops,	4	-	Crank Pump,	1	-

Since my last inspection I am happy to observe that some of the suggestions of Inspectors-General have been adopted, and a greater amount of cleanliness, regularity, and order, is consequently perceptible.

Reception. Four cells in the male prison are set apart for reception, and females are not now passed into their proper ward without being inspected by the doctor. Two good new baths have been put up in the male prison, one of which has hot and cold water laid on to it. There is also a good bath in the female prison, and all prisoners are washed as they come in, and afterwards once a week during imprisonment, owing to which rule the bedding and clothing is now easily kept clean. A new lavatory has also been put up in the male prison, in which prisoners are now required to wash themselves every morning. As suggested a water-closet has been put up in the female prison, but elsewhere throughout the building earth-closets are still in use, for no improvement has yet been effected in the sewerage. There is an earth-closet in every yard, which I am informed are cleaned out daily.

Baths.

Sewerage.

Water. There is an abundant supply of water on the premises procured from a good well, whence it is forced by means of a two-handled crank-pump to a large cistern above the gaol; none of the cells are heated, or supplied with bells or gas, nor has gas yet been introduced into any part of the prison, so that oil burners are used in the corridors. Now that it is ascertained that it is not the intention of the Executive to abolish county prisons altogether, it is to be hoped that the Board will adapt a portion of their prison to the separate system, for by this means discipline and

Improvements required.

punishment would be more easily carried out, and a considerable saving in the staff expenses effected. Prisoners could then be employed during the whole day at industrial pursuits, and the profits from prison labour would consequently be much larger than it is at present.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Dungall
County
Gaol.

The cells were at the time of my inspection very clean and well kept, but are very damp in winter, the floors being all flagged. The doors are all carefully secured with Chubb's patent padlock.

Cells.

As was the case at my last inspection there is a kitchen in each gaol which I consider is a waste of both fuel and labour, I therefore again submit that the cooking for the whole gaol should be done in the female prison, and considering the small number of prisoners in custody there would be no difficulty in carrying out this arrangement. At present the time of a male and female prisoner is employed during the day in each kitchen, though I was informed that the male cook was obliged to break stones and chop wood during part of the day.

Kitchens.

The laundry is provided with three washing troughs, this apartment being also used as a kitchen for female prisoners. It is provided with two boilers, in one of which the potatoes and the stirabout are cooked. The drying-room is furnished with a stove and wooden horses, and is sufficient for the requirements of the prison, for only prison clothing is washed in the laundry. Both of the kitchens and the laundry were in a clean and orderly condition at the time of my inspection.

Laundry.

The chapel is situated in the same inconvenient position as at my last visit, and imperils very much the security of the prison. In case that the prison is re-modelled I trust this building will be knocked down, and that another apartment will be converted into a suitable chapel. I was glad to find that my suggestion in regard to louvres had been adopted, so that prisoners of different sexes are now prevented from communicating with one another while in chapel.

Chapel.

A good apparatus for fumigating is provided in each prison, and all clothing belonging to prisoners is subjected to its operation before being put into store.

Fumigator.

Photography is done by the clerk and storekeeper, who finds his own photochemicals, and is allowed 10d. a copy by the Board. In addition to the photographs required for the Habitual Criminals Office, the Governor is careful to photograph all prisoners suspected of being old offenders, and by this means he has frequently discovered previous convictions against prisoners for trial, for which he deserves every credit. A copy of each photograph is kept in the gaol, with a description of the prisoner, similar to that forwarded to the Habitual Criminals Office.

Photo-
graphy.

Since my last inspection no tell-tale clock has been procured, so that the vigilance of the night-watch is very imperfectly tested. But the Governor has a bell in his room which he rings at uncertain hours of the night, and which the watch is required to reply to by ringing another bell. There is an evening watch from lock-up to 10 o'clock, at which hour the night-watch goes on, and remains on duty till 6, A.M. As it is impossible to ascertain under present arrangements whether his duties are performed with regularity and precision I must again submit that two tell-tale clocks be provided. Unlock takes place at 6, A.M., and lock-up at 5.45, P.M., all the year round, so that in winter prisoners remain in darkness and idleness for over twelve hours out of the twenty-four.

Night-
watch.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Donegal
County
Gaol.
—
Visitors.

The arrangements for visiting prisoners is the same as, at my last inspection, sufficient means being taken to prevent the introduction of prohibited articles; convicted prisoners are allowed to see their friends once in three months by order of the Local Inspector, or a member of the Board. Untried prisoners and poor debtors may see their friends twice a week, and master debtors daily, except on Sundays, all visitors to prisoners are searched at the gate.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	Male Clothing.		In Use.	In Store.	Female Clothing.	
Blankets, pairs			Shirts, . .	40	105	Shifts, . .	2	23
of,	96	59	Jackets, . .	17	81	Jackets, . .	2	21
Sheets, pairs of, 100	55		Vests, . . .	17	90	Petticoats, . .	2	25
Rugs,	91	71	Trowsers, . .	17	67	Aprons, . . .	2	34
Bed-ticks, . . .	94	15	Caps,	17	65	Neckerchiefs, .	2	34
Bedsteads, . . .	105	-	Stockings, or			Caps,	2	28
			Socks, pairs			Stockings, pairs		
			of,	34	36	of,	2	14
			Shoes, Slippers,			Shoes, Slippers, &		
			& Clogs, pairs of,	17	45	Clogs, pairs of,	1	11

Stores.

The general store is kept by the clerk, but stock is taken twice a year by the Local Inspector and Governor. This officer also has charge of the male apparel in use, but does not remove anything from the general store without the order of the Governor. A new store-room has lately been put up for male clothing in use, which was tidily and well kept, as was also the general store.

The female clothing is kept by the matron, who is also accountable to the Governor for all articles in her charge. All clothing is made up by prison labour, the materials being obtained by contracts sanctioned by the Board. There was an abundant supply both in store and in use at the time of my inspection.

The sheets are changed regularly once a fortnight, and every prisoner on coming in receives a clean pair.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Whipping by order of Court.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Whipping,	-	-	3	-

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, . .	11	-	7	-
Other Punishments,	7	-	-	-
Total,	18	-	-	-

Nature of the Punishments included under "Other Punishments," viz.:—Being confined in their sleeping cells on Sunday for a certain number of hours, but having the ordinary prison diet.

Punishments.

During the last three years no female has been punished for breach of prison rule in this gaol, but up to the time of my inspection this year 7 males had been punished by the authority of the Governor, chiefly for talking while at work, which is one of the evil consequences of an associated prison, and 3 had been sentenced by court to whipping.

Three solitary cells are provided for males, and 1 for females. One of the former is boarded, artificially heated, and supplied with a bell, and

prisoners in solitary are now allowed their bedding at night, an indulgence not granted to soldiers in barrack cells, or to prisoners in many of the best managed gaols in the country.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Donegal
County
Gaol.

Employment on day of Inspection.

<i>Hard Labour.</i>		M.	F.
Breaking stones,		14	-
<i>Industrial Labour.</i>			
Breaking stones,		2	-
Shoemaking,		1	-
Knitting,		-	1
Total,		3	1
<i>Summary.</i>			
Hard labour,		14	-
Industrial labour,		3	1
Unemployed,		1	-
Discharged (before labour hours),		1	-
Cook,		1	-
Total in custody,		20	1

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1870, . £5 18s. 1d. | 1871, . £18 0s. 10d. | 1872, . £22 5s. 5d.

I regret to find that no increase in the quantity of labour obtained from prisoners here has been effected since my last inspection. Hard labour men are said to break about 12 cwt. of stones daily, but there is no other labour exacted from male prisoners confined here except from tradesmen when employed at their trades. I was however informed by the Governor that he purposed introducing oakum picking immediately, but this I submit should have been done long since, as no occupation is provided for the greater number of male prisoners in their cells, which is a very great defect in the management of this prison.

Women are chiefly employed at sewing, knitting, and prison duties, but they also should be required to pick a certain quantity of oakum daily, and if the cells were lighted and heated prisoners should be employed in them daily during the winter months both before and after daylight.

Although the profits derived from the produce of prison labour has somewhat increased during the last two years as compared with previous years, yet they are still very inconsiderable indeed in proportion to the numbers committed, amounting in 1872 to £22 5s. 5d., which is not the half of the average annual cost of a prisoner here. I am therefore bound again to submit that more attention should be paid to the subject of labour in this gaol.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	153	59	146	23
Average daily number of pupils,	20.13	3.56	21.48	2.48
Number of days on which school was held,	226	252	172	191

School-hours.—Males—10 to 3; Females—12 to 1.

School is held in each class for an hour daily, there being no regular school-rooms provided, so that the time of an officer is taken up from four to five hours every day in teaching prisoners. Any prisoner capable of learning, with the exception of drunkards, and those who do not speak English, are sent to school.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Donegal
County
Gaol.

The females are taught by the matron, and the males by the schoolmaster, warder, and both teachers are said to be competent, but have not been trained. I am glad to find that the male school is now inspected by the Chaplains, who occasionally note their remarks in the registry, but I could find no entry made by them of a visit to the female school. As the school is not connected with any educational body, it is I submit all the more important that these gentlemen should give this department more of their time and consideration. I trust also that before long a good stalled school-room will be constructed in each prison.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 8d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 9d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 2s. 10d.; new milk, per gallon, 11d.; butter, milk, per gallon, 5d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 3d.; coal, per ton, £1 8s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 2s.; whinstone, per ton, 1s. 8½d.; heath-brooms, per dozen, 2s. 6d.; leather, upper, per lb., 2s. 2d.; leather, sole, per lb., 1s. 9d.

Provisions.

The provisions, samples of which I saw, appeared excellent, and during this year have always been reported on favourably by the Chaplains, who inspect them regularly and carefully by alternate weeks as directed by statute. They are all procured by contracts sanctioned by the Board, and each portion is either weighed or measured.

Net average Daily Cost of ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1870, . . 4-54d. | 1871, . . 5-07d. | 1872, . . 5-15d.

Net Cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £1,807 4s. 10d. | 1871, . £1,790 9s. 0d. | 1872, . £1,752 0s. 2d.

Total Cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £985 1s. 11d. | 1871, . £929 14s. 2d. | 1872, . £1,013 13s. 10d.

Average Cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £49 18s. 2d. | 1871, . £55 18s. 5d. | 1872, . £54 0s. 1½d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners, in each of the last three years.

1870, . — | 1871, . £9 9s. | 1872, . £13 18s.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners, for the last three years.

1870, . £29 17s. 4d. | 1871, . £19 11s. 10d. | 1872, . £33 1s. 6d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years

1870, . £73 18s. 4d. | 1871, . £37 6s. 3d. | 1872, . £90 13s. 2d.

Expendi-
ture.

The profits derived from prison labour having increased here, consequently the net cost of the gaol has diminished during the last three years. I regret however to find that the cost of officers in 1872 was higher than for many years previously, amounting to £1,013 13s. 10d., so that the net cost of the gaol, exclusive of salaries, only amounted to £738 6s. 4d. It will therefore be seen that owing to the large staff maintained here in proportion to the number of prisoners in custody, the expenditure of the gaol is principally due to staff charges, the result is that the average annual cost of a prisoner confined here is very large, being for 1872 £54 0s. 1½d.

The daily average number in custody this year was 34, but for these few prisoners 11 discipline officers are maintained, which I submit is quite out of proportion, and making every allowance for the faulty construction of the prison is also excessive. I therefore submit that even pending the

adaptation of the prison to the separate system, steps should be taken for reducing the staff, so as to lessen the expenditure under this head.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Donegal County Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.		John Browne, Clerk & Store-keeper, and superintends trades,	£	s.	d.
Captain James F. Stewart, Local Inspector,	150	0	0		Geo. Walker, Schoolmaster and Turnkey,	64	0	0
Rev. John Saml. McClintock, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0		James Baird,	49	0	0
Rev. Wm. A. Russell, Presbyterian Chaplain,	40	0	0		John Vance, Shoemaker,	44	0	0
Rev. William Hagarty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0		John Scott,	44	0	0
Robert Little, esq., M.B., Physician and Surgeon,	—				William Noohy,	39	0	0
James Gillespie, Apothecary,	30	0	0		Robert Kentley,	39	0	0
					Jane Ashe, Matron,	44	0	0
					Mary Jane Hetherington, Assistant Matron,	29	0	0
					Eliza Baird, Nurse-tender,	15	0	0
Resident.								
Samuel Searle, esq., Governor,	22s	0	0					

Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Samuel John Creechshank, esq., Local Inspector, died, and Captain James F. Stewart was appointed in his place. The Rev. Philip Devlin, D.D., Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned, and the Rev. William Hagarty was appointed in his room.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1873.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	11	9
Local Inspector to Gaol,	261	131
Ditto, to each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	210	140
Presbyterian Chaplain,	178	126
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	166	129
Physician and Surgeon,	142	113
Apothecary,	366	268

The officers' quarters were clean and tidily kept. They are now provided with a good mess-room and kitchen. Two warders sleep in the male prison, and 1 in the hospital. A prisoner is told off daily to attend the officers, although he is also compelled to break 8 cwt. of stones daily, but as it is quite contrary to prison rule to allow prisoners to act as servants to officers, I consider that this practice should not be permitted. I was happy to find that side-arms are now no longer worn by officers on duty, but that they are carefully stowed away in store.

Half an hour is allowed for breakfast, and three-quarters for dinner, and no officer is permitted out during business hours without a pass from the Governor.

Hospital.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	17	—	19	2	8	1	9	—
Average daily number in hospital,	76	—	60	09	26	06	39	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	85	13	117	10	63	23	54	8
No. of deaths in the Gaol,	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cost of medicine,	£1 4s. 3d.	—	15s. 7d.	—	£1 12s.	—	£1 10s. 10d.	—
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital,	—	—	9s. 5d.	—	1s. 8d.	—	1s. 8d.	—
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	—	—	5s. 7d.	—	9s. 10d.	—	£1 6s. 10d.	—

NORTH
DISTRICT.Donegal
County
Gaol.

Hospitals.

A hospital is provided in each prison. That for males consists of two good wards, and a water-closet attached. The wards are locked at night, and the keys are taken by the Governor, but those of the external doors of the building are left in charge of the officers who sleep here. I submit that whenever a prisoner is in hospital the key of the outer doors should be taken by the Governor along with the other keys at night.

The female hospital consists of one ward, with two beds, and is also provided with a water-closet. There is a movable bath supplied for the use of the sick. The medicines are procured from Dublin, and cost this year the moderate sum of £1 10s. 10d. This is a system that should be followed by all Boards of Superintendence throughout Ireland, as it will be seen by reports of other gaols that where medicines are procured from local apothecaries the charge under that head is invariably very large.

Books and
Journals.

The duty of keeping the books is divided between the Governor and the clerk. The latter keeps those connected with finance, and the former the registries. The prescribed forms are all regularly and carefully kept, for which these officers deserve every praise. As the Local Inspector at the time of my visit had only recently been appointed, his journal was not very full, but I have no doubt that he will pay every attention to this important matter, for he appeared most anxious to perform his duties with zeal and efficiency.

The journals of the Chaplains contain very little information respecting their duties, but I was glad to find that these duties are usually performed in person, except in the case of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, who occasionally sends his curate to converse with prisoners who can only talk Irish.

The Surgeon keeps an excellent journal, and the Hospital Books are regularly written up, though not by him. I submit that all his orders should be written and signed by him on the day on which they are made.

The journal of the Governor is carefully and regularly kept, and he follows the very useful system of writing all important matters in red ink, so as to attract the immediate attention of the Board and of the inspecting officers. Altogether, the careful and regular manner in which this officer performs his several duties is deserving of every praise, and the cleanliness and order of the entire establishment reflect much credit on him.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir James Stewart, bart.

Francis Mansfield, esq.

William Sinclair, esq.

T. W. D. Humphreys, esq.

Wm. H. M. Style, esq.

Major R. G. Montgomery.

Geo. Spence Fenton, esq.

James G. Grove, esq.

John Cochrane, esq.

William Young, esq.

Robert M'Clintock, esq.

Richard Doherty, esq., M.D.

The Board meets on the second Tuesday of each month for the discharge of business, when a cheque is drawn in favour of the Local Inspector for the payment of small accounts. The larger accounts, and the salaries of officers are paid by separate cheques, and receipts are produced at the following meeting of the Board. During 1872 the Board met eleven times, and previous to my inspection in 1873 nine times.

I annex my reports on the different bridewells of the county, to which I would draw the attention of the Board.

[BRIDEWELLS.]

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Donegal
County.

Bridewells.

	Bancroft.		Donegal.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year.	14	6	36	9
Of whom were Drunkards.	8	3	13	3
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding Inspection.	7	1	9	1
Of whom were Drunkards.	2	—	5	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly here, and monthly in the other towns of the district. Transmittals following day.		Every three weeks at Donegal; at Ballyshannon, Ballintra, and Pettigo fortnightly; Killybegs monthly.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular, except one, that of a deserter, detained here for nine days on two warrants, each signed by one justice.		Some illegal, as drunkards are frequently committed for seven days, which is contrary to the provisions of 84th section of the Prisons Act.	
Registry.	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and order.	Good.		Good; painting lately done and floors repaired.	
Security.	Insecure, especially the exercise yards. Cell windows look on street. No improvement since last inspection.		Fair, except in yards, but cell windows are accessible from the street.	
Accommodation.	Two cells and a day-room for each sex.		Two cells and a day-room for males; two cells for females, including their day-room.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good, clean, and sufficient.		Sufficient and good.	
Water, how supplied?	None on premises, except what is caught from roof. It is carried from a quarter of a mile distant.		None on premises.	
Sewerage.	A cess-pool, which empties into a tank outside the wall.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, but damp, and badly ventilated.		Clean, but very damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	6d.		6d.	
Salary of Keeper.	£30 per annum; got £9 last year for fuel, light, and straw; wife £6 a-year.		£30 per annum; and up to this £6 per annum for fuel, light, and straw; wife £6.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment?	Is court-house keeper at £4. Petty sessions clerk.		Is court-house keeper at £4 per annum. A Pensioner of the Royal Irish Constabulary at £36.	
Statutable Inspection.	23rd September, 1873.		20th September, 1873.	
Remarks.	No prisoner in custody.		One prisoner in custody for drunkenness, who has been here over twenty times for same offence.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Donegal
County.

Bridewells.

	Glenties.		Letterkenny.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	21	—	42	14
Of whom were Drunkards, .	9	—	20	13
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	3	—	30	13
Of whom were Drunkards, .	—	—	12	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Monthly here; fortnightly at Arramore, Ardara, and Dunlow.		Every second week throughout the district.	
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.		Mostly regular, but militia men are sent here for seven days. They should be sent to the county gaol.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Regular.	
Repairs and order,	Good.		Good.	
Security,	Fair, except in yard, which is quite open and walls low.		Good.	
Accommodation,	Three cells and two day-rooms.		Two cells for males, with four beds in each; two for females, with two beds in each; two day-rooms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and clean.		Good, clean, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied? . . .	None on premises.		Pump out of coter, and water bed, being said to be impregnated with the sewerage.	
Sewerage,	A cess-pool.		Bad, but about to be repaired, and run outside the bridewell.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated.		Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4d.		5½d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30 per annum; wife £5; £5 per annum for fuel, light, and straw.		£30 per annum; wife £5; and an allowance for fuel, light, and straw.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment?	Is court-house keeper at £4.		—	
Statutable Inspection, . . .	22nd September, 1873.		22nd September, 1873.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody, and very few for many years.		One male in custody for beating a woman in the workhouse.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

DOWNS COUNTY GAOL, AT DOWNPATRICK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
2ND AUGUST, 1873.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Down
County
Gaol.

State.

Description of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Proper Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For further Examination,	2	1	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	3	3	6	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	8	—	8	—	—	—
Criminal Lunatics,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	3	3	6	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	4	6	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	3	11	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	2	5	7	1	—	1
Total in custody,	36	20	56	1	—	1

Fifty-six formed the total number in custody at the above date, 32 of whom were disposed of summarily, 15 were tried at assizes or Quarter Sessions, 3 were debtors, 3 military offenders, and 3 untried.

Number of Commitments of Juveniles from 1st January to day of Inspection, 1873.

	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.
Convicted Summarily,	7	—
Committed for Trial,	1	—
Total,	8	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	3	—

Eight was the total number of juveniles committed here this year previous to my inspection, 3 of whom were sent to reformatories. There were none in custody on the day of my visit, but I am informed that when any are in charge they are kept in the upper tier of the prison away from adults, though they are not exercised apart, which I submit they should be.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	49	24	1872,	45	15
1871,	45	18	1873 (day of Inspection),	36	20

NORTH
DISTRICT.*Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.*

Down County Gaol.			M. F.		1873 (up to and including day of inspection), Day of inspection,	M. F.	
	1870,						
	1871,		1	6		1	2
	1872,		4	3		-	1

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of Infanticide),	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Infanticide,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Common assaults,	60	10	41	7	33	3	9	1	9	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	7	-	5	1	3	-	3	-	1	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	20	7	11	-	9	1	2	-	1	-
Other assaults,	3	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	3	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	58	21	41	15	13	14	3	5	6	4
Receiving stolen goods,	1	7	-	1	6	5	1	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	4	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pre- tences,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	4	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Other malicious offences against property,	6	2	6	4	3	1	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	7	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Military offences,	2	-	6	-	16	-	3	-	3	-
Under Poor Law Act,	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against the person,	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Against property, with violence,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, without vio- lence,	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	78	83	51	61	22	29	1	7	1	6
Refusing to prosecute, &c.,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Detaining materials of work, &c.,	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Leaving service, &c.,	5	2	9	1	8	-	-	-	1	-
Remanded for further examination,	22	4	24	6	23	5	2	1	6	-
Total criminal class,	298	140	211	102	149	65	30	15	35	11
Vagrancy,	8	4	5	3	3	-	1	-	2	1
Drunkenness,	67	75	29	54	22	30	2	5	1	3
Debt,	42	5	36	2	14	2	3	-	7	-
Total,	415	224	281	161	188	97	36	20	45	15

CLASSES.	Commitments.				NORTH DISTRICT.	
	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.		Down County Gaol.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Debtors,	36	2	14	2		
Criminals,	211	102	149	65		
Vagrants,	5	3	3	—		
Drunkards,	29	54	22	30		
Total,	281	161	188	97		

Previous to my inspection this year the commitments of males numbered 183, and of females 97, against 281 of the former, and 161 of the latter, during the whole of the previous year. In 1871 the commitments of males numbered 415, and of females 224, so that it will be observed that there is a sensible reduction in the numbers committed during each of the above-named periods.

Two females were committed here charged with murder in 1873, 1 male for conspiring to take life, and 1 for manslaughter. These were the most serious offences for which people were committed during that year. The other offences for which prisoners were committed here were chiefly for assaults and larceny, but it will be seen by a previous table that the commitments of males for the latter offence this year were much fewer than in the two previous years.

Sixteen military offenders were committed here this year, and as these do not strictly belong to the county, they should not be estimated amongst the disorderly classes of the district. During the seven months prior to my inspection this year there were 22 commitments of males, and 30 of females for drunkenness, which is an increase in the numbers committed for this offence, as compared with the whole of the previous year.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1872, and to the day of inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1873.				1873, to day of inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	8	1	153	48	8	—	117	31
Twice,	3	—	18	12	—	—	11	5
Thrice,	—	—	7	5	—	—	7	1
4 times,	—	—	5	6	—	—	4	4
5 "	—	—	6	2	—	—	3	—
6 "	—	—	4	4	—	—	2	1
7 to 11 "	—	—	13	3	—	—	6	6
12 to 16 "	—	—	3	4	—	—	4	2
17 to 20 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
21 to 30 "	—	—	2	5	—	—	2	2
31 to 40 "	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
41 to 50 "	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
51 to 60 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
61 to 70 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	11	1	211	98	8	—	156	63
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	14	1	479	684	8	—	360	624

NORTH
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Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	8	1	194	72	8	—	147	45
Twice " " " " " " " "	3	—	15	11	—	—	8	9
Thrice " " " " " " " "	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	6
4 times " " " " " " " "	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	2
5 " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
6 " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
7 " " " " " " " "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total,	11	1	211	98	8	—	156	63
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in .	8	1	157	52	8	—	120	33

In 1872 four was the greatest number of times that any male, and seven that any female was committed during that period, but this year previous to my inspection a male was committed three times, and a female six times.

The total number of individuals committed in 1872 were 222 males and 99 females; their commitments from their first offences however numbered 493 and 685 respectively; in the first seven months of 1873 the number of individuals committed were 164 males and 63 females, but their commitments since first offences number 368 and 624 respectively. It will thus be seen that although the individuals committed are not numerous, yet a few disorderly characters in the district appear to spend a great portion of their lives in gaol.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Averagedaily number of prisoners in custody,	31-60	16-22	—	27-38	15-44	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	63	—	17th March.	60	—	11th June.
Lowest ditto,	27	—	31st Dec.	27	—	3rd Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	43	—	17th March.	43	—	10 & 11 June.
Ditto, of females,	23	—	1st Nov.	23	—	25th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	15	—	31st Dec.	14	—	2nd Jan.
Ditto, of females,	12	—	{ 18th May. } { 31st Dec. }	8	—	1st May.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.

1866,	137	1870,	84
1867,	114	1871,	67
1868,	100	1872,	63
1869,	87	1873,	60

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From the foregoing table it will be seen that the daily average number of prisoners here in 1873 was less than during the previous year, and that the highest number in gaol during this year previous to my inspection was also less than last; indeed it would appear from the last of the foregoing tables, that during the last eight years there has been a gradual diminution in the numbers confined in this prison. In 1866 the highest number at any one time in custody was 137, and in 1873 it did not exceed 60.

Three male pauper debtors were in custody at the time of my inspection 1 of whom had been in charge for two and a half years, and had not much hope of being soon released. As the law relating to debt in Ireland has now been altered, it is to be hoped that few, if any prisoners of this class will in future be committed here, so that I cannot recommend any considerable expense to be incurred in improving these quarters, but I must again repeat the suggestion made in my last report that a bell should be put up here in order to permit the debtors to communicate with the officers on duty.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	3	Store Rooms,	8	4
Yards,	9	2	Laundry,	—	1
Day Rooms,	7	2	Drying Rooms,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	16	1	Lavatories,	6	2
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	—	—	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	1	1
Do. heated, and furnished with bells,	53	47	Privies,	7	2
Cells to contain three persons,	2	—	Waterclosets,	16	13
Hospital Rooms,	4	2	Fumigating apparatus,	1	—
Chapel,	1	—	Reception Rooms or Cells,	4	4
Workshops,	15	—	Pumps,	1	1
Workshops,	24	—	Capstan Mill,	1	—
Kitchen,	1	—	Other machines for hard labour—Shot, 9 lbs. weight, for shot drill.	—	—
Bakery,	1	—	Tell-tale Clocks,	3	—

Four cells in each prison are reserved for a reception class, and all prisoners are now bathed as they come in and once a week subsequently during imprisonment. None are passed into their proper wards without being seen by the Medical Officer, so that the statute in this regard is strictly complied with. All the inhabited cells are artificially heated, and provided with bells and gas. Gas is also supplied to the corridors and the officers' quarters. It is however extinguished in the cells at 6, P.M., in winter, and is not lighted at all in the morning, so that very little advantage is taken of it for carrying on labour, to which I drew attention also in my last report.

A full supply of water-closets, lavatories, and baths, are provided throughout both prisons, and the cleanliness of the prisoners, and the clothing and bedding, was most creditable. The sewerage has been improved since my last inspection by the sinking of four effluvia traps in the male prison which I have, no doubt, has rendered the gaol more wholesome.

No alteration has been made since my last visit in the supply of water, which is procured from a well beyond the prison, and forced to the different cisterns by a wheel-pump, at which two men are employed for about half an hour daily.

The laundry here is very large and is beyond the requirements of the prison, 16 separate stalls being provided with hot and cold water laid on to

NORTH
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each. I would therefore again submit that, if possible, washing contracts should be taken, as this labour is most suitable to female prisoners, and is a source of considerable profit. There is also an excellent drying and an ironing room, but notwithstanding these conveniences the only washing done is that for the prisoners, for the Governor, the Deputy-Governor, and the matrons.

Chapel.

No alteration has yet been made in the chapel so that the remarks of Inspectors-General in regard to it still remain unattended to.

Kitchen.

The arrangements of the kitchen are the same as at my last inspection. It is provided with a good steaming apparatus, and was clean and tidily kept. Two male prisoners are employed in cooking, but are also required to carry coals throughout the prison. In order to prevent association I submit that one prisoner should act as cook, and that when it is necessary to carry coals, that the other prisoner be told off for that duty under the superintendence of an officer. As the bread is baked in the prison on four days of the week, two more prisoners are told off for that duty on those days, but considering that the kitchen duties are so very light, I submit that the cook and the orderly just referred to, should be required to do the baking as well as the cooking. When so many prisoners are engaged at these several duties time is wasted and discipline is considerably interfered with.

Photo-
graphy.

The photography is performed by one of the warders, but is not executed as well as it should be. Only habitual criminals are photographed, and such prisoners as are willing to have their likenesses taken before trial, so that the system of detecting old offenders by means of photography which is found so useful in other gaols is not followed here. The photographer receives 6d. for each negative, and the chemicals are provided by the Board.

Fumigator.

A good apparatus for fumigating is provided in which all prisoners' own clothing is now fumigated before being put away. I am happy to find that it is now properly labelled and carefully stored.

Night-
watch.

The vigilance of the night-watch is tested by means of three tell-tale clocks, which are all well protected from being tampered with. They are marked half-hourly, from 9, P.M. to 6, A.M. Two of the turnkeys perform the duty of night-watch each night, the first being on from 9 till 1.30, and the second from that hour till 6. Up to 10 o'clock there is an evening patrol in the interior of the male prison, after which hour the patrol is confined to the exterior of the buildings within the boundary walls. The markings of the tell-tale clocks are taken by the Deputy-Governor, and are entered by the Governor in the Morning State, and the night watchmen enter their reports in the Lockings Book. In summer lock-up takes place at 6, P.M., and unlock at 6.30, A.M., in winter at 4.30, P.M., and 7, A.M. respectively. I am of opinion that in summer, labour should commence at latest at 6, A.M., and as there is gas in all the cells prisoners should be employed not later than 6.30, A.M., in winter, and during the whole year labour should be continued till 8 o'clock, P.M.

Visitors.

There is a well arranged place for visitors to prisoners in each gaol, but I would again recommend that wire netting be placed in front of the railings, so as to prevent prohibited articles from being conveyed to the prisoners. I am glad also to find that the rules relating to visits to prisoners have been made more stringent, and that convicted prisoners are now allowed only to receive a visit once in three months, which I have, no doubt, has a deterrent effect upon constant offenders.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Stock at the time of Inspection.						NORTH DISTRICT.		
		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.		Down County Gaol.		
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.			
Blankets, pairs			Shirts, . . .	100	29	Shifts, . . .	82	2
of . . .	122	56	Jackets, . . .	68	35	Jackets, . . .	111	13
Shirts, pairs of,	151	59	Vests, . . .	59	30	Pea-jackets, . . .	78	20
Hugs, . . .	137	72	Trowsers, . . .	55	55	Aprons, . . .	80	—
Bed-ticks, . . .	153	13	Caps, . . .	54	28	Neckerchiefs, . . .	17	35
Bedsteads, . . .	—	—	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	58	4	Caps, . . .	18	6
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	35	14

The stock of clothing and bedding both in store and in use at the time Stores. of my visit was abundant, clean, and in good repair, with the exception of some of the blankets which were somewhat worn. I however was informed that extra ones were served out in cold weather. The general store is kept by the Deputy-Governor, who only issues articles from it to the head turnkey and to the matron by an order from the Governor; these officers are held responsible to the Governor for the different articles in their charge, who with the Local Inspector, I am pleased to learn, now takes stock quarterly of all prison property; all the prison clothing and bedding is made up by prison labour, with the exception of the clogs which are obtained by contract; altogether this department was in a more regular and orderly condition than at my last visit, the credit for which is due to the Local Inspector and Governor.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, . . .	1	—	7	—
By the Governor—				
Dark or Restrictory Cells, . .	42	7	29	—
Total,	43	7	29	—

Since my last visit two cells in the male prison have been heated, and suitably furnished as punishment cells in which prisoners now remain at night when sentenced to solitary confinement. The solitary cell for females is not heated, so that a prisoner returns to her ordinary cell at night. Up to the time of my inspection this year 29 males had been sentenced to refractory cells by the Governor, these being the only punishments inflicted here this year on any prisoner for breach of prison rule.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

Shot-drill,	From Lancers,	14 males.
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Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Breaking stones, . . .	7	—	Tailoring,	1	—
Breaking freestone, . .	1	—	Sewing,	—	5
Picking oakum,	2	7	Flowering,	—	2
Cleaning prison, . . .	3	2	Washing,	—	4
Cooking,	2	—			
Baking,	2	—	Total,	18	20

Synonyms.

		Summary.	H.	F.
Hard labour,	.	.	14	—
Industrial labour,	.	.	18	20
Sick,	.	.	1	—
Unemployed,	.	.	1	—
Discharged (before labour hours),	.	.	1	—
Lunatic,	.	.	1	—
Total in custody,			36	20

NORTH
DISTRICT.*Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.*Dover
County
Gaol.

1870, . . £16 2s. 7d. | 1871, . . £12 7s. 3d. | 1872, . . £13 7s. 7d.

Labour.

Hard labour for males is enforced by shot-drill for three and a half hours daily, the crank-mill being now altogether disused. Prisoners are also employed at stone-breaking and oakum picking, and females are chiefly occupied at picking beaten oakum, sewing, sprigging, and washing.

I would again call attention to the insufficient quantity of remunerative labour exacted from prisoners confined here, and submit that they should be compelled to work in their cells until 8 o'clock in the evening, and before daylight in the winter mornings. If more exertions were made to introduce an increased quantity of labour, the profits would be more considerable than now, and the ratepayers proportionably relieved of the heavy prison charges now imposed on them. The amount realized from prison labour here in 1872 was only £13 7s. 7d., which is but a poor result from the daily average number that year in custody, viz., 47. I therefore submit that this is a matter which the Board should take into their serious consideration, with a view of requiring a greater amount of labour to be carried on.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan. 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	16	54	7	33
Average daily number of pupils,	171	4	182	4
Number of days on which school was held,	164	295	33	150

School-hours.—Males, 10 A.M. to 12 Noon. Females, 12 Noon to 2 P.M.

Schools.

School is said to be held for two hours a day, but I am sorry that no improvement has yet been made here in regard to imparting more secular instruction, for only juveniles are allowed to attend school. I therefore again submit that the requirements of the 106th section of the Prison Act should be complied with, and that all prisoners capable of learning should receive instruction for one hour daily.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 1 lb. loaf, 2½d.; ditto, brown, per 1 lb. loaf, 1-43d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 9d., 4s. 2d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 1d.; salt, per cwt., 2s.; coal, per ton, £1 7s. 8d.; turf, per load, 6s.; straw, per cwt., 3s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8s. 4d.; candles, per lb., 4½d.; soap, white, per cwt., £1 6s.; ditto, brown, per cwt., £1 3s.; shoes, per pair, 6s.; clogs, per pair, 3s.

Provisions.

All the provisions and materials are obtained by contracts sanctioned by the Board, annually. The samples of the diet which I inspected were excellent, and are almost invariably reported on favourably by the Chaplains, who inspect them daily.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1870, . . 4-21d. | 1871, . . 4-1d. | 1872, . . 4-26d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . . £1,848 14s. 7d. | 1871, . . £1,736 7s. 6d. | 1872, . . £1,763 6s. 9d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £1,013 13s. 7d. | 1871, . £1,021 17s. 6d. | 1872, . £1,020 8s. 5d.

North
District.
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Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £29 5s. 1'60d. | 1871, . £29 9s. 1'21d. | 1872, . £32 6s. 5d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1870, . £0 10s. 9d. | 1871, . £0 14s. 0d. | 1872, . £1 11s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners for the last three years.

1870, . £1 16s. 1d. | 1871, . — | 1872, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years—

1870, . £176 6s. 3d. | 1871, . £162 9s. 11d. | 1872, . £140 7s. 1d.

The discipline officers here are 12 in number, i.e., about 1 officer for each $3\frac{1}{2}$ prisoners, estimating by the daily average number here in 1873. It is therefore not astonishing that out of the net cost of the gaol in 1872, viz., £1,765 6s. 9d., the cost of officers amounted to £1,020 8s. 5d. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the annual average cost of a prisoner in that year came to the large sum of £32 6s. 5d. Having regard to these figures I think it is obvious that some reduction of the staff is desirable. And now that the law relating to imprisonment for debt has been altered I consider that a step should be taken in this direction, and as a great portion of the prison as is dismissed part of it should be closed, so as to do away with the necessity of so much supervision as is now required in this very large and straggling building.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
B. N. Johnston, Local Inspector,	100	0	0	George Gordon,	37	10	0
Rev. Townly B. Price, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0	John Boyd,	37	10	0
Rev. Wm. White, Presbyterian Chaplain,	40	0	0	Major L. J. Thompson, Governor,	200	0	0
Rev. P. O'Kane, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0	John Waterworth, Deputy Governor,	120	0	0
John K. Macdonald, Surgeon,	—	—	—	(John White,	37	10	0
Dr. E. F. Nelson, Apothecary,	27	13	10	(James Smith,	37	10	0
Elisha Jackson, Turnkey, Teller,	60	0	0	(John Skillen,	37	10	0
J. C. McCartney, Turnkey and Schoolmaster,	47	10	0	Eliza Davidson, Matron,	32	10	0
				Harriet E. Jackson, Assistant Matron,	32	10	0
				Jane Duncan, Hospital Nurse,	20	15	0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Rev. G. M. Ritchie, Protestant Chaplain, resigned; Rev. Henry Murphy appointed, *pro. tem.* Rev. Henry Murphy resigned; Rev. Townly B. Price appointed. Adam Young and William Gibson, Turnkeys, superannuated; John Crawford, James McNeice, and Samuel McMurray, Turnkeys, dismissed; John White, John Boyd, James Smith, and John Skillen, appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

No food rations are given; the resident officers are supplied with fuel and light. The turnkeys are supplied with one suit of clothing each, per annum.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Visits paid by Officers.

Down County Gaol.	Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.
	Local Inspector to Gaol,	12	8
	Do. to each Bridewell,	163	106
	Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	2	2
	Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	247	110
	Presbyterian,	296	170
	Roman Catholic,	220	137
	Surgeon,	176	89
	Apothecary,	213	117

Officers.

Three male officers sleep in the prison, and four are on duty during the night, namely—one at the gate, one in the male prison, and two watchmen. The quarters of the subordinate officers are well and tidily kept, and none leave the prison during the day except for three-quarters of an hour, which is the time allowed for dinner.

Owing to disgraceful conduct and misstatements on the part of three subordinate officers this year, the Board, having inquired into the circumstances, very properly dismissed them.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (To day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	5	4	3	1	14	2	5	3
Average daily No. in hospital,	0.54	0.31	0.6	0.9	1.15	0.10	0.40	0.43
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	32	26	33	14	63	25	19	8
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	1*	—	1	—	1	—
Cost of medicine,	£0 4s. 8d.		£4 0s. 10d.		£5 11s. 4d.		—	

Hospitals.

The male and female hospitals are unconnected, and are sufficiently commodious, but not provided with water-closets within the buildings, earth-closets being in use. A privy in the yard of the female hospital has lately been converted into a water-closet. The nurse sleeps in the female hospital, but in the event of a male prisoner being ill two other prisoners are left with him at night, and are provided with a bell for the purpose of communicating with the officer on duty. This is a bad arrangement, and calculated to interfere with discipline, I therefore consider that a male officer should have charge of the hospital for that sex, and should sleep there. The Governor, I am informed, takes the keys of the hospital to his room at night.

The medicines are procured from Dublin when required, and are compounded by the apothecary within the prison.

Books and
journals.

The registries and books of finance are very carefully kept by the Deputy-Governor, and most of them are checked by the Governor daily. The prescribed forms are now all in use with the exception of the General Visitors' Book, which should be procured and regularly written up.

The Local Inspector keeps a very useful journal, and in addition to his routine work he writes in it a monthly report for the Board of Superintendence, which I consider is an excellent system.

The Governor's journal also is fully and regularly kept, and I have much pleasure in again hearing testimony to the attention of this officer to his various responsibilities and duties.

With the exception of that of the Presbyterian, the journals of the Chaplains are very meagre, and contain little or no information regarding the performance of their duties.

The Hospital Books are carefully kept by the Surgeon, but his journal contains few observations of any importance in regard to his duties.

The Punishment Book is submitted to the Board at their monthly meetings.

• Execution.

Board of Superintendence.

Rev. John F. Gordon.
Major Andrew Nugent.
Robert Heron, esq.
Col. Fards, M.R.

D. S. Ker, esq.
Robert Gordon, esq.
Major R. P. Maxwell.
Samuel Murland, esq.

James Cleland, esq.
Major James Bailie.
Robert F. Gordon, esq.
Capt. The Hon. S. Ward.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Down
County
Gaol.

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the last Saturday of each month, when the Local Inspector receives a cheque for the payment of accounts, and the salaries of subordinate officers, and vouchers are produced by him at the following meeting. The salaries of the Local Inspector, of the Governor, and the Deputy-Governor are paid quarterly, and those of the Chaplains half-yearly at assizes, at which time the finances of the gaol are examined by the Grand Jury.

Annexed are my reports on the bridewells of the county.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

	Newtownards.
No. of Commitments in past year, .	M. 23 F. 9
Of whom were Drunkards, .	3 3
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	13 4
Of whom were Drunkards, .	1 -
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; transmittals direct.
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular.
Registry,	Carefully kept.
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.
Security,	Good, except in the male exercise yard.
Accommodation,	Four cells and a day-room for each sex, and two good lavatories.
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good, clean, and sufficient.
Water, how supplied? . . .	By force-pump, from a well on premises.
Sewerage,	Said to be effective, and flushed by the rain water from the roof.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, and well ventilated.
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	4d. for males, 3½d. for females.
Salary of Keeper,	£40 per annum, a suit of clothes, fuel, and light. Matron, £5 per annum.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper, at £6 per annum.
Satisfactory Inspection, . . .	5th August, 1873.
Remarks,	One boy in custody, on remand. Considering the increased price of provisions, and the disagreeable duties the Matron occasionally has to perform, I would recommend her for an increase to her salary.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

Down,
County.

Bridewells.

Newry.

	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	103	31
Of whom were Drunkards, .	42	24
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	36	14
Of whom were Drunkards, .	9	5
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly, and Borough Court on Fridays. Transmittals still very irregular, as prisoners are kept here before being sent to the county gaol, sometimes for six or seven days, the order of detention in this bridewell being attached to the foot of the committal to the county gaol; but no fixed period for deten- tion in the bridewell is mentioned, so that it is left to the discretion of the police how long such prisoners may remain in the bride- well.	
Committals, whether regular? .	Most of those from Banbridge still illegal, being contrary to the provisions of the 2nd section of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68	
Registry,	Carefully and well kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Good, except that some damp comes into one of the female cells.	
Security,	Good, with care.	
Accommodation,	Seven cells for males, and seven cells for females; a day-room for each sex. The cell floors are all boarded.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good, except that one or two blankets are light and worn.	
Water, how supplied?	From town main, at £3 per annum.	
Sewerage,	Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventila- tion.	Clean, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5½d. for males, 4½d. for females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£50 per annum; also fuel, light, and a suit of clothes. Matron £6 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	None other.	
Statutable Inspection,	8th August, 1873.	
Remarks,	This bridewell, with very little improvement could be made a certified bridewell, in which case prisoners could be detained here for a week by one justice. One female was in custody on the day of my visit who was committed to the county gaol, but had already been detained here for two days	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, Inspector-General of Prisons.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN GAOL FOR MALES—RICHMOND
BRIDEWELL.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 30TH DECEMBER, 1873.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
City of
Dublin
Gaol for
Males.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Felony,	7	—	—	1	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	9	—	—	—	—	—
Deerlers,	1	—	—	—	—	—
For further Examination,	17	—	—	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
„ Imprisonment,	30	—	—	1	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	20	—	—	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	3	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	24	—	—	3	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	24	—	—	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	4	—	—	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	31	—	—	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	81	—	—	3	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	5	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkards,	25	—	—	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	281	—	—	8	—	—

The total number of prisoners in custody at the above date was 281, 194 of whom were summarily committed, 50 had been disposed of by the Commission or Recorder's Court, 34 were untried, and 3 were military offenders.

Juveniles in Custody.

Classes, &c., of Offenders.	On the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	—	—	—	20
„ „ „ summarily,	—	—	10	—	3	172
Committed for trial, and remanded,	—	—	4	—	3	118
Total,	—	—	14	—	6	310
Number sent to reformatories,	—	—	—	—	—	76

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Dublin
Gaol for
Males.

Juveniles.

The total number of juvenile commitments here during this year was 316, of whom 76 were sent to reformatories, and 14 were in custody on the day of my inspection. One of the latter, M. M., aged fourteen, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour for robbery of spoons. He had neither father nor mother, but had been earning 1s. a day, and would appear to be a very fit subject for a reformatory, for I greatly fear that such a punishment as that to which this boy was sentenced will have but little effect for good on him. Another boy, B. G., of the same age, was sentenced to Glencree Reformatory, but owing to the nature of the certificate given by the surgeon of the gaol in his case, of which I append a copy, the Director of Glencree refused to receive him; and further, when the certificate was procured there was no time to communicate with another reformatory. The boy was, therefore, liberated at the expiration of his imprisonment in the gaol, and, consequently, the sentence passed on him by law was only partially carried out. It cannot but be regretted that a failure of justice should occur in such cases, and it appears to me that the reasons given in the certificate in question, for preventing a child being sent to a reformatory, are altogether insufficient.

Report made by Surgeon Minchin on the case of B. G.:—

"Not fit for any hard work, is of very delicate frame, and suffers from disease of the shin-bone, for which he has been under my care in the hospital since the time of his commitment.

"I consider him to be unfit for a reformatory school.

"Dec. 28th, 1873."

"NOTE.—I must decline to admit this boy on the termination of his imprisonment.

"(Signed)

M. F. SMITHSON, Director.

"Glencree Reformatory, 30th Dec., 1873."

"This boy was discharged on the 31/12/73.

"R. BOYD, Governor."

The individual juveniles committed in 1873 were in excess of those committed in 1872, numbering respectively in those years 296 and 251. In 1872 five was the greatest number of times that any juvenile committed here was known to have been in prison, but one committed in 1873 was known to have been in gaol from seven to eleven times. In my report of 1871 I drew attention to the large number of juvenile offenders committed here in proportion to other prisoners, and relatively to other gaols, and I regret to find that my remarks have not had any effect in reducing the numbers committed, but that Dublin still supplies nearly one-fourth of the whole of the male juvenile offenders of the country. I greatly fear, therefore, that there must be a constant growth in this city of professional criminals. Under these circumstances I conceive it to be the duty of the Board to contrive means to deter these youthful offenders from their evil courses, both by adopting increased punitive labour, as well as by moral persuasion. I am also of opinion that if youths were occasionally sentenced to corporal punishment during imprisonment it would have a very salutary effect.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	N.		N.
1870.	245	1872.	259
1871.	245	1873 (day of inspection).	261

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

NORTH DISTRICT.
County of Dublin
Gaol for Males.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corresponding day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	9	-	10	-	13	-	1	-	5	-
Manslaughter,	3	-	22	-	10	-	3	-	3	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	370	-	431	-	546	-	40	-	35	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	123	-	105	-	80	-	19	-	14	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	253	-	206	-	238	-	26	-	33	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	21	-	29	-	16	-	2	-	6	-
Robbery,	5	-	7	-	11	-	2	-	5	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- sessions,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	298	-	339	-	265	-	55	-	72	-
Receiving stolen goods,	6	-	6	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Embezzlement,	7	-	15	-	11	-	2	-	1	-
Obtaining money by false pre- tences,	5	-	3	-	9	-	2	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	36	-	14	-	20	-	1	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	1	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Perjury,	2	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	1	-
Offences against the currency,	2	-	4	-	6	-	4	-	2	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	3	-	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	57	-	80	-	20	-	3	-	4	-
Naval offences,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	12	-	7	-	18	-	5	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Attempts at larceny, illegal pos- session, &c.,	197	-	211	-	269	-	24	-	11	-
Against property with violence,	10	-	-	-	13	-	1	-	-	-
Against property without vio- lence,	84	-	122	-	83	-	5	-	10	-
Affecting the public peace,	405	-	518	-	1060	-	31	-	10	-
Indecent assaults,	12	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	3	-
" exposure,	6	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Other misdemeanours,	72	-	109	-	259	-	9	-	19	-
Having arms,	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Contempt of court,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deserters,	44	-	59	-	33	-	1	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	310	-	402	-	406	-	17	-	31	-
Total criminal class,	3368	-	3750	-	3536	-	283	-	267	-
Vagrancy,	16	-	21	-	21	-	-	-	2	-
Drunkenness,	1105	-	583	-	843	-	23	-	-	-
Total,	3489	-	3854	-	4399	-	281	-	269	-

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Dublin
Gaol for
Males.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	206	—	1,311	—	273	—	1,938	—
Twice,	37	—	469	—	16	—	600	—
Thrice,	7	—	163	—	4	—	219	—
4 times,	3	—	140	—	2	—	118	—
5 "	1	—	75	—	—	—	98	—
6 "	—	—	60	—	—	—	66	—
7 to 11 "	—	—	219	—	1	—	187	—
12 to 16 "	—	—	81	—	—	—	102	—
17 to 20 "	—	—	22	—	—	—	35	—
21 to 30 "	—	—	22	—	—	—	16	—
31 to 40 "	—	—	11	—	—	—	6	—
41 to 50 "	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	—
61 to 70 "	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
71 to 80 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
91 to 100 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total No. of individuals committed,	236	—	2,582	—	296	—	3,384	—
Number of commitments represented in foregoing,	320	—	8,963	—	332	—	9,905	—

Eleven was the greatest number of times that any individual was committed here in 1872, but in 1873 one individual was committed as often as fourteen times. One person, who had been committed here in both years, had been in gaol from 91 to 100 times. The total number of individuals committed here in 1872 was 2,338, but their commitments since their first offences numbered 9,283; in 1873 the individuals committed numbered 3,690, but their commitments from first offences amounted to 10,237. It is therefore evident that a large number of habitual offenders frequent this gaol, and that punishment, discipline, and instruction, as carried on here, have but little effect for good upon them. This state of things may, however, to a great extent, be attributed to the faulty construction of the prison, and to the insufficient means for enforcing punitive labour, but the fact is, that this year there is an increase of convicted prisoners alone over last of 830.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	Date.	M.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	261	—	264.7	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	317	19th September.	330	29th July.
Lowest number of prisoners at any one time,	206	29th March.	214	25th May.

NORTH DISTRICT.	<i>Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1873.</i>	
	<i>County of</i>	<i>City of</i>
	2nd July, 1866,	26th July, 1870,
	9th March, 1867,	17th July, 1871,
	18th August, 1868,	19th September, 1872,
	3rd May, 1869,	29th July, 1873,

During 1872 the daily average number of prisoners was 261, in 1873, 264, and the highest number at any one time in custody during 1873 was 330, which was higher than at any period since 1870.

Accommodation.

	N.		N.
Wards,	15	Kitchens,	1
Yards,	17	Store Rooms,	24
Day Rooms,	34	Laundry,	1
Solitary Cells,	9	Drying Room,	1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high—432 cubic feet,	147	Lavatories,	15
Do. heated and furnished with bells,	267	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	5
Cells to contain three persons,	115	Water-closets,	45
Hospital Rooms,	6	Fumigating Apparatus,	1
Chapels,	2	Reception Room or Cell,	1
School Room,	1	Pumps,	2
Workshops,	10	Walls,	2
Workshops,	43	Tread-wheels,	2
		Tell-tale Clocks,	7

State of Building.

Since my last report on this prison no addition has been made in the cellular accommodation, which is at present quite insufficient for the requirements of this city; the consequence is, that it was found necessary on several occasions during this year to transfer a large number of prisoners from this to other gaols. Owing to this unavoidable necessity, the increase in the cost of the maintenance of prisoners, other than those retained in Richmond Bridewell, will this year be very heavy, for the cost of prisoners in some of the gaols to which prisoners have been sent is much higher than that for which they could have been maintained here. It has, therefore, been decided by the Board to carry out improvements and additions in this prison, at the estimated cost of £7,000, which will add 72 cells to the present accommodation. And further, in accordance with the suggestions of the Inspectors-General, a portion of the dissolved part of Grange-gorman Prison is about to be arranged for the use of male prisoners, so that when Richmond Bridewell is overcrowded, and pending the contemplated extensions there accommodation will be provided in Grange-gorman for 126 male prisoners. It is supposed that the cost of the alterations at the latter prison will amount to about £330.

The plans for these alterations have been sanctioned by the Inspectors-General, so that I am in hopes that the works may be completed before very long; for, owing to the large increase in crime in this city, the prison expenses will weigh very heavily upon the ratepayers, unless there is sufficient accommodation provided within the district to permit the sentences being carried out here.

Alterations. In view of these contemplated improvements I do not consider it necessary here to enter into many of the existing defects of the prison, inasmuch as steps are now being taken to amend them. Provision has been made in the new plans for proper reception cells, a sufficient quantity of baths, lavatories, and water closets, so that I am in hopes when these improvements are completed, discipline, order, and cleanliness will be more easily maintained, and that supervision will be effectively carried out by a much smaller staff than is now employed. At present the medical officers

do not see the untried prisoners before they are classed, nor do they visit them at all unless specially asked to do so. It is required by statute that all prisoners should be visited by the doctor before they are passed into their proper wards, and I consider it to be a great dereliction of duty on the part of those officers omitting to carry out this rule. In Belfast gaol, the doctor, as a rule, sees every prisoner on coming into gaol, and visits the prison generally twice in the day, for which he receives £75 a year; but in the Dublin city prisons there are two medical officers, whose salaries amount to £425 a year. Under these circumstances, I consider that the prisoners should all be medically inspected before they are classed, in compliance with statutable requirements. I also submit that when a sufficient quantity of baths are provided, that all prisoners should be bathed immediately on coming into gaol, and as the lower prison is not provided with baths I would recommend that a couple of good ones should be put up there. Prisoners also should be bathed at least weekly during imprisonment, for without such precautions it is impossible to expect the bedding and clothing to be in a cleanly condition.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Dublin
Gaol for
Males.

The water supply is the same as at my last inspection. There is an excellent pump on the premises from which the drinking water is obtained; that for washing and cooking is got from the canal. The Vartry water is also laid on, but is only used in case of fire. Water.

The heating of the gaol is much improved since my last visit, the lower prison having been provided with three new boilers and larger pipes. The heating of Nos. 3 and 9 classes is also very much improved. The cost of all amounted to about £120. Heating.

A good laundry and drying-room are provided, but I regret that no washing is carried on, for there must be a great deal of coarse washing to be done which could be performed here by the male prisoners, instead of being, as is now the case, sent to Grangegorman to be washed by the females there. For example, on the day of my inspection I found that many of the blankets were very much discoloured, and I was informed by the Governor that it was owing to their being carelessly washed at Grangegorman. As such washing can be as well done by male as female prisoners I consider that it should be performed here, especially as every appliance is provided for carrying on a large washing. Laundry.

Gas is provided in all the cells and throughout the entire prison, and is not extinguished in winter until 7.30, P.M. Gas.

No attention has been made in the kitchen department since my last visit. It is provided with a good steam boiler, by which not only is the cooking performed, but the water for the laundry, drying-room, and baths is heated by it. It also serves to heat the chapels. Kitchen.

The photography is carried on by the schoolmaster warder, who receives 1s. 9d. for every three copies, in addition to £10 a year for the performance of this duty. Besides the prisoners who are photographed under the Crime Prevention Act, likenesses are taken of all suspected characters and returned convicts. This system is most useful in the detection of crime, and must be invaluable for this purpose here considering the various descriptions of prisoners that find their way into this gaol. Contrary to the suggestions contained in my last report, the registry of habitual criminals with the photographs attached is still kept by the chief clerk, whereas, for obvious reasons, it should be kept by the photographer. Photography.

One apparatus for fumigating is provided, in which all prisoners' dress is, as a rule, purified before being put away. Fumigator.

Separate chapels are provided for Protestant and Roman Catholic worship; they are neatly kept, and in good repair. Chapels.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

County of
Dublin
Gaol for
Males.

Night-
watch.

The vigilance of the night watchman is tested by means of seven toll-tale clocks, all of which are marked hourly from 7, P.M., to 7, A.M. The duty of night watch is taken by the warders in rotation, three of whom are on duty from lock-up until 10.15, P.M., at which hour they are relieved by three others, who remain on duty until unlock. Two of these officers are locked into the upper prison, and mark the four clocks which are situated there, and the third patrols the lower prison and insulating area, where the other three clocks are situated. The clocks are all protected by Chubb's patent padlocks, the keys of which are taken by the Governor at night. The markings are checked every morning by the chief warder, and are entered by him in the Lockings Book. In the event of any omission of duty in the markings of the clocks the defaulting officer is fined 5s.; the consequence is that this duty is performed with great care and regularity. Unlock takes place in summer at 6.30, and in winter at 7, and lock-up is at 6, P.M., throughout the year. I submit that unlock should certainly not be later than 6 o'clock throughout the year, particularly as gas is provided to all the cells; for there is no reason why a prisoner should not be compelled to commence labour at the same hour as is required of free labourers. I would here observe that in some English gaols labour commences at five, A.M., in summer and six in winter.

The cell keys and those of the cheek doors are locked up in the safe in the Governor's office, the key of which, together with those of the outer doors, is kept by that officer at night.

Workshops

Forty-two stone-breaking sheds are provided; also shops for carpenters' and smiths' work. Shoemakers and tailors are employed in their cells, and there are twenty-seven separate apartments in which looms are fixed.

Visitors.

In my two last reports on this prison I drew attention to the very bad arrangements as regards the place in which prisoners may see their friends, but nothing has yet been done to carry out my suggestions; I therefore trust that now, as the prison is about to be remodelled, proper arrangements in this respect, similar to those in Londonderry or Naas gaols, will be adopted here. Convicted prisoners are permitted to receive a visit once in three months, and the untried twice a week; but admission is allowed to legal advisers at any time except on Sundays.

Having questioned all the prisoners in custody, none of them preferred any complaints of their treatment that I consider necessary to refer to here.

Security of
Building.

Since my last inspection the trees which overhung the boundary wall have, I am happy to find, been removed; otherwise the security of the building has in no way been improved; but in addition to the defects in this regard referred to in my last report, a fowl house has been erected against the south-west corner of the boundary wall; I must, therefore, again submit that it is the duty of the Board to take such steps as may be necessary to insure the security of the building and to remove such obstructions.

Library.

I must again draw attention to the want of a good secular library in this prison, and submit that the Board should make a selection of instructive books, which should be common to all prisoners. These should be kept quite separate from the books used for religious instruction, which should, of course, be selected by the clergymen of the different persuasions.

Hair-cutter

I regret that my remarks touching the subject of the barber are still disregarded, and must, therefore, again submit that the duty of shaving and cutting prisoners' hair should be performed by an officer of the prison, as it is most objectionable that any person other than a prison servant should have such close access to prisoners as is required in the execution of these duties. The salary the barber at present receives would almost defray the expenses of an additional officer.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.	NORTH DISTRICT.
Blankets, pairs of,	365½	16½	Shirts,	547	43	County of City of Dublin Gaol for Males.
Sheets, pairs of,	593½	56½	Jackets,	444	41	
Bags,	346	18	Vests,	333	29	
Hammocks or Cots,	239	13	Trowsers,	422	67	
Bed-ticks,	311	36	Caps,	301	29	
Bedsteads,	44	—	Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	494	201	

The store-keeper issues articles of clothing from the general store to Stores. the reception warder by order of the Governor. The articles in use are kept in the store close to the baths by the reception warder, who dresses all the convicted prisoners as soon as they are washed. Prisoners' own clothing is also kept by this officer. At the time of my inspection I suggested some improvements to the Governor with respect to the store of prison clothing in use, as well as in regard to prisoners' own clothing, which I trust will be adopted.

The master tailor now cuts out all the prison clothing in the presence of the store-keeper, and a strict account is kept by the latter officer of all clothing in progress of making. He has also charge of all the manufactured goods, and is responsible for the sale of them. The storekeeper deserves every credit for the regularity of his department, and the correct manner in which he keeps his accounts.

The supply of bedding and clothing in store and in use was ample for the requirements of the prison, and, considering that the prisoners are only washed monthly, the bedding was clean, although, as I have already remarked, some of the blankets were discoloured.

No socks are yet provided, although attention has been called to this subject already, and that they could be made in Grangegorman Prison at very little expense. All the other articles of clothing are made up within the prison, 300 pairs of shoes having been manufactured here this year, 200 of which were in store at the time of my inspection; but nevertheless the Board were at that time buying shoes for the female prisoners at Grangegorman. I would therefore suggest that a considerable saving would be effected if the shoes of females were made in the male prison, and that such articles of male apparel as females are capable of making should be made up in the female prison. With the means at command in these prisons for carrying on industrial labour of every sort, I consider that all clothing should not only be made up, but that a great part of the material used for wearing apparel should be manufactured within these prisons. Stock is taken by the Governor twice a year. This duty should, in my opinion, be performed at least quarterly, and I would suggest also that the Local Inspector should assist at it, for at present this officer appears only to condemn articles that are worn out.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.	From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.
	M.	M.
By Magisterial authority,	2	1
By Governor—		
Dark or Refractory Cells,	586	444
Stoppage of diet,		
Total,	597	445

It was found necessary only on one occasion this year to have recourse to magisterial authority for the infliction of punishment for breach of prison rules. The other punishments in the above table were all administered by order of the Governor.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Dublin
Gaol for
Males.Solitary
cells.

Nine solitary cells are provided, viz., five in the lower and four in the upper building. Prisoners when in solitary are allowed their bedding at night. I am of opinion that if this indulgence were not permitted that the punishments would not be so numerous as they are now. The solitary cells in the upper building are not yet provided with bells, and no alteration has yet been made in the position of the piping which is overhead; consequently great temptation is offered to prisoners to commit suicide. This is a matter I referred to on previous occasions, and am bound to again draw attention to it, inasmuch as not long since a prisoner while in solitary in Grangegorman very nearly succeeded in hanging herself, although less facilities were provided there than here.

Employment on day of Inspection.

HARD LABOUR.				INDUSTRIAL LABOUR.			
Treadwheel,	.	.	32	Shoemaking,	.	.	4
Laundry,	.	.	1	Tailoring,	.	.	4
Wardsmen,	.	.	19	Weaving mats and matting,	.	.	57
Whitewashing,	.	.	10	Sorting colr yarn,	.	.	4
Stone-breaking,	.	.	55	Matmaking,	.	.	29
				Picking fibre, &c.,	.	.	12
				Warping and winding,	.	.	3
				Plaiting,	.	.	46
				Smith-work,	.	.	2
				Carpentering,	.	.	1
				Painting,	.	.	1
Total,	.	.	117	Total,	.	.	133

Summary.

Hard labour,	.	.	117	Unemployed,	.	.	53
Industrial labour,	.	.	133				
Sick,	.	.	8	Total in custody,	.	.	261

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years.

1870, £440 14s. 9d. | 1871, £443 13s. 4d. | 1872, £493 11s. 1d. | 1873, £414 12s. 6d.

Labour.

Hard labour is enforced here by means of the tread-wheel, which is used for pumping water from the canal to a cistern above the prison. Thirty men are employed here at a time, twenty being on and ten in reserve. They are absolutely on the mill for twenty minutes at a time, and ten off. This labour is carried on for four hours a day in winter and five in summer, with an interval of half an hour's rest in that period. Such work cannot be considered hard labour, and in my opinion is quite insufficient for prisoners so sentenced. Those employed on the mill are occupied during the remainder of the day up to seven o'clock in mat-making and plaiting, but the accommodation of the mill is so limited that no man is ever permitted to remain at it more than for the first three weeks or month of his imprisonment. The prisoners sentenced to hard labour are so numerous that unless they are removed from the mill after a short time it would be impossible to carry out the sentence of the law even for a limited period. It will, therefore, be seen that though a man may be sentenced to this gaol for two years with hard labour that the latter portion of his sentence is only carried out during a month of that time. Under these circumstances it is not astonishing that punishment as carried out here has but little terror on the generality of prisoners, and consequently that crime continues to increase at so rapid a rate in this city. I am strongly of opinion that a great deal more punitive labour should be enforced than at present, and that until this is effected the sentence of the law cannot be considered to be fully carried out here.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Dublin
Gaol for
Males.

The industrial labour consists of weaving, fibre-picking, mat-making, stone-breaking, and prison duties. Artizans are also employed at their several trades when necessary, and the amount received for the produce of such labour disposed of outside the gaol this year was £414 12s. 6d., which is less than that received on this account in each of the three previous years. As the number of convicted prisoners this year was far in excess of last, I would rather suppose that the results from labour would also increase; but it is possible that the crowded state of the gaol during this year may in some degree have impeded labour. At the same time I am bound to remark that although the above sum is larger, with one exception, than that received in any other county or borough gaol in Ireland from the produce of prison labour, yet, having regard to the numbers confined here and the facilities afforded for carrying on industrial pursuits, I cannot consider it sufficient or satisfactory. I would therefore submit that the time of prisoners should be more fully occupied than it now is, and that a greater amount of industry and labour be carried out; for it is quite evident that there is not sufficient attention paid to this subject, and that consequently a considerable amount of idleness is permitted.

School.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1875.	From 1st Jan. 1875, to day of inspection.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	222	177
Average daily number of pupils,	30	22
Number of days on which school was held,	267	258

School-hours.—11 o'clock, A.M., to 1 o'clock, P.M.

The school is carried on for two hours daily during five days in the week, the teaching on Saturdays being confined to the religious instruction of the Roman Catholics. Only juveniles and those under twenty-five years of age attend school, so that in comparison to the number of prisoners in custody, the daily average number of pupils is very small, being during 1875 only twenty-two. In order to meet the requirements of the 106th section of the Prisons Act I submit that all prisoners capable of learning should receive secular instruction daily, and as it is the duty of the Chaplains to impart religious instruction to prisoners, I am of opinion that the time of the schoolmaster should not be so employed. The school-room has only forty-one separate compartments, so that if my suggestion is adopted all the prisoners could not be taught at the same hour, but should be divided into two or three classes, and an hour a day would be quite sufficient time to allot to each class. I was glad to find that the Chaplains now inspect and report on the state of the schools regularly, noting their remarks in the school registry, from which it appears that the manner in which the school is usually conducted meets with their satisfaction and approval.

Dietary and Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s. 9d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., 7d.; new milk, per gallon, 11d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 4s.; coal, per ton, £1 6s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 10s.; Irish frieze, per yard, 5s. 7d.; blankets, per lb., 2s. 4d.; rugs, each, 6s. 9½d.; lime, per hhds., 10d.; glass and glazing, per foot, 9d.

All the provisions and materials are obtained by contracts sanctioned by the Board. The samples of the diet that I inspected appeared to be excellent, and the legally prescribed dietary formula is adhered to. The bread and milk stores are kept by the cook warder, who receives from

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Dublin
Gaol for
Males.

the store-keeper every evening the meal required for the following day. All prisoners' portions are either weighed or measured before being issued, and as a rule the Chaplains generally report favourably of all the provisions, but although they perform this duty frequently, they do not do so by "alternate weeks," as is required by statute.

I drew attention in my report of 1871 to the very improper custom of supplying a meat dinner to the prisoners here on Christmas Day, and I also pointed out that the Lord Lieutenant alone has power to alter the dietary in county and borough prisons; but notwithstanding, at my inspection of Grangegorman Prison this year, I was informed that it was intended to give all the city prisoners a meat dinner on Christmas Day. I therefore drew the attention of the Local Inspector to the illegality of this proceeding, and he very properly prohibited a departure from the authorized dietary scale. It is obvious that if such an indulgence be granted to prisoners that they will not be very much impressed with prison discipline; and I have no doubt that there are many in this city who would forego the advantages of freedom for a few days in order to secure a Christmas feast in prison, or elsewhere.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1870, . 4'39d. | 1871, . 5'04 — 1872, . 4'99d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £6,880 1s. 5d. | 1871, . £6,872 1s. 9d. | 1872, . £7,300 2s. 3d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1870, . £3,192 8s. 7d. | 1871, . £3,095 12s. 3d. | 1872, . £3,294 19s. 5d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1870, . £26 1s. 3d. | 1871, . £27 12s. 0d. | 1872, . £27 19s. 4d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years.

1870, £453 6s. 0d. | 1871, £128 13s. 0d. | 1872, £53 2s. 0d. | 1873, £15 14s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for naval prisoners for the last three years.

1870, £31 4s. 0d. | 1871, £31 15s. 0d. | 1872, £15 11s. 0d. | 1873, £32 5s. 0d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1870, . £785 15s. 4d. | 1871, . £811 4s. 6d. | 1872, . £741 6s. 7d.

Number of Coroner's Inquests held in the Gaol during 1872, and up to day of Inspection in 1873, and at what dates.

One inquest held in 1872, on 5th October; two inquests held; in 1873, on 9th January and 19th May.

Expendi-
ture.

The net cost of the gaol this year amounted to £7,300 2s. 3d., but the charges of the staff were so very large that nearly one-half this amount—viz., £3,195 19s. 5d.—was expended in the cost of officers; so that the annual average cost of each prisoner during that year amounted to £27 19s. 4d. I am in hopes that when the building is remodelled that these charges will be much reduced; for at present, owing to the faulty construction of the gaol, many more officers are required than would be necessary where supervision is easier.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>		<i>North District</i>	
Wm. Ormsby, esq., Local Inspector,	£125	James Forde, 2nd Class Warder,	£36
H. Minchin, Surgeon,	125	John M'Kinney, do.	36
J. G. Burne, Physician,	100	John M'Loughlin, do.	36
Rev. J. G. S. MacNeill, Protestant Chaplain,	50	<i>Non-Resident.</i>	
Rev. Chas. Malone, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	100	Edward Rothe, Chief Clerk and Registrar,	£150
Rev. Joseph Hunter, Presbyterian Chaplain,	£33 6s. 8d.	Michael M'Grath, Schoolmaster and Assistant Clerk,	96
		John Gardiner, Storekeeper,	60
		William Hogan, Master of Works,	80
		Joseph Greer, Weaving Master,	55
		Philip Bryan, 2nd Class Warder,	43
		James Campbell, do.	38
		James Carey, do.	37
		John Allen, do.	37
		John Hoey, do.	36
		John M'Manus, do.	36
		William Foster, do.	36
		Pheilm Redmond, do.	36
		John Carr, do.	36
		Bridget Magee, Cook and Servant,	15
<i>Resident.</i>			
Richard Boyd, esq., Governor,	£350		
Henry Phillips, Deputy Governor,	140		
William Smith, Chief Warder,	70		
John M'Cormick, Gate-keeper,	60		
Andrew O'Connor, 1st Class Warder (Tailor),	57		
Bernard M'Darby, 1st Class Warder,	57		
James Desmond, Hall Porter,	42		
Michael Barron, Hospital Superintendent,	41		
Michael Roche, 2nd Class Warder,	36		

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Warders Mangan and Lowe superannuated; Warders Adams, M'Donald, Heally, Ryan, Weaving Master Webb, and Carter and Messenger Wallace, resigned. John E. M'Manus, Pheilm Redmond, William Foster, and J. Carr, appointed Warders. James Desmond promoted to office of Hall Porter; and Michael Barron to office of Hospital Superintendent.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All officers, from the Governor downwards (except the Chief Clerk and Registrar), receive an allowance of bread, milk, soap, candles, and fuel.

All married officers who reside outside receive five tons of coal each at their residences annually.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	39	35
Local Inspector to Gaol,	125	123
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopalian Church,	194	187
Presbyterian Chaplain,	154	121
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	436	400
Physician,	235	213
Surgeon,	166	167

The subordinate officers' quarters are neatly and regularly kept, and Officers are daily inspected by the Governor.

Exclusive of the Local Inspector, the Medical Officer, and the Chaplains, twenty-six discipline officers are maintained, which is about one officer for every ten prisoners of the daily average number in custody during this year.

I ascertained from the Governor's journal that he has a good deal of difficulty in maintaining order and discipline amongst his staff, and notwithstanding the recent alterations in the mode of appointing warders there is still great difficulty in obtaining suitable persons to fill vacancies as they occur.

At the time of my inspection I drew the attention of the Board to two cases of misconduct on the part of subordinate officers, and I have since learned that one of these men has very properly been dismissed, but the other, though guilty of a very serious offence, has only been reprimanded. As the master of works is about to retire on superannuation, I would suggest that his successor be a carpenter, who would be able to carry out the many repairs that are constantly required in the prison.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Hospital.

County of
City of
Dublin
Gaol for
Males.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873 (to day of Inspection)
No. of prisoners in hospital,	256	275	283	-
Average daily number in hospital,	7.3	10.2	10.6	-
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	4,123	3,649	4,152	-
No. of deaths in the gaol,	3	7	4	-
Cost of medicine,	£80.	£80.	£80.	-
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer,	£13 10s. 6d.	£26 5s. 6d.	£20 17s. 11d.	-

Hospital.

Since my last inspection bells have been put up from the hospital to the Governor's bed-room and to the guard-room, and also a bell from each ward to the hospital warder's room, so that communication between these different points is now satisfactorily established. In addition to two large wards there are seven hospital cells in which prisoners are treated separately. The hospital warder now keeps the keys of all these cells at night, but is himself locked into the hospital at ten o'clock, and improved arrangements have lately been made to facilitate the supervision of prisoners by this officer during the night, so that he can now at once communicate with both the Governor and night watchmen if necessary.

The daily average number of patients in hospital in 1872 was ten.

In my report of 1871 I drew attention to the very large charge here for medicines and extra diet, as compared with other gaols; but, nevertheless, no economy has yet been effected in this item of expenditure. In the county of Antrim gaol the charge under this head in 1872 was £51 5s. 2d., the average daily number of prisoners being 290, while in Richmond Bridewell, where the daily average was only 261, the cost for medicines was £80, I am therefore bound again to draw attention to the large cost incurred here under this head as compared with other gaols, and submit that it should be reduced.

Books and
Journals.

The registries and books of finance are principally kept by the chief clerk, assisted by the schoolmaster warder and the deputy governor; the criminal registry and discharge book being always checked by the latter officer. The Governor also is very careful to check the several prison books, and exercises a very close supervision over them. I am of opinion that the number of registries and prison books here is unnecessarily large, as the same information is too frequently repeated in them. I therefore would submit that some of these books be done away with, by which means the work of the clerks could be very much reduced. At the time of my inspection I explained my views on this matter to the Governor and Local Inspector.

The journal of the latter officer is regularly written up, but does not contain much information. That of the Governor is a full and useful record of all matters of daily occurrence, and I was enabled to ascertain from it many important matters connected with the gaol, all of which be marks with red ink.

The journals of the Protestant Episcopalian and the Presbyterian Chaplains contain little or no information respecting their duties, but that of the Roman Catholic Chaplain is somewhat fuller. I submit that these gentlemen should all comply with that portion of the 69th section of the Prisons Act which relates to the keeping of their journals.

Each medical officer keeps a carefully and well written-up journal, and the authorized hospital books are also fully written up.

It would, I conceive, be an omission on my part were I not to bear testimony to the precision, regularity, and care displayed by the chief clerk and the several officers of this gaol in regard to the proper keeping of the large number of books that are in use here. And I would also

express my approval of the zeal, energy, and attention displayed by the Governor in the discharge of the several very arduous and responsible duties which he is daily called on to perform.

Board of Superintendence.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, J.P.	Alderman John Draper.
Alderman H. O'Rourke, J.P.	Councillor M. Murphy.
Alderman T. Manning, J.P.	Councillor Anthony O'Neill.
Councillor G. B. Owens, M.D., J.P.	Councillor P. Finegan.
Councillor J. Norwood, LL.D., J.P.	Councillor W. Meagher.
Councillor Sir J. Harrington, D.L., J.P.	Councillor John French.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

North District.

County of
City of
Dublin
Gaol for
Males

COUNTY OF CITY OF DUBLIN GAOL FOR FEMALES, AT GRANGEGORMAN.—
STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 23RD DECEMBER, 1873.

County of
City of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	—	1	1	—	—	—
For Larceny,	—	6	6	—	2	2
For Misdemeanors,	—	2	2	—	—	—
For further Examination,	—	4	4	—	1	1
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	—	24	24	—	4	4
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	—	7	7	—	2	2
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	6	6	—	1	1
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	21	21	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	—	39	39	—	4	4
Other Misdemeanors,	—	15	15	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	16	16	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	—	145	145	—	14	14

One hundred and forty-five formed the total number in custody at the above date, 101 of whom were disposed of summarily—31 by superior courts, and 13 were untried.

Juveniles.

Classes, &c., of Offenders.	In Custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.	
	16 years old and under.		16 years old and under.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	—	—
" summarily,	—	—	5	—
Committed for trial,	—	—	—	1
Total,	—	—	5	1
Number sent to reformatories,	—	—	—	—

North
District.County of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females.

Juveniles.

The number of commitments of juveniles during this year was 93, 17 of whom were sent to reformatories. Five were in custody on the day of my inspection, one (B.D.) being a child of about eleven years old, who informed me that as her mother was anxious to have her sent to a reformatory she had now charged her with theft.

The re-commitments amongst this class of prisoner here are very large, and I regret to find are on the increase. During this year one of these girls was committed 9 times, and one had been in custody both in this and last year who had been in charge from 21 to 30 times since her first commitment.

Of the total number of 226 female juveniles convicted of crime in Ireland in 1872, 138 were supplied by the city of Dublin, while the number convicted in Antrim county, including Belfast, that year was only 10, and in Cork city and county only 15. In my report on Richmond Bridewell I have drawn attention to the very large number of male juvenile offenders committed to that gaol, so that it will be observed that there is a deplorable amount of crime in this city amongst the youth of both sexes. This is a subject which I conceive demands the most serious attention of the judicial authorities of this city, for so long as there is a large number of juveniles bred up and trained to crime from year to year there can be little hope of reducing the number of adult criminals.

The following figures will show what a rapid increase there has been in the number of female juveniles convicted of crime in this city during the last six years. In 1868 they numbered 70, in 1869 63, in 1870 65, in 1871 89, in 1872 138, and in 1873 169. I was informed that a great number of those committed here were charged with drunkenness, and that it is not possible to send such prisoners to reformatory schools, which may in some degree account for the very few so sentenced as compared with the total number of commitments. If this be the case I submit that it is a blot on the Reformatory Act which should be amended, for I have no doubt that many of these children who are seduced into crime through drunkenness could and should be reclaimed, whereas at present they only form a nursery for crime and disorderly conduct.

It has been decided by the Law Adviser to the Crown, that as begging is an offence punishable by imprisonment, a juvenile may on that charge be sent to a reformatory. I would therefore infer that juveniles committed for drunkenness may also be sent to a reformatory school, provided the sentence for that offence be not less than fourteen days imprisonment. By the 13th section of 31 Vic., cap. 25 (the Industrial Schools Act), it would also appear that children under the age of twelve who have not been convicted of felony, and who have committed an offence punishable by imprisonment can be sent to an industrial school. Under these circumstances I would submit that as many of this unfortunate class of offender be committed either to a reformatory or an industrial school as the circumstances of their cases may warrant, this being the most effective mode of arresting the lamentable amount of crime prevalent among this class in Dublin. I would also recommend that greater separation should be enforced amongst the juvenile class while in gaol, and that they be kept altogether more apart from adult prisoners, for it is most important that prison life should be made as irksome as possible to them. They should also be sent to school at a different hour from the ordinary prisoners, and be given not only secular and religious instruction, but if possible be taught habits of industry in order that those so inclined might be enabled to earn an honest livelihood on being released from gaol.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

1870,	.	.	.	.	109	1872,	.	113
1871,	.	.	.	.	124	1873 (day of inspection),	.	145

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.

1870,	45	1873, up to and including day	
1871,	49	of inspection,	36
1872,	34	Day of inspection,	3

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of City of Dublin Gaol for Females.

Number of prisoners in custody during the year, known to have been in reformatories.

1870,	1	1873, up to and including day	
1871,	5	of inspection,	4
1872,	3	Day of inspection,	-

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Corresponding date in previous year.	M.	F.
Manslaughter,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infanticide,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	3	-	5	-	0	-	-	-	1
Attempted abortion on herself,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	-	185	-	231	-	330	-	15	-	10
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	-	20	-	23	-	20	-	5	-	4
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	-	72	-	70	-	52	-	8	-	9
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible possession,	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contempt of court,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	-	303	-	345	-	358	-	58	-	48
Receiving stolen goods,	-	7	-	10	-	2	-	1	-	1
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Forgery,	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	2	-	1
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bribe, rescue, &c.,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Absconding from Industrial Schools,	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selling beer, &c., without licence,	-	-	-	6	-	29	-	2	-	-
Revenue offences,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against property with violence, (breaking glass),	-	57	-	32	-	74	-	0	-	2
Tipping,	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	-	1345	-	1603	-	2162	-	22	-	27
Obstructing footway,	-	8	-	8	-	16	-	-	-	-
Attempts to commit suicide,	-	20	-	18	-	12	-	3	-	5
Remanded for further examination,	-	173	-	168	-	150	-	4	-	4
Total criminal class,	-	2223	-	2506	-	3291	-	127	-	112
Vagrancy,	-	46	-	27	-	80	-	2	-	-
Drunkenness,	-	1454	-	772	-	875	-	16	-	1
Total,	-	8722	-	3335	-	4246	-	145	-	113

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Commitments.

CLASSES.

From 1st January to
31st December, 1872.From 1st January, 1873,
to day of inspection.

	M.	F.	M.	F.
Criminals,	—	2,536	—	3,291
Vagrants,	—	27	—	89
Drunkards,	—	772	—	875
Total,	—	3,335	—	4,246

Commit-
ments.

It will be seen by the foregoing tables that even up to the day of my inspection this year the number of commitments exceeded those in each of the two previous years. The commitments for 1871 numbered 3,722, those for 1872 3,335, while those for the expired part of 1873 amounted to 4,246. But notwithstanding this large amount of crime the only persons committed for offences against life this year were one for infanticide, and one for concealing birth. The most prevalent crimes appear to be those of assaults, larceny, and offences affecting the public peace. In 1871 there were 1,454 commitments for drunkenness alone; in the following year these commitments were reduced to 772, but in 1873 they numbered 875.

Although the commitments under this head have, as I have already shown, diminished this year as compared with 1871, yet there is an evident increase in their numbers this year as compared with last. The criminal commitments also outnumber those of last year by 755, so that as the whole respect for law and order cannot be said to advance in this city.

Up to the day of my inspection this year 36 females were committed here who were returned convicts, and 4 who were known to have been in reformatories.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	—	74	—	1033	—	69	—	1219
Twice	—	14	—	223	—	14	—	261
Thrice	—	5	—	85	—	7	—	145
4 times	—	1	—	68	—	4	—	55
5 "	—	—	—	42	—	4	—	65
6 "	—	1	—	33	—	1	—	35
7 "	—	2	—	10	—	1	—	26
8 "	—	1	—	12	—	1	—	16
9 "	—	1	—	13	—	1	—	13
10 "	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	11
11 "	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6
12 "	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
13 "	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2
14 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
15 "	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
16 "	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	4
17 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
18 "	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3
19 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
22 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total,	—	99	—	1556	—	93	—	1994
No. of above who had not been in gaol previous to 1st January in	—	61	—	508	—	61	—	719

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

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NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	-	53	-	438	-	45	-	662
Twice,	-	17	-	239	-	16	-	280
Thrice,	-	3	-	114	-	10	-	131
4 times,	-	9	-	66	-	9	-	109
5 "	-	5	-	55	-	4	-	79
6 "	-	1	-	50	-	3	-	55
7 to 11 "	-	9	-	165	-	9	-	211
12 to 16 "	-	2	-	91	-	3	-	135
17 to 20 "	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	57
21 to 30 "	-	1	-	88	-	1	-	101
31 to 40 "	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	47
41 to 50 "	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	40
51 to 60 "	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	23
61 to 70 "	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	14
71 to 80 "	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	12
81 to 90 "	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	8
91 to 100 "	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
101 to 120 "	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	9
121 to 140 "	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	5
141 to 160 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
161 to 180 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
181 to 200 "	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
Total Number of Individuals committed,	-	99	-	1556	-	93	-	1994
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	-	297	-	18808	-	293	-	20512

From the foregoing tables it will be seen how numerous the re-commitments are to this prison. In 1872 1 female was committed as often as 22 times, and 2 were committed this year 19 times. There were also 2 prisoners last year and 1 this year in custody who had been from 181 to 200 times in gaol since their first offences. At the time of my inspection one female, M.F., about eighty years of age, who was evidently of weak mind, was in custody who had been in gaol 148 times. She appeared to me to be quite idiotic, and more a subject for a lunatic asylum than for a gaol. In order to show the frequency of re-commitments here I would draw attention to the foregoing table by which it will be observed that in 1872 the total number of individuals committed were 1,655, which represented 19,090 commitments, and in 1873 the individuals committed were 2,087, representing 20,705 commitments. There is no doubt that a ^{Insane} number of these unfortunate women, either from drunkenness or otherwise, ^{prisoners,} are committed here in a state of unsound mind, though not committed as lunatics. But, owing to a difference of opinion between the Medical Officers of this gaol and the medical authorities of the lunatic asylum, there has lately been great difficulty in removing prisoners to the asylum who have been certified by the Medical Officers of the gaol to be of unsound mind.

Since the 1st of January, 1874 8 prisoners have been reported to the lunatic asylum authorities by the Medical Officers of the gaol to be insane, but 6 of these have been discharged from prison without being removed

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to the asylum. It is therefore not astonishing that such cases return to prison very shortly after being released, as has been frequently the case.

During the year 1873 as many as 20 females were committed here who were found to be insane after committal, and were certified to be so by the Medical Officers. These were all removed to the asylum before the expiration of their sentences, with one exception. Five of the above number were re-committed to prison during the year. As the passing of the Act 30 & 31 Vic., cap. 118, makes it illegal to commit dangerous lunatics or idiots to gaols, there is now no provision made in our prisons for the proper treatment of such cases, so that when insane prisoners are admitted to gaol it is most desirable that advantage be taken of the above statute both on their own account, and by reason of the disorder that they cause in the prison. Owing however to the frequency of these cases a padded room has been arranged in the hospital in which violent women suffering from frenzy are temporarily placed. But nevertheless these precautions have been found altogether inadequate for the proper treatment of several of these females who were committed here during this year.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.	
	F.	Date.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	128	—	164	—
Highest number of pri- soners at any one time,	234	12th Sept.	254	15th Oct.
Lowest ditto,	86	31st March.	109	8th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1873.

2nd October, 1866,	242	12th July, 1870,	173
20th August, 1867,	212	26th September, 1871,	181
16th March, 1868,	190	12th September, 1872,	234
13th October, 1869,	161	18th October, 1873,	254

The daily average number in custody this year was 164, being 36 in excess of the daily average last year, and it will be seen by the foregoing tables that the number at one time in custody this year was higher than at any period during the last eight years.

Accommodation.

Wards,	5	Store Rooms,	5
Yards,	14	Laundries,	2
Solitary Cells,	8	Drying Rooms,	2
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high—432 cubic feet,	128	Lavatories,	6
Single Cells of larger size,	54	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	5
Hospital Rooms,	6	Water-closets, including 5 in hospital,	28
Beds in same,	43	Fumigating Apparatus,	1
Baths in Hospital,	2	Reception Room or Cell,	1
Chapels,	2	Pump,	1
School Room,	1	Total sleeping accommodation, exclusive of Hospital,	100
Workshop,	1	Tell-tale Clocks,	5
Workshed,	1		
Kitchen,	1		

Extension
required.

Little or no alteration has been made in the accommodation of this prison since my last inspection, and owing to the increased number of prisoners it has been frequently found necessary this year to lodge two and three women together in one cell. I therefore was compelled at the

time of my visit to recommend an extension of the cellular accommodation of the gaol, which can easily be effected at a very small cost. Since my visit I understand that the Board has adopted my recommendation, and is about to adapt 27 of the old cells for present requirements. All prisoners as they come in are bathed in the reception ward, and are kept there now until seen by the Medical Officer. The only 4 baths in the prison, with the exception of 2 in the hospital, are situated in this class, so that prisoners are obliged to be brought here in order to be bathed.

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Females.
Reception.

A store of bedding and clothing is kept for the use of this portion of the prison by the reception matron, who is responsible to the head matron for all articles in her charge. I regret to state that this store was by no means as well kept as it should have been, and I would suggest that shelves be put up here, so that more regularity and order may be observed.

In my report of 1871 I drew attention to the want of a sufficient quantity of baths in this prison, and must again submit that one should be erected in each corridor of the main prison, and further that one should be provided in the old portion of the prison in which the 27 cells are situated. Prisoners should also be more regularly bathed than they now are, for it is impossible to keep the bedding and clothing in a proper state of cleanliness unless they are compelled to take a bath at least once a week.

All the 126 cells in the new hall, and the 27 in the old portion of the prison are artificially heated and provided with gas and bells, and the new prison is fully supplied with lavatories and water-closets, but more of these requirements should be put up in the contemplated additions.

Heating,
Gas, &c.

The sewerage is reported to be in excellent order, and is easily flushed, and as the Vartry water is laid on there is always an abundant supply in the prison.

Sewerage.

One apparatus for fumigating is provided by which all clothing is as a rule purified before being put away, when it is properly labelled, lists being attached to every bundle, which are now signed by the owners on coming in and going out of the gaol.

Fumigator.

The chapels are the same as at my last inspection, and both were neat and tidily kept. When male prisoners are removed here from Richmond, as is contemplated, Roman Catholic worship can be performed for them in the chapel which is now used for females without in any way interfering with present arrangements. I do not consider it necessary that any provision should be made here for the performance of the Protestant service for male prisoners, as in all probability none of that persuasion will be transferred here. I would here remark that it is most important that the Roman Catholic Chaplain should commence service every morning punctually at 8 o'clock so as not to interfere with the daily routine business, for unless prayers be finished by 8.30 other arrangements are disturbed.

Chapels.

The disposition of the kitchen is the same as at my last inspection. Its condition of cleanliness and order reflected much credit on the kitchen matron. All the provisions are issued to her by the head matron daily, and each prisoner's portion is weighed or measured before being served out.

Kitchen.

Every requirement is provided here for carrying on large washing contracts, a number of stalls being fitted up with hot and cold water. There is also an excellent drying and ironing-room, but I regret to say that the only washing performed is that required for this and Richmond Bridewell. The consequence is that the labour which is most suited to the class of females committed here cannot be carried on. I am informed that attempts

Laundry.

NORTH
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have been made without success to procure washing contracts, but I cannot conceive that in this city such contracts could not be procured if proper exertions were made. I must therefore again strongly urge that every effort should be made to extend the laundry labour here both on account of its suitability to the prisoners, and also on account of the profits that would accrue from it to the prison funds. At the time of my inspection some insubordination on the part of a prisoner in the laundry was brought to my notice, from which I was led to infer that more strict supervision and a greater amount of silence should be enforced in this department.

Night
watch.

Five tall-tale clocks are provided. One is placed in the laundry, two in the 27 cell building, one in the hospital, and one in the long hall. All are pegged hourly from 7, P.M. to 7, A.M. Evening patrol is taken by the sub-matrons by rotation from 7 to 10, at which hour the night-watch comes on—this duty being always performed by the junior matron. Lock-up takes place at 5.30, and unlock at 6.30 in summer, and at 7 in winter.

The Superintendent and principal matron as a rule attend lockings, and both these officers occasionally pay unexpected visits to the prison during the night. The keys of the cells in the interior of the prison are taken by the superintendent at lock-up, and those of the outer gates at 10.30 by the Governor, and are kept by him in his bedroom. The keys of the hospital ward are left with the hospital matron during the night. Gas is extinguished in the cells at 7.30, previous to which the matron on evening duty sees that each prisoner is in her cell.

Photo-
graphy.

Photography is done by the assistant clerk, who receives 7d. a copy. In addition to those photographed for the Habitual Criminals Office, likenesses are also taken of all strangers in charge for criminal offences, or who are otherwise suspected of crime. A copy of each photograph is kept, and registered in a form similar to that sent to the Habitual Criminals Office.

Admission
of Infants.

At the time of my inspection I ascertained that children up to two years of age are admitted here with their mothers, and I was informed that as many as 156 of these infants accompanied their mothers this year to prison. The Physician of the gaol has called attention in his journal to this subject from a sanitary point of view, for the cells are not of a size to accommodate two individuals. In addition the time of the mothers is entirely taken up with their children, who create great noise and disorder in the gaol, and prevent proper discipline and cleanliness being carried out. I therefore submit that no children over twelve months old should be admitted to gaol, but that they should be taken to the workhouse or sent to their friends, as is generally done in other districts. A great number of these women would then be available for prison labour, and I have no doubt that if they knew that their children over a year old were not admitted with them many would avoid the penalties of the law. I brought this subject to the notice of the Board in my report left in the gaol, but have since been informed that it does not concur with my views in this matter.

Visitors.

The arrangements here for allowing prisoners to receive visits are the same as at my last inspection; i.e., the prisoner is placed in a small room, and allowed to communicate with her friend through a grilled window. Convicted prisoners only receive a visit and a letter once in three months, and the untried twice a week.

Stores.

The general store is kept by the chief matron, who issues the clothing as required to the reception matron. There is an abundant supply of clothing in store which was carefully and tidily kept. All, excepting the shoes, are made up within the prison (as also the shirts required for

Richmond Bridewell). These, with the brushes and tinning, I submit should be made by the male prisoners at Richmond, whose labour should be utilized with the object of saving expense here as well as in that prison.

North District.

County of Dublin
Gaol for Females.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	349	23	Shifts,	481	26
Sheets, pairs of,	296	59	Jackets,	361	72
Rugs,	268	103	Gowns,	6	-
Hammocks or cots,	126	-	Petticoats,	473	94
Bed-ticks,	133	-	Aprons,	466	378
Bedsteads,	45	-	Neckkerchiefs,	475	378
			Caps,	516	199
			Stockings, pairs of,	421	329
			Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	320	47

The bedding and clothing appeared to be clean and in good order, with the exception of some few sheets that were torn. The sheets are all now changed weekly as recommended.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

From 1st January to 31st December, 1871. From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.

	1871.	1872.
By Magisterial authority,	3	-
By Governor—		
Stoppage of Diet,	123	179
Other Punishments,	4	-
Total,	130	179

Eight refractory cells are supplied, and are all artificially heated and provided with bells. In no case was it found necessary to go beyond the authority of the Governor and Superintendent Matron for the punishment of any prisoner. But it will be seen by the foregoing schedule that the punishments inflicted this year were more numerous than during last.

Solitary cells

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.		1871.
Washing,		18
Cleaning and cooking,		18
Total,		36

Industrial Labour.		1871.
Picking oakum,		38
Knitting,		10
Whitewashing,		9
Nursing,		13
Total,		70

Summary.		1871.
Hard labour,		36
Industrial labour,		70
Sick,		14
Unemployed,		10
Infirm,		6

Total in custody, 145

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1870,	125	11	4½	1872,	75	15	7
1871,	78	6		1873,	43	19	2

The labour here consists chiefly of washing, sewing, and oakum picking, but altogether the amount of labour performed is very inconsiderable

Labour.

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indeed as compared with the number of prisoners committed. I have previously referred to the subject of increasing the laundry labour, and I also consider that a greater distinction should be made between prisoners sentenced to hard labour and those not so sentenced, for at present no difference is made in the labour performed by such prisoners. One pound of oakum a day only is picked by the cooks, and by prisoners employed in the laundry, but this quantity should certainly be increased to 3 lbs. Prisoners are now supposed to be employed in their cells up to 7 o'clock in the evening, but having regard to the small results from labour it is evident that too much idleness is permitted. The amount received for the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol this year was only £43 19s. 2d., which cannot be considered satisfactory, when one contemplates the number of individuals committed, viz., 2,097, during that period. I therefore submit that a greater amount of industry and labour should be absolutely enforced here, and that more attention be given to this subject. I cannot but think that if the prison was made more penal and less agreeable to the inmates the numbers would not increase to the same alarming extent as they have of late. Humanity and reformation should doubtless form the principal considerations in a prison system, but discipline and punishment should also be fully enforced.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.
	£.	£.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	243	293
Average daily number of pupils,	164	26
Number of days on which school was held,	252	253
School-hours.—From 10 A.M. to 1.30 P.M.		

School.

The school is divided into 29 compartments, and instruction is imparted during four hours a day. Only those under twenty-six years of age are permitted to attend school, so that the daily average number of pupils, compared with the daily average number in custody, is very small, being respectively 26 and 164 during this year. Under these circumstances I would submit that the school should be divided into two or three classes, and that each class should receive an hour's instruction daily. All prisoners capable of learning could then be sent to school in compliance with the requirements of the 106th section of the Prisons Act. I was glad to find that the schoolmistress now confines her duties to secular instruction, but the nuns and some Protestant ladies impart religious instruction here twice a week to the prisoners of their respective persuasions. The school appears to be regularly supervised by the Chaplains, who should however enter their remarks on it in the school registry. The school matron appears to be most attentive to her duties, but finds it difficult to record much progress from the class of pupils who attend her instruction.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s. 9d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., beef, 7d.; mutton, 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 11d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 4s.; coal, per ton, £1 6s. 6d.; straw, per cwt. (market prices); gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 10s.; tea, per lb., 2s. 3d.; sugar, per lb., 3½d.; port and sherry, per doz., £1 8s.; XX porter, per doz. pints, 1s. 9d.; whisky, per quart, 4s. 6d.; brandy, per quart, 5s. 10d.

Provisions.

The samples of the provisions that I saw were good, and the dietary is usually reported on favourably by the Chaplains, but I find that they occasionally find fault with both the bread and the milk. As milk is the only animal food allowed in the ordinary diet of prisoners in our county and borough gaols, it is very important that it should always be of the best quality, and when this is not the case I consider the contractor should be heavily fined.

All the materials and provisions here are obtained by contracts sanctioned by the Board. The legally prescribed dietary scale is as a rule adhered to, but on my inspection here on the 23rd of December I learned that an infringement of the law was contemplated by providing a meat dinner for the prisoners on Christmas Day without proper authority for so doing. I immediately drew the attention of the Local Inspector to this subject, who very properly prohibited the issuing of the meat. I trust therefore that this will prevent the recurrence of such an irregularity, now that the subject has been brought under the notice of the Board.

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Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1870, . 33d. | 1871, . 41d. | 1872, . 46d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, £4,681 4s. 6d. | 1871, £4,268 8s. 1d. | 1872, £4,942 14s. 0d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1870, £1,872 0s. 5½d. | 1871, £1,922 7s. 4d. | 1872, £2,108 6s. 3d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £38 5s. 9d. | 1871, . £33 17s. 6d. | 1872, . £38 12s. 3d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of prisoners during the years.

1870, . £428 6s. 8d. | 1871, . £445 9s. 6d. | 1872, . £394 15s. 0d.

The average cost of each prisoner here during 1872 was £38 12s. 3d., which was higher than it had been for some time previously, but in the absence of any considerable amount of reproductive labour, and having regard to the large staff charges, it is not astonishing that this cost is so large. The net cost of the gaol including diet and salaries for that year amounted to £4,942 14s., but of that sum the cost of officers was £2,108 6s. 3d. In my report on Richmond Bridewell I have shown how great is the extravagance in the item of Medical Officers alone as compared with other gaols, which remarks are alike applicable to this prison. It will also be seen by one of the above tables that the cost of officers here has been becoming greater for the last three years, but this may be accounted for by some increase having taken place in the salaries of subordinate officers, which were recommended by the Board, and sanctioned by the Lord Lieutenant. It may also be remarked that the cost of prisoners here per head per annum is over £11 in excess of that charge in Richmond Bridewell. But this may be attributable to the small amount received here on account of prisoners' labour.

In my report on this prison for the year 1871 I drew attention to the small number of prisoners of the Presbyterian persuasion committed here, and as there was then an expected vacancy in the Presbyterian chaplaincy I submitted, for the consideration of the Town Council, whether the office might not remain unfilled. But notwithstanding my remarks a new Chaplain was appointed whose duties must be very light indeed considering that Presbyterian service was only performed four times in the gaol during 1873, for which an annual salary of £33 6s. 8d. is paid.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-resident.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>
William Ormsby, Local Inspector,	150 0 0	Rev. James Murphy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	100 0 0
Rev. William Maturin, Protestant Chaplain,	50 0 0	Humphrey Minchin, M.B., Surgeon,	125 0 0
Rev. S. G. Morrison, Presbyterian Chaplain,	33 6 8	Joseph Graham Burne, Physician,	100 0 0

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Officers and Salaries—continued.

County of Dublin Gaol for Females.	Resident.	£ s. d.			Non-resident Interns.	£ s. d.		
Henry Philpotts, Acting Governor,		—			Lorenzo Lyons, Court Registrar and Chief Clerk,	110	0	0
Helena M. Worthy, Superintendent,		120	0	0	Michael Mengher, Assistant Clerk,	70	0	0
Alice Keshan, Principal Matron,		75	0	0	Edward Ternan, Gate-keeper,	65	0	0
Eliza Dillon, Hospital Matron,		60	0	0	Joseph Coffey, Guardsman,	45	0	0
Maria Hitchcock, Work Matron,		55	0	0				
Mary E. Carey, Court Attendant Matron,		50	0	0	Eliza R. Murphy, Reception Matron,	42	0	0
Mary Jane Larkin, School do.		45	0	0	Maryanne Monaghan, Second Class Matron,	30	0	0
Eliza Conry, Kitchen Matron,		40	0	0	Patk. M. Carthy, Guardsman,	41	0	0
Eliza Sullivan, Second Class Matron,		30	0	0	Catherine Reynolds, house servant,	15	0	0
Anne Hickey, do.		30	0	0	Rhiza Doyle, do.	15	0	0
Jane Redmond, do.		30	0	0	Mary Jane Coffey, do.	15	0	0
Maria J. Kelly, do.		31	0	0				
Teresa Darcy, do.		30	0	0				
Alice Kelly, do.		30	0	0				

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Maria Whelan, 2nd Class Matron, resigned; succeeded by Teresa Darcy. Delia Doyle, 2nd Class Matron, resigned; succeeded by Alice Kelly. Susanna Lambé, 1st Class Matron, superannuated; succeeded by Elizabeth Jane Doherty. Jane Murtha, House Servant, superannuated; succeeded by Mary Jane Coffey.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All intern officers from Governor downwards receive rations of bread, milk, coals, soap, and candles.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	5	10
Local Inspector,	112	121
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal		
Church,	161	154
Presbyterian Chaplain,	121	155
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	414	562
Physician,	169	160
Surgeon,	257	331

Officers.

On each occasion of my visit during this year I found the Superintendent or Head Matron at her post, and I have every reason to believe that these officers are anxious to maintain discipline, order, and regularity in the gaol both amongst the subordinate staff and the prisoners, which in a large gaol of this description requires great energy, vigour, temper, and determination.

The condition of order and cleanliness in which I have always found the prison is most satisfactory, and reflects great credit on the Governor, the Superintendent, and the Principal Matron.

Hospital.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873 (to day of inspection).
Number of prisoners in hospital,	442	356	378	—
Average daily number in hospital,	16	16	15	—
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	3,015	2,945	4,323	5,997
Number of deaths in the gaol,	—	1	3	2
Cost of medicine,	£80	£80	£90	£71 6s. 3d.
Cost of all extra diet ordered by medical officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£4 4s. 9d.	£18 9s. 11d.	£18 3s. 3d.	—

The arrangements in the hospital are the same as at my inspection in 1871. It is fully supplied with baths and water-closets, and the wards are comfortable and clean, the sheets being changed weekly. Altogether the condition of this department is very creditable to the hospital matron, who is a most attentive and praiseworthy officer.

At the time of my inspection there were 28 prisoners in hospital, though only 5 of them were confined to bed, the others being up and walking about the wards, and I have no doubt that in other gaols many of them would have been treated in their cells. These women were not employed in any way for the benefit of the prison, though several appeared to be quite capable of performing needlework or knitting. This is in my opinion only another instance of the unnecessary idleness that is permitted in this gaol, and to which I also drew attention in a former report. I am now, however, informed that the Board have ordered knitting to be done in the hospital. It stands to reason that if prisoners are allowed to remain in the hospital in association and idleness, with improved dietary, that every attempt will be made by them to be sent there.

In the County Antrim Gaol the daily average number of females in hospital during 1872 was 0.71, but in this prison the daily average number in hospital during that year was 15. In the former hospital the cellular system is in force, so that prisoners are not anxious to be sent there, and further the Medical Officer of that gaol only allows those who are really ill into hospital.

In my report on Richmond Bridewell I referred to the extravagance in the charge for medicines there, which remarks are equally applicable to this prison. The charge in this prison for this item this year, it may be remarked, however, was £71 6s. 3d., being somewhat less than in previous years.

I am still strongly of opinion that both for the sake of efficiency and economy one Medical Officer should perform the entire medical duties of each prison, for under the present system by which the two medical gentlemen visit each by alternate days it is impossible that the hospital duties can be as efficiently performed as if they were done exclusively by one person. This is a subject I have drawn attention to in former reports.

The books of registry and finance are well and carefully kept by the chief and assistant clerks, and are regularly checked by the Governor, who is responsible for them, and supervises some of them daily, and the others weekly.

As in Richmond prison, the books of registry are much too numerous, and I consider that a great deal of clerks' work might be dispensed with by a re-arrangement of these books, for the information contained in some of them is frequently repeated, and therefore only entails unnecessary labour.

A proper account is not kept of the profits derived from prisoners' labour, so that the 107th section of the Prisons Act is not observed. This is a matter that should be looked to in case that an increased amount of profitable labour be established.

The Punishment Book is kept by the Superintendent, and is submitted to the Board at their meetings. The journals of the superior officers, with the exception of that of the Local Inspector, are carefully and regularly written up, and those of the Governor and Superintendent contain much useful information regarding the discipline and management of the prison. The subordinate officers also keep journals which are seen and initialed by the Superintendent daily. All the prescribed forms of Hospital Books are now carefully kept by the Medical Officers.

In case officers require to leave the gaol during business hours, they are provided with a pass by order of the Superintendent.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
County of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females.
Hospital.

Books and
Journals.

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
Dublin
Gaol for
Females.

Board of Superintendence.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor.
Alderman Hugh O'Rourke, J.P.
Alderman Joseph Manning, J.P.
Councillor George B. Owens, J.P.
Councillor John Norwood, J.P.
Councillor Sir John Barrington, J.P.

Councillor Michael Murphy
Alderman John Draper.
Councillor Anthony O'Neill.
Councillor Peter Finagan.
Councillor William Magher.
Councillor John French.

The Board I am informed meets on alternate Wednesdays for the discharge of business at Richmond and Grangegeoman Prisons, and at the City Hall. During 1873 they met in those places respectively 12 times, 9 times, and 14 times for prison purposes.

I am further informed that the visiting committee of the Board also paid 12 visits to Richmond and 6 to Grangegeoman, from the 15th January, 1873, to 9th January, 1874.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

Four
Courts
MarshalseaFOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
27TH DECEMBER, 1873.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1873,	28	7	35
Committals from 1st January to 31st December, 1873,	63	7	70
	91	14	105
Discharged from 1st January to 31st December, 1873,	82	8	90
Prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1873,	9	6	15
Highest number in custody from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873,	28	7	35
Lowest number in custody for like period,	7	4	11
Average number in custody from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872,	25	4	29
Average number in custody from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873,	15	5	20
Highest number of females in custody for like period,	—	7	—
Lowest number of females in custody for like period,	—	4	—
Average of pauper prisoners for like period,	7	4	11
Pauper prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1872,	10	3	13
Pauper prisoners in custody on 31st December, 1873,	8	6	14

Classification of Prisoners in Custody on day of Inspection,
27th December, 1873.

Class.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
1.—In furnished rent rooms, paying rent,	2	—	2			
In unfurnished rent rooms, paying rent,	—	—	—			
In free furnished rooms, under remand,	—	—	—	2	—	2
2.—In furnished common halls,	—	—	—			
In unfurnished common halls,	1	—	1	1	—	1
3.—In pauper buildings,	5	6	11			
In hospital (paupers),	—	—	—	5	6	11
Total in custody on day of Inspection,				8	6	14

TABLE showing the number of prisoners in custody on days of inspection, and the average number of prisoners in prison during the last eight years:—

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Number of all classes in custody on day of inspection,	25	33	34	37	28	33	24	32	14
Number of pauper debtors in custody on ditto,	13	22	18	19	17	20	13	13	11
Average number in custody during the year,	34	38	31	35	34	32	35	29	20
Average number of pauper debtors ditto,	19	23	18	20	18	17	20	14	11

Owing to recent legislation in regard to imprisonment for debt the numbers in this prison are now very much reduced, being at the above date only 14 of all classes. This being the case, my colleague and I recommended a reduction in the staff, and consequently the offices of Deputy-marshal and store-keeper have been merged into one, which permitted the former officer to be superannuated. The night watchman has also been done away with, and his duty is now performed by the hatchmen in rotation. The services also of three of the prison servants have been dispensed with.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Four
Courts
Marshals

*Prisoners committed to Punishment Cells from 1st January to
31st December, 1873.*

Date.	Name.	Class.	Offences.	Punishment.
Feb. 24,	W. D. K.,	3rd	Disorderly conduct and disturbing the peace of the prison,	8 hours.
Mar. 11,	W. D. K.,	3rd	For having his room in a dirty state and injuring the furniture,	8 hours.
Dec. 26,	W. M.,	-	Offensive and disorderly conduct and assaulting a prisoner,	9 hours.

Number of Visitors excluded for trying to bring in drink concealed on their persons.

Males, . . . 4 | Females, . . . 15

Although a great deal of disorder and want of discipline is still apparent in this goal, yet it is found very difficult to punish prisoners for breach of prison rules, and since the verdict in the case of Frith *versus* Caulfield [the Marshal], in which the plaintiff was awarded damages for having been put into the punishment cell during his incarceration in the prison, it has been more difficult to maintain discipline and order, and the Marshal has naturally, since that verdict, been reluctant to inflict punishment on any prisoner for breach of prison rules. It will also be observed from the foregoing table, how difficult it is to prevent drink being brought into the prison by visitors. But although this evil has been somewhat arrested, I am certainly of opinion that spirits are still brought in to the prisoners, and that the officers are not as vigilant in detecting this breach of rule as they should be.

Resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Edward Houston Caulfield, Marshal,	742	8	8
James Houston, Deputy Marshal and Storekeeper,	100	0	0
Henry Lilburne, Hatchman,	52	0	0
John M'Carthy, do.,	52	0	0
Joseph Burke, do.,	52	0	0
James Reed, Messenger,	40	0	0
Francis Pallin, Night Watchman,	40	0	0
Catherine M'Carthy, Matron,	31	10	0

Allowances to Resident Officers.

The Marshal receives 3 tons of coals yearly for his office, and the Deputy Marshal 10 tons for his house use. The storekeeper in charge of the pauper department, the matron, the watchman for the guard-room, and hatchmen for their sleeping-room, receive each 5 tons yearly; there is a further allowance of 1½ lb. of candles weekly during the winter half-year, and 1 lb. in summer half-year to the resident hatchman.

Subordinate male officers are supplied with one suit of uniform clothing yearly, and a great coat, and an extra pair of trousers every second year.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Four
Courts
Marshalls

Non-Resident Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
John Francis Teeling, esq., Local Inspector,	169	0	0
Rev. J. H. Le Fann, Protestant Chaplain,	55	7	6
Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, D.D., Presbyterian Chaplain,	36	18	5
Very Rev. Canon Farrell, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
Charles Benson, Physician,	114	0	6
Edward Moran, Apothecary,	30	0	6

Non-Resident Officers' Visits from 1st January to 31st December, 1873.

Local Inspector,	104	R. C. Chaplain,	121
Protestant Chaplain,	100	Surgeon and Physician,	113
Presbyterian Chaplain,	89		

Prison Servants and Salaries.

Anne Motherwell, Female Searcher, £27	Eliza Keogh, Servant,	44
Mary Murphy, Servant,	Mary Tipper, do.,	31
Maria Finnegan, do.,	Catherine Sheen, do.,	31

The servants are paid monthly; they do not sleep in the prison, but come at unlock in the morning, and remain during the day.

Payments.

All payments connected with the prison are made by or through the Local Inspector, who is responsible to the Treasury for the correctness of his accounts.

Upper Prison.

Arrange-
ments of
Prison.

In the upper yard there are 37 rooms, 5 of which are occupied by the storekeeper, 1 by the hatchman and messenger, 1 is a kitchen for the servants, 2 have been furnished to accommodate 4 second class prisoners each, and are now called common halls.

Lower Prison.

In the lower yard 4 rooms are common halls, and 1 is a visiting room for females to pauper prisoners.

The male pauper building consists of 5 rooms, 4 of them are furnished and can accommodate 6 prisoners each, the other room is a kitchen for the use of the pauper prisoners.

The female pauper building (letter F) consists of 6 small rooms, 1 of which is used as a dispensary, having a door leading to the hospital, another is furnished as a common hall.

Owing to repeated complaints from the prisoners, resulting in inquiries held by my colleague and myself, we deemed it expedient to cause a more perfect separation of the sexes. In September last, the male pauper debtors, as also the common hall prisoners, were therefore removed from the lower yard to letters A and B, in the upper yard, and orders were given to keep the door between the yards locked, so as to prevent any communication between the male and the female prisoners. No alteration has been made in the accommodation or construction of the prison since my last visit, and I regret to have to report that the want of cleanliness of the prison, reflects little credit on its management. The bath used by males was in an untidy and dirty condition, and the shower and plunge baths were both out of order and untidily kept. A room lately vacated by a prisoner, Mr. H. S., was in a filthy condition, and so offensive, that I was unable to remain many seconds in it. Altogether, the want of supervision in this establishment by the superior resident officers, viz., the Marshal and deputy Marshal, reflects little credit on them.

Hospital.

The hospital building (letter E) consists of 5 rooms, 2 are occupied by the matron and her family, 1 is used as a store for bedding, furniture, &c., for first and second class prisoners, and two rooms are used by the patients.

The hospital is only used for male prisoners, the females being treated in their own rooms. The medicines are procured by contracts, sanctioned by the Local Inspector, and are compounded by the apothecary from the doctor's prescriptions. I herewith attach the report of the Medical Officer on the sanitary condition of the gaol.

Report of the Physician of the Four Courts Marshalsea for the year 1873:—

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Four
Courts
Marshalsea

"The sanitary condition of the prison during the year 1873 was, as usual, very good. One death only occurred that year, Thomas Moore Egan, who was committed on 25th January, 1872, and died in his room (rent room letter C.) at 2 o'clock, p.m., on the 3rd September, 1873, from the effects of long disease. With this exception, no case of dangerous illness occurred during the year, but there was a considerable number of minor cases of bronchitis and of derangement of the digestive organs. These cases, however, were of so slight a nature, that since the date of Hornidge's discharge by Insolvent Court, on the 16th of April, 1873, the hospital rooms have been empty. Many of the prisoners on commitment were in bad health, occasioned by intemperance, privations, old age, or mental anxiety, and require medical care with occasional stimulants, and a diet somewhat better than the prison allowance. These extras were given sparingly, to avoid abuse and to guard against a tendency some of the prisoners showed to remain contentedly in confinement, if they could make themselves comfortable at the expense of their friends or the public.

"CHARLES BENSON, M.D.,

"42, Fitzwilliam-square."

In my report of 1871, I expressed a hope that owing to his long service here, this officer would be permitted to retire on superannuation allowance, for he is quite incapacitated from performing his duties, but I regret to state that the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury did not feel justified in granting him superannuation, consequently he still remains nominal Medical Officer, but his duties are performed with care and attention by his son. At the time of my inspection, serious complaints were made by a female prisoner, A. B., of the treatment she had received from the officers, and of the neglect towards her on the part of the doctor, but having carefully investigated her complaints, I came to the conclusion that the doctor had paid every possible attention to her, and that the rough treatment she received from the officers, was owing to her own disobedience of orders and breach of prison rule. A male prisoner, Mr. D., also complained of being bullied and ill-treated by two other prisoners. On inquiry, I found that he had very just cause for complaint, and I regret that means were not previously taken to separate these prisoners, so as to prevent the possibility of such misconduct on the part of the two prisoners in question. This was another instance of the want of due supervision on the part of the officers of the gaol. Considering the reduction in the number of prisoners and the want of organization, regularity, and order, in the whole of this establishment, I cannot too strongly urge the introduction of a Bill into Parliament for its immediate abolition. Accommodation could easily be provided in other gaols for the few debtors now in custody, and I have no doubt that if the marshalsea were abolished, that many of those who are now inmates of the prison, would come to such arrangements with their creditors, as would prevent their being any longer a burden to the State.

Complaints.

Abolition
recom-
mended.

As it was not considered proper that the Local Inspector should hold the office of Taxing Master in Chancery, in conjunction with that of Local Inspector of the Four Courts Marshalsea, Mr. Teeling has accepted the latter appointment. Mr. Teeling has held the office of Local Inspector for nearly 18 years, and has always performed his duties most satisfactorily, and owing to his legal knowledge and training, his opinion was often most useful in connexion with the technical questions that are constantly occurring in this prison. The office of Local Inspector has now been conferred by the Lord Lieutenant, upon Captain Barlow, Director of Convict Prisons, with the same salary as that enjoyed by Mr. Teeling.

Since my last report, improvements have been made in the arrangements for the distribution of the charities which are dispensed here by the Lord Mayor at Easter and at Christmas, and which formerly caused much drunkenness and disorder in the gaol. The evils arising from the distribution of these charities, were brought under the notice of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests, by Inspectors-

Distribu-
tion of
charities.

NORTH DISTRICT. General, and that body have endeavoured as far as possible, to meet our views in regard to their distribution.

Four Courts Marshalsea
Visitors. Visitors to prisoners are admitted under the by-laws, but the Marshal also has power to admit them at his own discretion. Owing to the laxity in carrying out these rules, and the insufficiency of the search for prohibited articles on the persons of visitors, a great deal of the disorder and irregularity referred to may be attributed. But these abuses have so long existed, that, without remodelling the staff and the building and framing entirely new by-laws, I do not consider it possible that proper discipline and order could be maintained here.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

NOTE.—While this Report was going through press a Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons by the Chief Secretary for the abolition of the Four Courts Marshalsea; and, as it has already passed both Houses of Parliament, there is every reason to hope that it will become law before the close of the Session.

Fermanagh County Gaol.

FERMANAGH COUNTY GAOL, AT ENNISKILLEN.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 30TH JULY, 1873.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny.—						
To Imprisonment,	4	2	6	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>By Court-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	1	5	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total in custody,	10	5	15	—	—	—

The total numbers in custody on the above date were 10 males and 5 females, of whom 7 were cases disposed of at assizes and quarter sessions, and the same number summarily. The remaining prisoner was a military offender.

Number of Commitments of Juveniles from 1st January to day of Inspection, 1873.

	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 years.	
	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	1	—
Summarily,	1	—
Committed for Trial,	—	1
Total,	2	1
Number sent to Reformatories,	1	—

Juveniles. No juvenile offenders were in charge at the time of my visit, and only 3 had been previously committed here this year, 1 of whom, a male, was sent to a reformatory. I was informed that when prisoners of this class are in charge they are kept quite apart from adults, which is a matter that should be carefully attended to.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	10	11	1872,	14	2
1871,	21	4	1873 (day of Inspection),	10	5

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Fermanagh
County
Gaol.

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	1	—	1873, up to and including	—	1
1871,	1	—	day of Inspection,	—	1
1872,	1	2	Day of Inspection,	—	1

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Correspond- ing date in previous year.	M.	F.
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infanticide,	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children, Common assaults,	60	14	40	5	18	4	3	—	3	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty, Other assaults,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taking & holding forcible possession, Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	8	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny,	4	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	2	—
Receiving stolen goods,	4	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—
Obtaining money by false pretences, Fraud, and attempts to defraud, Other malicious offences against property,	6	9	7	8	6	4	—	3	2	—
Offences against the Currency,	1	1	6	3	1	2	2	—	2	1
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	3	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Revenue offences,	7	—	7	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences:—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of contract,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other misdemeanors,	1	—	3	—	4	3	—	1	—	—
Illegal trespass,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Disorderly conduct in workhouse, Remanded for further examination,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	12	2	17	5	11	3	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	132	41	108	39	87	25	10	4	11	2
Vagrancy,	4	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	84	30	79	41	29	21	—	1	2	—
Debt,	7	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Total,	227	71	199	81	117	47	10	5	14	2

Commitments.

Classes.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	—	2	—	1
Criminals,	108	39	87	25
Vagrants,	10	—	1	—
Drunkards,	79	41	29	21
Total,	199	81	117	47
			M 2	

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Fermanagh
County
Gaol.
Commit-
ments.

Up to the day of inspection this year no person was committed here charged with taking or attempting to take life, and if it were not for the large number, namely, 35, committed here for riot, the number of commitments in the expired portion of 1873 would compare favourably with those of the two previous years. In 1871 the commitments for common assault numbered 60 of males and 14 of females. In 1872 there were 40 of the former and 5 of the latter; but in seven months of this year, previously to my visit, they did not exceed 18 of males and 4 of females.

Commitments for drunkenness amongst the males have also considerably diminished in this year as compared with the two previous years; but females committed for that offence were not fewer, notwithstanding the extended powers given to justices by the new Licensing Act.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once within the year, . . .	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice " . . .	8	—	132	37	2	1	106	25
Thrice " . . .	—	—	11	2	—	—	3	2
4 times " . . .	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	1
5 " " . . .	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
6 " " . . .	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
7 " " . . .	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
9 " " . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	8	—	152	45	2	1	110	31
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in . . .	8	—	101	23	2	1	75	14

Number of Individual Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors, committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once only, . . .	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice, . . .	8	—	87	20	2	1	76	14
Thrice, . . .	—	—	7	4	—	—	3	2
4 times, . . .	—	—	3	5	—	—	2	1
5 " " . . .	—	—	4	4	—	—	4	1
6 " " . . .	—	—	10	—	—	—	2	2
7 to 11 " . . .	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1
12 to 16 " . . .	—	—	32	7	—	—	16	6
17 to 20 " . . .	—	—	4	2	—	—	3	2
21 to 30 " . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1
31 to 40 " . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
121 to 140 " . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total No. of individuals committed,	8	—	152	45	2	1	110	31
No. of commitments represented in foregoing, . . .	8	—	720	189	2	1	476	108

Six was the greatest number of times that any individual male and nine that any individual female was committed here in 1872, while in the expired portion of this year no male had been committed beyond three times or a female beyond six times. But it will be seen that there was 1 male in custody in both years who had been from 120 to 140 times in gaol from his first known commitment. In order to demonstrate how a few indifferent characters in the district keep up the numbers in the gaol, it is only necessary to point out that the individuals committed here in 1872 only numbered 160 males and 45 females, but their commitments since their first offences were 727 of males and 189 of females. In the expired part of 1873 the number of individual males committed here was 113, and of females 32, but their commitments numbered respectively 478 and 169.

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Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	16.34	4.14	—	17.06	4.95	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	36		5th June.	53		4th March.
Lowest ditto, . . .	10		17th March	12		15th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time, .	30		8th Jan.	46		4th March.
Ditto, of females, .	10		24th June.	9		23rd Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time, .	9		17th March.	8		15th Feb.
Ditto, of females, .	1		17th March.	3		29th May.

Highest number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.

17th September, 1866, . . .	48	2nd July, 1870, . . .	37
11th July, 1867, . . .	48	1st May, 1871, . . .	32
28th January, 1868, . . .	33	5th June, 1872, . . .	36
14th October, 1869, . . .	28	4th March, 1873, . . .	53

At one time this year there was a greater number of prisoners, viz., 53, in custody than at any period during the last eight years; but the daily average number in custody was about the same during this year as last.

The debtors' quarters here are the same as at my last inspection, but Debtors as the law of insolvency is now altered, and as it is not likely that prisoners of this class will frequent this gaol in future, I cannot now recommend any expense to be incurred in providing more suitable quarters for this class of prisoners.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	2	Workshops,	20	—
Yards,	5	3	Kitchen,	One	—
Day Rooms,	5	1	Store Rooms,	3	1
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	66	36	Drying Room,	—	1
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	66	36	Lavatory,	—	1
Sleeping Rooms,	5	2	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	4	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	2	Privies,	6	2
Hospital Rooms,	4	4	Waterclosets,	14	2
Chapel,	One	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Workshop,	1	—	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
			Pumps,	2	—
			Tell-tale Clock,	One	—

NORTH DISTRICT. <hr/> Fermanagh County Gaol. <hr/>	Reception. Reception classes for males and females are provided close to the gateway, in each of which there is a bath, where prisoners are lathed as they come into the gaol; but that in the male reception class is very unsuitable. I am glad, however, to find that females are only kept in their reception class during the day time, and are passed at night into the penitentiary ward to await the doctor's inspection before being removed to their proper class. I must again call attention to the want of a proper number of baths in the prison, and in order that the 9th rule of the 10th section of the Prisons Act be complied with, I submit that a proper bath, with hot and cold water laid on, should be put up on the ground tier of the male prison, so that all prisoners may be compelled to wash themselves at least once a week during imprisonment, for without such a precaution it is impossible to keep the prison clothing and bedding clean.
Baths.	
Lavatories.	Lavatories are provided at each end of the corridors of the male prison, but the arrangements in this respect in the female department are very imperfect. I therefore would suggest that a basin and water be supplied to each cell of the female prison, so as to avoid the necessity of removing prisoners from their cells every morning for ablutionary purposes. Four water-closets are provided in each corridor of the male prison, but, as I remarked in my last report, there is not a sufficient number of these requirements in the female prison. The sewerage is reported to be good, and is emptied into the lake. At the time of my visit, owing to a leakage in the cistern, there was a scarcity of water in the prison, to which I drew the attention of the Board, and hope the matter has since been rectified.
Sewerage.	
Water.	In my report of 1871 I also had occasion to draw attention to the want of a proper supply of water to this prison, and since then the Board have entered into a contract with the town authorities to provide water to the gaol; however, if the cistern is not kept in proper repair, the supply of water must of course be deficient. As it is most important in case of fire as well as having regard to sanitary purposes that a full supply of water be always at hand, I trust that the defects in the water arrangements of the prison, so frequently referred to, will not again occur, and that the Local Inspector will take care to superintend the matter himself, for I feel sure that the Board would not object to his taking every requisite precaution against any failure in the supply of this essential.
Heating.	The male prison is properly heated and supplied with bells; but, as I remarked in my last report, the heating of the female prison is very imperfect, and the cells small and badly ventilated.
Laundry.	No alteration has been made in the laundry since my last visit. It is fitted up with three separate washing-troughs, with hot and cold water laid on, and two boilers are supplied. The drying-room consists of an ordinary day-room, with a stove and wooden horses.
Gas.	Gas has not yet been introduced into the cells, but is provided to the officers' apartments, the corridors, the gateway, the hospital, and the cook-house, so that prisoners still remain in darkness and idleness for many hours, during which they could be employed for their own advantage as well as that of the prison. I would therefore again submit that gas be introduced to a certain number of the cells, and that industrial labour be carried on up to 8 o'clock both in winter and summer.
Kitchen.	The kitchen is fitted with boilers sufficient for a large number of prisoners, the numbers are, however, now so reduced that the cooking is done in a small pot, but, nevertheless, the time of a male prisoner is occupied during the whole day in the kitchen. I would therefore again submit that the kitchen department should be moved into the female prison; for all the culinary requirements in gaols are, as a rule, much better performed

by females than males. The heating of the water, which is now carried on in the kitchen, could then be attended to by one of the officers.

The repeated remarks of Inspectors-General with regard to the chapel are still disregarded here, and the statute regulating this matter is daily violated, but I am glad to find that the Matron now accompanies the female prisoners to the chapel as suggested.

The schoolmaster warder performs the photography, the chemicals being provided by the Board. I am informed that in many cases criminals here have been detected by means of this art, and the Governor takes care to forward from gaol to gaol a photograph of any prisoner he suspects of being an old offender.

One tell-tale clock is provided, and is marked by the night watchmen, hourly, from 10, P.M., to 6, A.M. The duty of night watch is performed by four warders in rotation, and up to 10 o'clock there is a patrol in the interior of the male prison, at which hour final lock-up takes place, when the keys are taken by the Governor to his bed-room, and kept there during the night. In summer lock-up takes place at 6, P.M., at 6, A.M. in winter, lock-up at twilight, and unlock at 7, A.M. The keys of the hospital are taken up by the Governor at 9, P.M. The markings of the clock are taken by the Deputy Governor, and are entered in the Governor's journal, a separate book is also kept for that purpose. I was sorry to observe several omissions in the markings of the tell-tale clocks, so much so that the duties of night watch are very imperfectly performed. I submit that the clock should be marked half-hourly, that the Governor himself should take the markings every morning, and enter them in the Morning State Book, as well as in his journal, and that all omissions of pegging the clock be noted against the offending officer in the Conduct Book, and that the attention of the Board be directed to every instance of neglect.

As the present arrangements for fumigating clothing are very defective, I submit that an apparatus for the purpose should be supplied to each prison, for without proper fumigation infection and vermin are always liable to be introduced into the prison.

There is a good carpenter's shop, a forge, and a room for matmaking provided.

As the arrangements for visitors to prisoners here have not been improved since my last visit, I shall here repeat the remarks I made in my last report on this subject:

"Visitors to prisoners are admitted the first Monday in every month, and on any other day by an order from a member of the Board of Superintendence, or the Local Inspector. I am decidedly of opinion that this rule is much too loose in regard to convicted prisoners, for there is no punishment that affects them more than the exclusion of their friends, and it has been found a very wholesome deterrent to prisoners who are constantly coming into gaol. I therefore submit that no convicted prisoners should be permitted to receive a visit before three months of his time have expired, and only once in three months during imprisonment, and this always on the condition of good behaviour. The Governor should have power to refuse a visit to any prisoner, and should note this fact in his journal, and lay it before the Board at the following meeting.

"The place in which prisoners receive visitors is by no means suitable, as under present circumstances it is very difficult for a prisoner to see or to be seen by his friend. I would therefore recommend a visiting apartment to be adapted similar to that which has been very properly erected in Lendinerry gaol.

"The General Visitors' Book, contained in the list of 'books ordered to be kept in gaol,' and entered in the inspection sheet, is not kept here. This is an important omission, and I trust the book will be obtained and regularly written up."

The three-legged stools and tables provided to the cells are, in my opinion, very dangerous, and should be replaced by leaf-tables affixed to the walls, and hassocks stuffed with straw or fibre. At the time of my visit I discovered a prisoner chewing tobacco, which denoted serious neglect of duty on the part of the searcher, and of the officer in charge of the prisoner.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Farrington
County
Gaol.
Chapel.

Photography.

Night-watch.

Fumigator.

Visitors.

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Stock at the time of Inspection.

			Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.	
Blankets, pairs of,	63	26	Shirts, . . .	21	65	Shifts, . . .
Sheets, pairs of,	131	51	Jackets, . . .	11	51	Gowns, . . .
Rugs, . . .	74	18	Vests, . . .	10	32	Petticoats, . .
Bed-ticks, . .	76	18	Trousers, . .	10	49	Aprons, . . .
Bedsteads, . .	120	-	Caps, . . .	10	31	Neckerchiefs, .
			Stockings or Socks, pairs of, . . .	12	29	Caps, . . .
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	15	48	Stockings, pairs of, . . .
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,

Stores.

There was an ample supply of bedding and clothing in the gaol at the time of my visit. The general store is kept by the Governor, who issues articles for the use of male prisoners to one of the warders, and those for females to the Matron. In addition, each warder has a certain number of shirts for which he is responsible. Stock is taken of all prison property once a year by the Governor; but this duty is, I am informed, never done by the Local Inspector. Considering the quantity of bedding and other prison property that must necessarily be in charge of subordinate officers, I consider that the Governor should take stock at least once a quarter, and as the Local Inspector is statutorily responsible for the clothing and bedding of prisoners, it is clearly his duty to overlook and examine the stores at least twice a year, and no article should be condemned without his sanction. Considering the want of proper ablutionary arrangements, the bedding and clothing were generally clean, and were also in good repair. Sheets are changed once a week, but prisoners do not, as a rule, when coming in receive a clean pair as they should. All the clothing, shoes and sheets, as well as tuning, are made up within the prison, and I am glad to find that stockings and socks are supplied.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

By Governor—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	11	-	3	-

Punish-
ments.

Only 3 prisoners were punished for breach of prison rule during this year prior to my inspection, and in no case was it found necessary to have recourse to magisterial authority for the punishment of a refractory prisoner.

One solitary cell is provided in each prison. Males while in solitary are allowed their beds at night, but women are permitted to sleep in their own cells, as their solitary cell is not provided with necessary requirements.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.		M.	F.
Breaking stones,	.	8	-
Knitting, . . .	.	-	2
Sewing, . . .	.	-	2
Total,	.	8	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	8	4
Prison duties,	2	-
Nursing, . . .	-	1
Total in custody,	10	5

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1870, . £16 5s. 0d. | 1871, . £13 8s. 8d. | 1872, . £18 12s. 1d.

NORTH
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Gaol.
Labour.

The crank-pump being now done away with, no hard labour proper is carried on here, but male prisoners so sentenced are supposed to break 7 cwt. of stones daily. No specified task, however, is enforced, so that it is difficult to conceive how hard labour can be supposed to be carried out; and as no oakum is picked, punitive labour here may be considered as null. This is so grave a defect in the management of this gaol that I consider steps should be taken to carry out the sentence imposed by law on prisoners committed here. In the absence of mechanical means for carrying out hard labour, a given quantity of such labour should be exacted from each prisoner daily, and in the event of the task not being performed, the prisoner should be punished accordingly. A prescribed quantity of oakum should be picked by each prisoner in addition to stone-breaking, for much time is spent in the cells, during which prisoners are now unoccupied. The women should also be compelled to pick oakum, for the only employment now given them is that of sewing and knitting.

The consequence of so little industry being carried on here is that the amount received from prison labour is very inconsiderable, being in 1872 only £18 12s. 1d. I remarked on this subject in detail in my last report, but regret that little attention appears to have been paid to my suggestions.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.

Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	103	29	71	14
Average daily number of pupils,	13.42	2.84	14.13	2.11
Number of days on which school was held,	314	314	181	181
School-hours.—Males—From 9.30 to 11, A.M. Females—From 11.30, A.M., to 12.30, P.M.				

The male school is held for one hour and a half, and that for females for Schools an hour daily. As there are no school-rooms provided the males are taught by the schoolmaster in their cells, and the females in the ball of the prison in presence of the Matron. I pointed out the inconvenience of this arrangement in my last report.

The school registry shows very little progress, but the teacher appears to be efficient. The schools are not in connexion with any educational body, but the by-laws of the prison order them to be "under the immediate superintendence of the Chaplains, who are to inspect them on each visit to the gaol." However, notwithstanding the existence of this by-law, the only visits to the school that I could find recorded this year were two by the Presbyterian Chaplain. This is a matter I also referred to in my report of 1871, and which I submit should be attended to.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 2d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s.; meat, per lb., 10d.; new-milk, per gallon, 11d.; butter-milk, per gallon, 4d.; coal, per ton, £1 9s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 3s.; tea, per lb., 2s. 4d.; sugar, per lb., 4d.; sweeping chimneys of gaol for one year, £1 10s.

All contracts for provisions and materials are sanctioned by the Board Provisions yearly. The samples of the former that I saw were of an excellent quality, but I found by the inspection of provision-book that the bread is occasionally complained of by the Chaplains. I also learned that the regularly appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain has not inspected the provisions during this year, and the Protestant only once. This is a matter

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to which I must draw the attention of the Board of Superintendence, for if the Chaplains who are regularly appointed cannot themselves perform the duties required of them by statute, other gentlemen should be nominated to the office who can spare time and who would fulfil the very responsible duties of prison Chaplains.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1870, . . 37d. | 1871, . . 404d. | 1872, . . 401d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £1,027 1s. 5d. | 1871, . £1,049 11s. 5d. | 1872, . £1,080 12s. 4d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £727 1s. 8d. | 1871, . £734 12s. 5d. | 1872, . £735 9s. 10d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £45 7s. 8d. | 1871, . £44 15s. 1d. | 1872, . £51 16s. 6d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years—

1870, . £75 11s. 7d. | 1871, . £78 6s. 6d. | 1872, . £85 4s. 7d.

Expendi-
ture.

The net cost of the gaol in 1872 was £1,080 12s. 4d., but of this sum the charge on account of officers amounted to £735 9s. 10d. So that it is not surprising that the average annual cost of a prisoner here comes to the large sum of £51 16s., for the daily average number in custody during that year was a fraction over 20, whereas the number of discipline officers, exclusive of extern officers, is 8. But until the gaol is remodelled, or that the law relating to prisons in Ireland is reformed, I see little hope of any considerable reduction in the expenditure being effected.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>
Samuel Clarke, esq., Local Inspector,	90 0 0	Hamilton Morrison, Deputy-Governor,	60 0 0
Rev. Samuel Groer, Protestant Chaplain,	30 0 0	Joseph Masterson, Cooper,	37 4 0
Rev. A. C. MacLachy, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30 0 0	John Gough,	25 0 0
Very Rev. James M'Meel, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30 0 0	Edward Armstrong,	39 0 0
R. P. Walsh, esq., M.D., Surgeon,	—	Robert Patterson, Schoolmaster,	39 4 0
<i>Resident.</i>		Margaret Morrison, Matron,	25 0 0
James Jeffers, Governor,	200 0 0	Catherine Granlieze, Hospital Nurse-tender,	28 16 0

Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

John Clarke, turnkey, resigned; none appointed in his place. William Johnston turnkey, resigned, and was succeeded by Edward Armstrong.

Visits paid by Officers.

	<i>From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.</i>	<i>From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.</i>
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	8	6
Local Inspector to Gaol, . . .	157	83
Do. to each Bridewell, . . .	4	2
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	219	141
„ Presbyterian, . . .	160	127
„ Roman Catholic, . . .	226	121
Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary, . . .	137	70

Officers,

All the discipline officers sleep within the prison, and three of the warders have rooms in the male wing. As they have no mess-room they are compelled to cook in their sleeping-rooms; under these circumstances it is impossible to keep these rooms as tidy as they should be. I therefore submit that a suitable mess-room should be provided for the sub-

dinate officers, and that they be given quarters other than those in the male prison, for it is not proper that officers who are not on duty should be able to obtain access to the cells of prisoners. No subordinate officer now leaves the gaol without a written order from the Governor.

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	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	9	4	14	2	8	2	2	2
Average daily number in hospital,	72	70	91	25	83	04	70	31
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	10	3	27	3	14	3	13	6
Cost of medicine,	£1 10s. 0d.		£2 5s. 0d.		£3 3s. 7d.		—	
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital,	£1 17s. 10d.		£2 1s. 9d.		£1 6s. 3d.		—	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£0 15s. 10d.		£0 15s. 3d.		£0 19s. 6d.		—	

Two large and roomy hospitals are provided, properly fitted with Hospitals. good baths and water-closets. Although there are separate entrance stairs and exercise yards for the different sexes, yet there are doors on each floor which permit of communication between the male and female hospital. These doors should I submit be closed, for gross abuses are by this means possible. The nurse Matron sleeps in the hospital, and I am informed that the wards of the male hospital are now locked at night, and the keys with that of the entrance doors are given over to the Governor at nine o'clock—the matron being provided with a bell by which she can communicate with the night watch if necessary. Gas is laid on to the two centre wards of the hospital building. The medicines are obtained from the county infirmary at a small annual cost, a system that it would be wise to adopt in other gaols.

The Governor, assisted by the school warder, keeps all the registries and books of finance; the former officer is responsible for the correctness of all the books, and, as a rule, they are carefully and regularly written up; but I discovered some errors in the lockings and dietary books which could not have existed if they had been properly supervised by the Local Inspector and Governor.

The journal of the Local Inspector contains little or no information regarding the performance of his duties; nor does he, so far as I could learn, pay sufficient attention to the prison books, which he should check at least once a week, one with the other. The Chaplains' journals are of little use, as they convey very little information regarding their duties. I, however, am told that they do not comply with the requirements of the 69th section of the Prisons Act as to visiting the prisoners of their different persuasions. The Roman Catholic Chaplain has three substitutes, and seldom comes himself to the gaol. The Protestant has one substitute, but generally performs the religious duties of his office himself. In my report of 1871 I drew attention to the illegality of such substitutes, and must again point out that no substitutes for Chaplains can be legally appointed except under the provisions of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 11. Under these circumstances I submit that the Board should compel a compliance with the statutes by these gentlemen. It is pleasing to observe that the Presbyterian Chaplain is careful to perform his duties in person.

The Surgeon, though as far as I could learn is most attentive to his duties, yet does not keep his journal as required by statute. It should contain more detail relating to his several duties. The hospital books are well kept, but I suggested an alteration in one, which I believe will be an improvement.

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The check-ticket and the general visitors' books are the only ones in the authorized list of prison books that are not kept; these should be procured, and regularly written up as required.

All prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are, under the 107th section of the Prisons Act, entitled to one-third of the profits of their labour, if any such arise; I therefore submit that this statute should be strictly carried out, and a correct account kept of all profits of labour.

I cannot close this report without bearing my testimony to the close attention to duty on the part of the Governor. The state of order and discipline of the entire gaol reflects great credit upon him, especially as he does not receive much help from the other officers.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Belmore.

Robert Archdall, esq.

Maurice C. Maude, esq.

Matthew H. Sarskey, esq.

Lieut.-Col. J. G. Irvine.

John Brady, esq.

John A. Wood, esq.

John A. Pomeroy, esq.

Colonel Archdall.

Captain J. M. Richardson.

Edward Smyth.

John G. V. Porter, esq.

The day appointed for the meeting of the Board is on the first Thursday of the month, when the ordinary business is performed. Small accounts and the salaries of the subordinate officers are then paid by a cheque in favour of the Governor, who produces receipts at the following meeting. The superior officers and contractors are paid half-yearly at assizes, at which time a committee of the grand jury is appointed to examine the gaol accounts.

I append my report on the bridewell of Newtownbutler, which, in my opinion, should be closed, as a good police lock-up would serve all the requirements of the district. At the time of my visit no prisoner had been legally committed there during 1873.

Bridewell.

STATE OF NEWTOWNBUTLER BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year,	11	2
Of whom were Drunkards,	-	-
No. of Commitments in the quarter pre- ceding inspection,	-	-
Of whom were Drunkards,	-	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often,	Fortnightly. Transmittals immediate.	
Commitments, whether regular,	None this year, though some prisoners have been lodged here for a few hours without a written warrant.	
Registry,	Regularly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Some improvements have been done lately, but some painting still required; also cells require whitewashing.	
Security,	Yards very insecure.	
Accommodation,	Three cells for males, and two for females; two day-rooms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient for present requirements.	
Water, how supplied,	By pump in yard.	
Sewerage,	Cesspools are used.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day,	6d. per head per day.	
Salary of Keeper,	£20 per annum, and fuel and candles.	
Whether Keeper follows any other em- ployment,	Is Courthouse-keeper without salary; and is clerk of petty sessions.	
Remarks,	This bridewell is now almost useless, and should be discontinued, as there have been no direct commitments to it this year.	

CHARLES F. BOUREE, *Inspector-General.*

LEITRIM COUNTY GAOL, AT CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1873.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Leitrim
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	1	—	1
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	4	2	6	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Drunkards,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	9	4	13	1	1	2

The total number of prisoners in custody on the day of my inspection was 13, viz.: 9 males and 4 females, of whom 5 were disposed of by summary jurisdiction, 6 at assizes or quarter sessions, and 2 were untried.

Number of Commitments of Juveniles from 1st January to day of
Inspection, 1873.

	Above 13 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	1	—
“ Summarily,	3	—
Committed for Trial,	1	—
Total,	5	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	2	—

No juvenile offender was in charge at the time of my visit, but I was Juveniles informed that this class of prisoner is now kept altogether separate from adults. Five had been committed here during the year prior to my inspection of whom two were sent to reformatories.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on
the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	12	3	1872,	13	4
1871,	13	1	1873 (day of Inspection),	9	4

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during
each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	1	1	1873 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	1
1871,	—	—	Day of Inspection,	—	1
1872,	1	—			

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Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding date in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corre- sponding date in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
Common assaults,	79	2	70	4	41	2	-	-	4	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	5	-	10	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Other assaults,	5	-	7	-	11	2	1	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	6	2	10	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Robbery,	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Larceny,	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Receiving stolen goods,	7	1	10	4	6	5	1	2	-	1
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	-	-	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	2	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	2	-
Revenue offences,	1	1	1	5	2	5	-	1	-	-
Other offences—	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against the person,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property with violence,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property without vio- lence,	3	-	2	1	6	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace, . .	2	1	5	2	4	-	1	-	-	-
Unregistered arms,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of contract,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Using threats,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trespass,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obstructing the public road, . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contempt of Court (refusing to give evidence),	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Damaging the telegraph,	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	19	4	12	3	12	2	-	-	-	1
Total, criminal class,	138	14	164	22	105	16	8	3	12	3
Drunkenness,	19	13	28	18	34	6	1	1	-	1
Debt,	2	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Total,	159	27	200	40	140	22	9	4	13	4

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	8	-	1	-
Criminals,	164	22	105	16
Drunkards,	28	18	34	6
Total,	200	40	140	22

As will be seen by the foregoing tables no person was committed during this year charged with any offence against life, and that the chief offences for which prisoners are committed are various descriptions of assaults, in most cases no doubt arising from drunken rows.

Although ordinary crime has decreased in the county, yet drunkenness amongst males would appear to be very much on the increase. In 1871 the commitments of males for this offence numbered 19, in 1872 they were 28, but in the first eight and a half months of this year they reached to as many as 34. It is satisfactory however to observe that the commitments of females for this offence have diminished during these periods.

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Commit-
ments.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	8	—	155	14	5	—	99	14
Twice "	1	—	6	4	—	—	8	1
Thrice, "	—	—	3	3	—	—	5	2
4 times, "	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
5 " "	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9 " "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total,	9	—	165	22	5	—	113	17
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in	9	—	116	14	4	—	89	10

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	8	—	112	12	4	—	66	8
Twice, "	1	—	31	4	1	—	19	2
Thrice, "	—	—	9	1	—	—	10	1
4 times, "	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	1
5 " "	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	3
6 " "	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
7 to 11 "	—	—	10	3	—	—	7	1
12 to 16 "	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
21 to 30 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	9	—	165	22	5	—	113	17
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	10	—	305	83	6	—	263	60

Repeated offenders are not as numerous here as in many other districts in Ireland, as four was the greatest number of times any male was com-

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mitted here in 1873. In the previous year, however, one male was committed five times and one female as often as nine times.

The 174 individual males and 22 females committed here in 1873 were known to have been in gaol 315 and 83 times respectively. In the expired part of 1873 118 individual males and 17 females were committed, but their commitments from their first known offences were 209 and 60 times respectively.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	14.43	3.44	—	15.32	3.26	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	31		28th Nov.	28		11th Jan.
Lowest ditto,	6		23rd May.	9		27th April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	27		6th Jan.	26		11th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	6		7th Aug.	6		9th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	4		23rd May.	7		27th April.
Ditto, of females,	—		1st Jan.	2		11th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.

15th April, 1866,	38	4th March, 1870,	67
9th January, 1867,	33	28th February, 1871,	29
17th January, 1868,	44	28th November, 1872,	31
25th October, 1869,	26	11th January, 1873,	28

The daily average number of prisoners here during this year was 15 males and 3 females, which is very nearly the same as during several previous years. At one period in 1873 there were but two females in custody, and on 1st January, 1873, there was no prisoner of this sex in custody.

Debtors.

No prisoners of this class were in custody on the day of my visit nor had there been any for several months previously; and as the law of insolvency has now been altered it is not likely that there will in future be any persons confined here as simple debtors. I therefore submit that the bedding in the marshalsea should be returned to the store, and that a portion of the building be converted into officers' quarters of which there is a great want in the gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	5	3	Kitchen,	1	—
Yards,	9	3	Store Rooms,	9	2
Day Rooms,	13	3	Laundries,	—	3
Solitary Cells,	5	2	Lavatories,	1	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, 8 feet high—432 cubic feet,	58	19	Bath, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	—	1
Cells to contain 3 persons,	—	2	Privies,	17	4
Sleeping Rooms,	7	—	Water-closet,	1	—
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	12	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Hospital Rooms,	5	3	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
Chapel,	1	—	Pump,	1	—
School Rooms,	1	1	Tread-wheel,	1	—
Workshop,	1	—	Crank Mill (Flax Mill),	1	—
Workbeds,	22	—	Wheel-pump,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clock,	1	—

Although the defects of this prison have often been remarked upon, yet little has been done to carry out the suggestions of Inspectors-General. And although the Board is naturally reluctant to spend money on their prison before being aware of what the intentions of Parliament are in respect to the long expected Prison Reforms, yet there are minor and inexpensive improvements required in this prison which I must again draw attention to. No steps have yet been taken to supply a proper reception class; the room used for that purpose at the gate being quite unsuitable. I therefore submit that the reception class for males should be removed to an empty room near the kitchen, and that a bath with hot and cold water be put up there in which all prisoners of this sex shall be bathed immediately on entering the prison, and they should remain in this class until they have been inspected by the doctor. I was glad to find that a new bath had been put up in the female prison, and that females are now all bathed as they come in, and weekly afterwards. There is, however, still no proper bath with hot and cold water in the male prison, the only one being of cement, which is not at all suitable. I therefore again submit that in order to comply with the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act a good bath should be provided here in addition to that in the reception class.

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Leitrim County Gaol.

Defects.

Reception.

Baths.

No provision has yet been made regarding lavatories, and the only means provided for prisoners to wash in the mornings are buckets in the yards. I therefore would suggest that a basin be supplied to each cell, and that water be left in them every night at lock up, so that all prisoners may be properly washed before being let out of their cells in the morning. If this plan were adopted regular lavatories might be dispensed with.

Lavatories.

The cells are not artificially-lighted or heated, nor are they provided with bells, so that the old and pernicious system of association is still in force here. Printed cards descriptive of each prisoner and his crime, and containing the date of his admission and discharge, should be hung over every cell.

Cells.

There is an abundant supply of water in the gaol procured from three wells on the premises, and is forced into the cistern by means of the tread-mill, except when the prisoners are too few in number to work the mill, in which case a wheel pump capable of being worked by two prisoners is used. Privies are provided in all the yards, but there is only one water-closet in the prison. The sewerage is now said to be effective, and is carried away into the river, but the only means of flushing the sewers is by pouring buckets of water into them.

Water, and Sewerage.

Different trades are carried on in one large workshop, and in addition there are 24 sheds for stone-breaking, but these have no doors, so that prisoners cannot be left in them without constant supervision.

The laundry is provided with three washing troughs with hot and cold water laid on, but it is not stalled; in fact here, as in other departments of the prison, little or no attempt is made to prevent association. A large room over the laundry without any artificial heat is used as a drying room.

Laundry.

The chapel at the time of my visit had been recently painted and done up, and is altogether very much improved since my last visit.

Chapel.

The cooking is all done in a pot on a small fire in the kitchen, the prisoners being so few that the regular boilers are not used. One of these, however, is broken and unfit for use. The cook-warder keeps the store of meal and bread, and I understood that he weighs every portion

Kitchen.

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Photo-
graphy.

before he issues it ; but as I remarked in a former report it is an objectionable practice to allow the provisions to be in the sole care of the officer whose duty it is to issue them to the prisoners.

Photography is performed very creditably by the Deputy-Governor, who is supplied with chemicals, &c., by the Board. In addition to prisoners photographed for the Habitual Criminals Office he is careful also to take the likeness of any prisoner awaiting trial whom he suspects of being an old offender, and has been frequently successful by this means in discovering former convictions.

Fumigator.

One apparatus for fumigating is now provided, but all male clothing is not subject to this process, while female clothing is only washed. To prevent the introduction of vermin and infection into gaols it is necessary that all clothing should be fumigated immediately on being removed from the prisoner.

Night-
watch.

The only tell-tale clock in the prison is situated in the guard-room at the gateway, so that by this arrangement the night-watch is not compelled to leave the guard-room during the night or to patrol the prison. I therefore submit that this clock should be removed to a distant part of the building, so that the night-watch must of necessity visit the prison during the night. The clock is said to be marked hourly from 10, P.M., to 6, A.M., but I submit that it should be marked half-hourly from evening lock-up until unlock the following morning, and, in the event of any pegs being omitted during that time, the night watchman should be punished, and the offence noted against him in the Conduct Book. The markings of the clock are said to be taken by the Governor, and are entered in the Morning State.

The intern keys of the prison are taken by the Governor at 6, P.M., and are kept in his bed-room during the night, and the extern keys are taken to him at 10, P.M. The locks are reported to be generally good, but some are old and worn. They are repaired in Dublin by order of the Local Inspector when necessary.

Visitors.

Prisoners see their friends through a grating at the gate with a turnkey at either side. All prisoners are permitted to receive a visit twice a week, by order of the Local Inspector or a member of the Board of Superintendence, except debtors, who may be visited daily. I found that prisoners' friends have obtained orders from members of the Board to admit them when they have been refused one by the Local Inspector. It is evident that such a state of things must lead to confusion and irregularity, and I would therefore suggest that the rule for allowing visitors to prisoners at present in force in Londonderry and other well-regulated gaols be adopted here. If prisoners are allowed too frequent communication with their friends discipline cannot be properly carried out, and punishment is deprived of half its efficacy. A properly arranged visiting place should also be constructed, such as is in use in Londonderry, Naas, and other gaols, so that prohibited articles may not be conveyed to prisoners.

Repairs.

The prison appeared on the whole to be in good repair, but many of the window sashes should be mended, and a great deal of painting is required throughout the prison. I observed scribbles on several of the doors, which should be obliterated, and the garden about the prison was extremely untidy and badly kept. These are matters that would be attended to by an active Governor.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.		District.	
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.	Leitrim County Gaol.	
Blankets, pairs of,	73	1	Shirts,	74	—	Shifts,	18 14
Shirts, pairs of,	102	37	Jackets,	8 31		Jackets,	23 10
Flaps,	54	1	Vests,	8 33		Petticoats,	9 15
Hammocks or Cots, . .	1	7	Trowsers,	8 29		Aprons,	5 1
Bed-ticks,	80	41	Caps,	8 28		Stockings, pairs of,	4 —
Bedsteads,	156	7	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	8 33		Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	6 10

The clothing of the males is kept by one of the turnkeys, and that of the females by the matron. The former was by no means well or tidily kept, and although by the above returns there appears to be seventy-four shirts in use for nine prisoners, yet I could see none except those actually on the prisoners. I had occasion to remark in my last report disparagingly on this subject, but I find that no attention was paid to my suggestions. In a small gaol as this is the store should be kept by the Governor or deputy, and only a certain amount of articles for present purposes should be issued from it to a warder and matron who should be responsible to the Governor for the few articles in their charge. At present the Governor knows little or nothing about the prison stores, and only takes stock once a year, so that in fact no superior officer has sufficient control over prison property. I suggested to the Local Inspector that he should take stock at least twice a year, as he is statutorily responsible that the prison be provided with a good and sufficient supply of bedding and clothing.

The bedding and clothing appeared to be excellent in quality and in good repair, but no stated time is arranged for changing shirts and sheets, which should be done on a fixed day once a week. I am informed that all the clothing was made up by prison labour this year. Stockings and socks have, I regret to find, not yet been provided. These articles could be easily made by the female prisoners, and as they conduce largely to the health and comfort of prisoners, especially where the cells are not artificially heated, I trust the Board will order them to be supplied.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	—	—	—	1
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	1	2	4	3
Stoppage of Diet,	6	—	—	—
Total,	9	2	4	4

Only four prisoners of each sex were punished for prison offences this year, and in only one case, that of a female, was magisterial authority required. Punishments.

There are two solitary cells, but they are neither heated nor provided with bells, which is contrary to the provisions of 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44, sec. 2. I therefore submit that suitable punishment cells should be fitted in which prisoners may remain during the night. At present they are obliged to be removed to their ordinary cells at 10, P.M., so that punishment under such circumstances can have little effect on hardened criminals.

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DISTRICT.*Employment on day of Inspection.**Hard Labour.*Leitrim
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	M.	P.
Pumping water,	4*	—

Industrial Labour.

	M.	P.
Cooking,	1	—
Wardman (male hospital),	1	—
Tailoring,	1	—
Sewing,	—	1
Cleaning female prison,	—	1
Wardswoman (female hospital),	—	1
Total,	3	3

Summary.

	M.	P.
Hard labour,	4	—
Industrial labour,	3	3
Sick,	1	1
Unemployed,	1	—
Total in custody,	9	4

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years.

1870,	1871,	1872,
—	8s.	£3 9s. 8d.

Labour.

Hard labour is enforced by the tread-wheel for two and a half hours daily, during which time prisoners are actually on the mill ten minutes at a time with intervals of five minutes for rest. I was glad to observe that the relief boxes are now stalled; but prisoners during the periods of relief are not engaged at oakum picking as recommended. As this is the only hard labour enforced I consider that prisoners are not left long enough on the mill at a time, and submit that the period should be extended to twenty minutes with five for relief.

Each male prisoner is compelled to break 6 cwt. of stone a day. I find, contrary to all prison rule, that tradesmen are exempted from hard labour, so that in the event of a tradesman being so sentenced, the law in this respect is not carried out in this gaol. This is an arrangement that the Governor has no authority for adopting, either in law or custom, for the law does not allow any individual sentenced to hard labour to be exempted from it except on medical grounds.

So little is the amount of labour carried on here that the produce derived from it amounted in 1871 only to 8s., and in 1872 to £3 9s. 8d., from which it is evident that greater exertions are required in order to establish both punitive and industrial labour here. My colleague in his report of last year drew a painful picture of the idleness both of the subordinate officers and the prisoners in this gaol, and I very much fear, judging by results, that his remarks have been but little attended to.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1870,	1871,	1872,
4.27d.	4.44d.	3.94d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870,	1871,	1872,
£1,289 11s. 6d.	£1,264 6s. 6d.	£1,332 8s. 5d.

* These prisoners were employed at industrial labour for 3½ hours.

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Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1870, . £813 10s. 6d. | 1871, . £797 9s. 7d. | 1872, . £811 1s. 0½d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £74 9s. 0½d. | 1871, . £81 11s. 4½d. | 1872, . £67 17s. 11½d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, in each of the last three years.

1870, . 15s. | 1871, . — | 1872, . £1 14s. 0d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of prisoners during the years—

1870, . £61 17s. 7d. | 1871, . £48 8s. 0d. | 1872, . £67 13s. 10d.

The net cost of the gaol, including diet and salaries, in 1872 came to £1,352 8s. 5d., but of this sum the cost of officers amounted to £811 1s., so that the cost of the gaol, exclusive of officers, was £541 7s. 5d., or £369 13s. 7d. less than the cost of the officers.

The average cost of each prisoner for the year 1871 amounted to £81 11s. 4d., being £10 higher than in any other gaol in Ireland, but in 1872 it was somewhat less, though still the average cost here is amongst the highest in the country.

So long as the present faulty construction of the prison continues, and a large and expensive staff, quite out of proportion to the number of prisoners is maintained, I fear that the extravagant expenditure will remain unchanged, more especially as the present Governor appears to be little able to perform his several arduous duties efficiently.

The daily average number of prisoners in custody this year, as before pointed out, was eighteen, but the staff of intern officers alone consists of ten whereas in a well-regulated prison of the size, four or five efficient officers would be quite enough to perform all the duties required, even supposing the number of prisoners was trebled.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	136	8	104	4
Average daily number of pupils,	10.95	1.69	7.58	1.00
Number of days on which school was held,	285	209	215	32

School-hours.—Males, 10 A.M. to 11 A.M.; females, 10 A.M. to 11 A.M.

School is held for an hour daily, the males being taught by the Deputy School Governor assisted by a warder. Prisoners under thirty are, as a rule, compelled to attend, those over that age are permitted to do so if willing. The females are taught by the matron, but those in custody at the time of my visit were not instructed.

The male school-room is stalled, but that for females is not. The Protestant Chaplain I found had visited the school ten times during the year, up to my visit, but no inspection by the Roman Catholic Chaplain is recorded, although my colleague and I have repeatedly drawn attention to this omission of duty, and the by-laws are peremptory on the subject. Neither of the teachers have been trained as such, but I have no doubt they are both competent to conduct the schools efficiently.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per lb., 2½d.; bread, brown, per lb., 2d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 3d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 4d.; meat, per lb., 9d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; coal, per ton, £1 2s. 6d.; turf, per box, 1s. 2d.

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Provisions.

All the provisions are obtained by contracts sanctioned by the Board of Superintendence, as are also the materials for clothing; but I was informed that no contract existed for the latter at the time of my visit.

The diet, samples of which I saw, appeared to be excellent, and is generally so reported by the Chaplains, but I must repeat the purport of the remarks I made in my last report as to the inspection of provisions by these gentlemen. This duty is not done often enough, nor in accordance with the by-laws; and I regret to find that the substitutes for the Roman Catholic Chaplain generally inspect the provisions, which duty should be performed by the Chaplain himself. As these gentlemen are not legally appointed Chaplains their inspections can have no weight in point of law. These are matters to which I would draw the serious attention of the Board of Superintendence.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.		£	s.	d.		F. J. McKenna, Deputy	£	s.	d.
John A. Percy, esq., Local	Inspector,	100	0	0		Governor, Clerk, and			
Rev. S. H. Lewis, Protestant	Chaplain,	30	0	0		Schoolmaster,	50	0	0
Rev. Thos. Fitzgerald, Roman	Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0		Martin McGuire, Porter,	40	0	0
Robert Bradshaw, esq., sur-	geon, <i>ex-officio</i> ,	—			Turnkeys.	Hugh Tonyoliff,	40	0	0
A. C. Swayne, esq., Physician,	40	0	0			William Quinn, <i>carpenter</i> ,	40	0	0
Wm. Hely, esq., Apothecary,	20	0	0			John Irwin, <i>Shoemaker</i> ,	40	0	0
						Robert McCorduck, As-	40	0	0
						stant Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
Resident.						Thomas Elliott,	35	0	0
Hycinth Dickson, esq., Go-	vernor,	200	0	0		Mary A. Bourns, Matron,	40	0	0
						Bridget Farrelly, Hospital			
						Nurse,	20	0	0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Thomas Elliott appointed Warder, vice William Douglas, supernumerary. Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain, vice Rev. P. Dawson, deceased.

Officer on Gaol Allowance.

Bridget Farrelly, nurse-tender.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec, 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	11	11
Local Inspector to Gaol,	213	118
Do. each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	140	85
Chaplain, Roman Catholic,	120	83
Physician,	245	180
Surgeon,	1	—
Apothecary,	104	79

Officers.

The quarters of the subordinate officers are at the gateway, and consist of two rooms which are occupied by seven officers, among whom is the Deputy Governor. If my suggestion as to removing the quarters of some of these men to the marshalsea be adopted, I trust that the Deputy Governor will be given a room to himself, for it is impossible to expect him to be able to maintain discipline amongst inferior officers, or be respected by them, unless he is provided with quarters suitable to his position.

At the time of my inspection the Governor was said to be on leave although in the prison, and was quite unable to perform his duties, being

in bed when I arrived. My colleague in his report of last year draws attention to the repeated ill-health of this officer, so that it is evident his duties must be almost always performed by deputy, and if it were not for the close attention to duty on the part of the Deputy Governor, I greatly fear that the prison would be in even a more disorganized state than at present.

During my inspection I had occasion to remonstrate about finding the hospital nurse absent from the gaol, although there was a woman supposed to be insane in her charge. But notwithstanding my remarks made on this subject in the gaol book, this practice appears to have continued subsequent to my visit. The consequence was that a serious charge was made by one of the female prisoners against a male officer, who was accused of having obtained access to the female quarters during the absence of the nurse. Such irregularities could not occur if the Governor were willing and competent to maintain proper discipline and supervision. Another grave charge was brought under the notice of the Inspectors-General through the Constabulary Office, to the effect that a warder, while in charge of prisoners accused of serious crime at petty sessions, was drunk and incapable of performing his duties. He was fined 10s. by the Bench for being drunk, and the Inspectors-General recommended his dismissal to the Board, this not being his first offence, but the Board merely fined him £5, and allowed him to resume duty. However, my colleague and I are at present in correspondence with the Board on this subject, and I trust so serious an offender will not be allowed to remain an officer of the prison. These and other irregularities demonstrate so clearly that the Governor is no longer capable of maintaining order and discipline, that I submit he should be superannuated; and having regard to the small number of prisoners now confined here I consider that the Deputy Governor, with a slight increase of his present salary, would be fully capable of performing all the duties of Governor. It is with great regret that I am compelled to make these remarks in regard to the Governor, an officer who has been so long in the service, and who doubtless has many friends in the county, but the condition of this prison at my two last inspections has been such, that if I passed over the things that have been brought to my knowledge I should myself be guilty of great dereliction of duty.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of inspection)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	25	3	27	4	27	6	25	10
Average daily number in hospital,	06	-	08	01	08	01	1.94	1.38
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	86	13	107	6	119	54	121	49
Cost of medicine,	£13 1s. 6d.		£10 1s. 1d.		£7 9s. 2d.		£3 4s. 3d.	
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital,	£10 3s. 11d.		£14 18s. 1½d.		£16 18s. 11d.		£10 12s. 7d.	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£1 1s. 6d.		£1 9s.		£3 1s. 10½d.		£5 3s. 8d.	

Both hospitals are under the same roof, and were clean and well ventilated; bells are now attached to the wards, but no water-closets are yet erected. A good bath is, however, supplied. The nurse can communicate with the night watchman by means of a bell. The keys of the hospital are taken to the Governor at ten o'clock at night. The numbers in hospital during 1873, prior to my inspection, were 25 males and 10 females, and the average daily number was 1 of each sex. The medicines are procured from Dublin, and are compounded in the prison Hospital.

**NORTH
DISTRICT,
Leirvin
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from the doctor's prescription by the apothecary. Their cost in 1872 came to £7 9s. 2d., and during the expired part of this year to £3 4s. 3d. In some gaols the doctor prepares the medicines himself from a store kept in the prison, in other gaols they are procured from the County Infirmary at a very small cost. By either of these arrangements the salary of an apothecary is saved to the county, and the cost of medicines reduced to a very small item.

**Books and
Journals.**

The books of finances and registries are kept by the Deputy Governor, and some of them, viz., the Labour Book, and the Finance Books, are supervised by the Local Inspector, who appears most attentive in the discharge of his duties, and anxious to introduce any reforms possible. As he is the principal officer of the gaol he should have full knowledge of all the books and registries, and see that the authorized forms are duly written up. His journal contains much useful information regarding the management of the prison, and is carefully and regularly kept.

The Governor also keeps in his journal a record of his daily duties, and from it I learned how frequently he is unable to be about the prison.

The Punishment Book is kept by the Governor or Deputy, and is submitted to the Board at their meetings.

The Medical Officer's journal is carefully written up, and is a useful prison record. He appears to be most attentive to his duties. I find that he sometimes orders tobacco for the use of prisoners, which is strictly prohibited by the 12th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act.

The Chaplains' journals are very meagre indeed, and contain little information in regard to their duties. The 11th section of 19 & 20 Victoria, as well as the by-laws of this prison in regard to the appointment of substitutes, has not been observed by these gentlemen, as has been remarked on in former reports.

The by-laws of this gaol are very old, and should now be adapted to more modern requirements, and a scale of fines should be instituted for officers neglecting duty or offending against prison rules.

John A. La Touche, esq., J.P.
A. Loftus Tottenham, esq., J.P.
William Payton, esq., J.P.
H. L. Montgomery, esq., J.P.
Francis La Touche, esq., J.P.
William Lawder, esq., D.L.

A. J. V. L. Birchall, esq., J.P.
Hugh O'Beirne, esq., J.P.
John R. Dickson, esq., J.P.
Major-General Pottinger, C.B.
John J. Byrne, esq., J.P.
W. R. Ormsby Gore, esq., M.P.

The Board.

The Board meets once a month for the discharge of various duties, when the Local Inspector receives a cheque for the payment of current accounts, and produces receipts at the following meeting. All the officers are paid monthly, except the doctor, who receives his salary half-yearly, at the assizes, previous to which the gaol accounts are audited by the Board, and subsequently examined by the Grand Jury.

Annexed are my tabular reports on the two hridewells of the county.

Bridewells.

In the month of September of this year, Inspectors-General received a communication from the Board of Superintendence requesting them to certify both of the bridewells. Having carefully considered the matter, my colleague and I came to the conclusion that, owing to the proximity of Ballinamores and its easy access to the county gaol, we should not be justified in making it a certified hridewell; but being anxious to meet the wishes of the Board, we see no objection to certifying that at Manorhamilton, provided that certain necessary requirements and alterations are made. The walls of the yard would require to be raised, a good bath-room should be put up, bells should be attached to the cells, and the large cell in the

female section should be divided so as to prevent prostitutes from associating with less depraved prisoners of their sex. A stone-breaking shed should be constructed in the male exercise yard, and the keeper's wife should be allowed remuneration for looking after the female prisoners. These are necessary requirements, which could be effected at a very small expense, and I have no doubt a considerable saving would be effected in the cost of conveyance of prisoners if this bridewell were certified as proposed.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Leitrim
County.
Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Bollinamore.		Manorhamilton.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year,				
Of whom were Drunkards, .	39	1	27	4
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding Inspection, .	12	1	18	2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	-	2	9	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly, on Saturdays; transmittals on the following Monday.		Fortnightly; transmittals on the following day.	
Commitments, whether regular, .	Regular; only two this year.		Regular.	
Registry,	Regular.		Regular, except that one man was kept here from the 9th to the 10th of January without any warrant.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good, except that the whole house should be painted.		Fair, but some window sashes want mending, and the wood-work requires paint.	
Security,	Fair, except in yards. The walls should be raised and the window in the male yard removed.		Fair, with care, but yards insecure.	
Accommodation, . . .	Two cells for males, and one for females. Two day-rooms.		Three cells for males, with ten beds; one for females, with three beds. Two day-rooms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, Water, how supplied? . .	Sufficient and good. By a pump on premises.		Clean and sufficient. By force-pump, which sends it to both yards.	
Severage,	Said to be effective.		Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, and well ventilated, but cells damp.		Clean, and well ventilated.	
Cost of dietary per head per day.	Males, 4d.; females, 3½d.		4d. for males; 3½d. for females.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£40.		£40, fuel, and candles.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper.		Court-house keeper, without salary.	
Statutable Inspection, . .	21st April, 1873.		19th September, 1873.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody, and very few this year.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT,Londonderry
County
Gaol.LONDONDERRY COUNTY GAOL, AT LONDONDERRY.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1873.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
For Contempt of Court,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	6	1	7	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	15	2	17	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	1	3	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	4	9	13	—	1	1
Total in Custody,	36	15	51	1	1	2

The total number in custody at the above date was 51, viz., 36 males and 15 females, 22 of whom had been disposed of summarily, 24 at assizes and quarter sessions, 2 were debtors, and 3 were untried.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In Custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
„ Summarily,	—	—	—	—	2	2
Committed for Trial,	—	—	—	—	3	1
Total,	—	—	—	—	2	2
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	1	2

Twenty-five males and 4 female juveniles were committed here during the year, but none were in custody on the day of my inspection. In my report of 1871, I drew attention to the want of separation of this class from the adult prisoners, but, nevertheless, no improvement has been effected in this regard, nor have my suggestions been adopted. As this is an important matter of prison discipline, I again drew the attention of the Board to this subject in my report left in the gaol, so that I hope in future juvenile prisoners will be kept altogether apart from older and more hardened offenders. Of the above number only 6 males and 2 females were sent to reformatories.

Two male juveniles were committed here twice this year, and 1 three times; 4 of those who were in custody this year had been twice in gaol, 1 four times, and 2 five times. It is therefore evident that some stringent measures are required, so as, if possible, to check the disorderly youths that frequent this prison.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	31	13	1872,	32	11
1871,	54	21	1873 (day of Inspection),	36	15

Number of Returned Convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	1	3	1873 (up to and including		
1871,	2	2	day of Inspection), . . .	3	4
1872,	1	4	Day of Inspection, . . .	-	1

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	-	7	-	5	-	5	-	3
Man-slaughter,	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants, . . .	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children, .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	115	24	69	14	59	11	3	1	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	24	1	2	-	3	-	3	-	1
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on Duty,	36	6	59	3	42	4	-	-	8
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	4	-	6	5	-	2	-	1	1
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	2	3	1	2	1	-	-	2
Larceny,	29	17	27	26	33	19	3	2	2
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences, Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	2	2	1	-	5	-	1	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury, Riot, rescue, &c.,	16	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-

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Gaol.

Juveniles.

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OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 up to the day of Inspection.		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Military offences,	9	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	2	—
Naval offences,	2	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	4	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Contempt of Court,	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against property, with violence,	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without vio- lence,	3	2	9	1	3	4	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	23	25	10	12	32	25	12	—	2	3
Trespass, and stealing fruit, . . .	2	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Leaving service,	1	—	12	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
Detaining linen yarn,	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Trespass in pursuit of game, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arms in a proclaimed district, . .	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	25	7	32	8	32	5	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	310	93	263	76	244	77	30	6	26	3
Vagrancy,	7	4	2	2	4	1	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	284	320	186	291	184	338	4	9	4	6
Debt,	13	1	21	1	12	2	2	—	2	—
Total,	614	418	472	370	444	318	36	15	32	11

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	21	1	12	2
Criminals,	263	76	244	77
Vagrants,	2	2	4	1
Drunkards,	166	291	184	238
Total,	472	370	444	318

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been Committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	23	3	220	58	18	4	229	51
Twice "	2	—	26	20	2	—	33	14
Thrice "	—	—	10	10	1	—	19	7
4 times "	—	—	6	9	—	—	2	10
5 to 10 " "	—	—	13	13	—	—	7	19
11 to 15 " "	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	2
16 to 20 " "	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
21 to 30 " "	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total,	25	3	276	117	21	4	290	124
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in	25	3	193	49	15	4	168	42

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

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NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	23	3	159	42	14	4	173	34
Twice,	2	—	42	11	4	—	35	6
Thrice,	—	—	18	8	—	—	16	2
4 times,	—	—	9	3	1	—	8	9
5	—	—	6	2	2	—	5	4
6	—	—	7	2	—	—	7	5
7 to 11	—	—	16	12	—	—	22	4
12 to 16	—	—	7	5	—	—	9	7
17 to 20	—	—	4	4	—	—	3	6
21 to 30	—	—	6	10	—	—	6	7
31 to 40	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	7
41 to 50	—	—	2	4	—	—	1	2
51 to 60	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	3
61 to 70	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
71 to 80	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
81 to 100	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
101 to 120	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
121 to 140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
141 to 160	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	25	3	276	117	21	4	290	104
No of Commitments represented in foregoing,	27	3	969	1848	36	4	1210	1617

During the eight and a-half months previous to my inspection this year the commitments of males here numbered 444 and of females 318, of which the criminal commitments were 244 of males and 77 of females.

The following were the most serious crimes for which prisoners were committed here this year, viz. :—A male and a female charged with murder, 5 males with shooting, or conspiring to take human life, and 1 with manslaughter. Compared with 1872, there does not appear to be any considerable difference this year in the numbers committed for assaults, but there is a larger number of male commitments this year for larceny than in either of the two previous years, while the commitments of both males and females for drunkenness are proportionably larger than during 1872. It would appear therefore that the new Licensing Act has had no effect in improving the morals of the dissolute characters in this district, but I am in hopes that when the law is thoroughly enforced, it will be found that the powers given to justices under this Act will cause some improvement in this direction.

Thirteen prisoners of both sexes were committed in 1872 from five to ten times, and 1 male and 3 females from eleven to fifteen times, while 2 of the latter sex were committed from twenty-one to thirty times. In the expired part of 1873, 7 males and 19 females were committed from five to ten times, and 1 female from sixteen to twenty times. In 1872, 2 males and 4 females who were in gaol here had been committed from forty-one to fifty times from their first imprisonment, and 1 female over 141 times. In 1873, 1 male and 3 females who were in custody during that period

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had been in gaol from seventy-one to eighty times, and one of the latter sex had been between 121 and 140 times in gaol.

The total number of individuals committed in 1872 were 301 males and 120 females, but these were known to have been in prison 996 and 1,851 times respectively. In the first eight and a half months of 1873 there had been committed here 311 males and 108 females, but these were known to have been in gaol 1,296 and 1,621 times respectively. It may therefore be observed from the above figures how little effect repeated imprisonments in this gaol have upon the comparatively few individuals who pass a great portion of their lives here. It is therefore, I submit, a matter of serious importance to devise means for deterring this class from pursuing the life of crime which appears to be now so prevalent amongst them.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	31-13	15-23	—	36-27	16-11	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	62		31st Jan.	77		31st Aug.
Lowest ditto,	31		23rd Nov.	38		11th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	42		10th April.	62		31st Aug.
Ditto of females,	23		31st Jan.	26		18th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	18		3rd Dec.	27		6th Feb.
Ditto of females,	7		16th Sept.	9		11th Feb.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.

8th March, 1866,	100	5th July, 1870,	67
13th February, 1867, . .	66	27th September, 1871, .	77
24th November, 1868, . .	58	31st January, 1872, . .	62
20th March, 1869,	68	31st August, 1873, . . .	77

The daily average number of prisoners here in 1872 was 46, viz., 31 males and 15 females, and previous to my inspection this year 53, viz., 36 males and 16 females.

The highest number in custody at any one time in the former year was 62, while in the latter it had increased to 77.

Debtors.

Twelve male and 2 female debtors were in custody here during this year, 2 of the former being in charge at my inspection. One of them, though committed for contempt of court, was classed as a debtor; his case was a most pitiable one, being a man who had seen better days, and now, added to his other misfortunes, was paralysed, and hardly able to speak. I submitted his case to the Executive in hopes that the Court of Bankruptcy might be able to do something on his behalf, as the doctor informed me that he considered his life in imminent danger, and have since learned that he was released by order of the Court of Bankruptcy on October last.

Now that the law relating to imprisonment for debt has been altered, I am in hopes that few if any debtors will, in future, find their way into the gaol, and I trust that new rules will be laid down as to the treatment of prisoners committed for contempt of court.

Accommodation.				NORTH DISTRICT.			
	M.	F.		M.	F.		
Wards,	11	—	Store Rooms,	4	2		London- derry County Gaol.
Yards,	13	2	Laundry,	—	1		
Day Rooms,	5	—	Drying Room,	—	1		
Sabbath Cells,	10	2	Lavatories,	2	3		
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, 136	34		Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	3	1		
Do, heated and furnished with beds,	57	34	Privies,	5	—		
Sleeping Rooms,	5	2	Water-closets,	16	7		
No. of Beds in each Room,	16	4	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1		
Hospital Rooms,	3	3	Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1		
Chapel,	1	—	Pump,	1	—		
School Rooms,	1	1	Well,	1	—		
Workshops,	2	—	Other Machines for Hard Labour, viz.—				
Workshops,	49	—	Heavy Looms for Weaving				
Kitchen,	—	1	Mats and Matting,	8	—		
			Tell-tale Clocks,	3	—		

Since my last inspection of this prison in 1871 some of the suggestions of Inspectors-General have been carried out, but my recommendation respecting the creation of a good reception class had not been adopted at the above date. I am since informed, however, that the Board have accepted tenders for fitting up fourteen cells as a reception class for males, so that I am in hopes this requirement has been supplied by this time, and that prisoners in future, in compliance with the 20th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, will be kept in the reception until they are passed into their proper wards. I would also suggest that the cells in the female prison, from 13 to 18 inclusive, be reserved as a reception class, as they are suitably situated for that purpose.

Good baths are now provided throughout the prison, two having been put up in the male section since my last visit, and all prisoners are bathed as they come in, and weekly during imprisonment. There is also a full supply of lavatories and water-closets throughout the gaol, which were all clean and in good order. The sewerage is said to be effective, and is carried into the main sewer of the town. There is an abundant supply of water on the premises, for, in addition to two good force-pumps, water is procured from the town main at a cost of £30 a year. This expenditure might, I submit, be saved by the erection of a good crank-pump which could be worked by prisoners, and which would have the further advantage of exacting an increased amount of labour from them.

The same number of cells as at my last inspection are heated and provided with bells and gas, i.e., 57 in the male, and 34 in the female prison. In the winter mornings the gas is lighted at 6 o'clock, but is extinguished in the evenings at half an hour after lock-up, and one burner is left lighted in each corridor during the night. The cells in the lower tier of the male prison are all used as working cells, in which mat-making and weaving are carried on. The floors of 136 cells in the male prison are flagged, and each inhabited cell is very properly provided with a copy of the rules, and the dietary formula, a system which should be followed in every separate prison. The 57 cells already referred to are secured with extra locks, which adds very much to their security. A good shop for carpenters' work is provided as well as 46 separate stone sheds.

An apparatus for fumigation is supplied to each prison, and all prisoners' clothing is subjected to its operation before being put away.

Since my last visit the chapel has been suitably re-arranged, and the improvements effected here are very complete. The three religious services to which prisoners committed here belong are performed in the same chapel, and all prisoners now attend divine service on Sundays.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
London-
derry
County
Gaol.
—
Stores.

At the time of my inspection I drew attention to the untidy and irregular state of the stores, and I explained my views on this subject to the acting Local Inspector. A good store-room should be fitted up, in which all clothing not in use, and newly manufactured articles, as also materials should be kept under the strict supervision of the Governor. When new articles are required by the reception warder or matron a formal requisition should be made to the Governor for them, and an account should be kept of all articles passing through the stores; more regularity and order also are necessary in the manufacturing department, and I submit that one officer should be held responsible for all articles procured and issued on this account. I would also suggest that each bundle of prisoners' own clothing should contain a list of the several articles, the property of the prisoner, which list or a counterpart of it should be signed by the prisoner both on coming in and on leaving the gaol.

Stock is taken half-yearly of all articles in store both by the Governor and the Local Inspector, but in the present unsatisfactory state of the stores I do not consider that these officers can have sufficient control over prison property.

There was an abundant supply of bedding and clothing in store and in use at the time of my inspection. Some of the blankets, however, were rather worn, but I was informed that additional ones are given in cold weather. The sheets in the female prison are changed weekly, a rule which should also be introduced in the male prison, but the bedding was as a rule clean and in good repair.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, }	23	4	20	7
Stoppage of Diet, }				

Up to my inspection this year 20 males and 7 females had been punished by the authority of the Governor for breach of prison rule, but on no occasion was it found necessary to have recourse to magisterial authority for the punishment of any prisoner. Ten solitary cells are provided for males, and 2 for females, but only 3 of the former are used as the others are not heated or supplied with bells.

The boards of one of the solitary cells in the female prison were torn up, and had been so I am informed for some time. This is a matter that should have been attended to and set right.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Making mats,	6	—	Shoemaking,	1	—
Weaving mats,	3	—	Knitting,	—	3
Picking oakum,	8	5	Sewing,	—	3
Weaving matting,	2	—	Cooking,	—	1
Preparing yarn,	2	—			
Gaol duties,	8	—	Total,	30	12

Summary.

	M.	F.
Industrial labour,	30	11
Sick,	1	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	3	2
Detainers (unemployed),	2	—
Cooks,	—	1
Total in custody,	36	15
		Q

NORTH DISTRICT. *Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the goal for the last three years.*

London-derry County Gaol. 1870, . £173 1s. 9d. | 1871, . £191 11s. 4d. | 1872, . £150 9s. 6d.

Labour. In my report of 1871 I called attention to the insufficient amount of labour performed here by prisoners. There is neither crank nor tread wheel provided, so that it is necessary to carry out hard labour by compelling prisoners so sentenced to perform a greater quantity of work than is required of prisoners not sentenced to hard labour. This system requires great attention on the part of the officers, or else it cannot possibly be carried out effectually. I am informed that a man sentenced to hard labour is required to break 10 cwt. of stones daily, and one not so sentenced 8 cwt., but as prisoners are not always employed at stone-breaking the whole day long, and cannot be so in winter, I do not conceive that the necessary distinction can be made between prisoners sentenced or not sentenced to hard labour under present arrangements. For example, I found 1 hard labour prisoner was engaged in trimming mats all day, an employment which cannot be considered as hard labour. I submit that the repeated re-commitments of a large number of individuals to this goal demonstrates clearly that sufficient punitive labour is not enforced. I am further of opinion that the profits derived from prison labour are insufficient, taking into consideration the number of commitments throughout the year. More labour should be performed in the cells, and as gas is provided to them prisoners should be compelled to work up to 8 o'clock in the evening. Females should also be required to perform a greater amount of profitable labour than they now do, and with the daily average of 16 females in custody during the year, I am of opinion that washing contracts should be taken in, and a large quantity of oakum picked by them in addition. On the day of my inspection I found a female prisoner, M. M'H., in custody, who had only been released on the previous day; she had been 76 times in goal, and had 13 commitments recorded against her during this year. I cannot but feel that if imprisonment were made more irksome for such individuals that their numbers would very soon diminish. I also submit that no prisoner should be employed for the benefit of an officer as is now the case, for I am informed that the Governor's garden is worked by prisoners, and I also perceived that a prisoner was employed in looking after the officers' quarters. These are matters that are distinct breaches of prison rule, and therefore should not be permitted. The amount received in 1872 on account of prisoners' labour was £150 9s. 6d., but I have no doubt that if the lately appointed Governor gives his attention to the subject of increasing prison labour, this amount will very soon be considerably augmented, for this town must afford more than ordinary facilities for the disposal of articles usually made in prisons.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	259	46	188	35
Average daily number of pupils,	23.65	6.67	26.00	4.00
Number of days on which school was held,	219	251	177	211

School-hours.—Males—11½ to 12½. Females—10½ to 11½.

School.

The male school-room is divided into 33 stalls, but that for females is not stalled. Each school is held for an hour daily, and all males, irrespective of age, are sent to school, but only females who feel inclined to be taught, and juveniles are sent to school, but those whose sentences do not exceed a week are not allowed to attend. These arrangements I submit are open to serious objections. Juveniles should certainly

be taught at different hours from adult prisoners, especially females, whose school-rooms, as I remarked, is not stalled, so that at present a girl who may be committed for the first time for some trivial offence might be associated with some hardened female who had been over 150 times in prison. By the above return it would appear that the daily average attendance during this year up to the day of my inspection was 26 males and 4 females, but the daily average number in custody was 36 of the former and 16 of the latter, so that it is evident that there were many prisoners in custody who did not attend school. The teachers are said to be competent, though they were not trained, nor are the schools in connexion with any educational body. The school registry does not I regret to find denote any marked progress among the pupils, and although the schools are now visited by the Chaplains, these gentlemen make no remarks as to progress, but merely sign their names in the school registry, so that I am unable to state whether the teaching is properly supervised by these gentlemen.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
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Dietary and Contracts.

Bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 9d.; new milk, per gallon, 1½d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½d.; coal, per ton, Scotch, £1 2s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s. 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 8s.; Liverpool coal, £1 5s.

The provisions and materials are all procured by contracts sanctioned Provisions. yearly by the Board. The former are kept by the clerk, and are issued daily by him, but I was surprised to find that potatoes were not given at the time of my inspection, as is required by the prescribed dietary scale. All the prisoners' portions are either weighed or measured, and none of the prisoners preferred any complaints in regard to their diet or other matters. The samples of the provisions that I saw appeared to me to be excellent, but I learned from the inspection of Provisions Book that the Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Chaplains have during this year expressed their disapproval of the quality of the bread and milk. This is a matter that I have no doubt the Board will carefully consider. The provisions should be inspected by "alternate weeks" by the Chaplains, as directed by statute, but this I find is not the practice here; I must therefore submit that this rule should be attended to.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1870. . 4'38d. | 1871. . 4'99d. | 1872. . 5'18d.

Net cost of coal, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870. . £1,884 1s. 8d. | 1871. . £2,117 14s. 10d. | 1872. . £2,183 19s. 4d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, value of Rations, &c.

1870. . £1,065 3s. 7½d. | 1871. . £1,096 10s. 8d. | 1872. . £1,109 16s. 8½d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870. . £39 8s. 3d. | 1871. . £37 17s. 5d. | 1872. . £40 8s. 8d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1870. . — | 1871. . — | 1872. . . £8 5s.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years

1870. . £149 8s. | 1871. . £199 18s. 5d. | 1872. . £127 5s. 3d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.London-
derry
County
Gaol.

Officers.

The costs of officers in this prison for the year 1872 exceeded the net cost of the gaol, exclusive of officers, by £35 14s. 1d., so that the average cost of a prisoner here for that year was as high as £45 8s. 8d.

The discipline officers alone number 13, which is about 1 officer to each 3½ prisoners of the daily average number in custody that year. Making every allowance for the construction and extent of the building I am clearly of opinion that the staff is in excess of requirements, and that by improved arrangements in the disposal of prisoners it could safely be reduced.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Thos. Chambers, esq., Local Inspector, . . .	110	0	0		Marcus Mooney, Clerk, . .	60	0	0	
Rev. Charles Boyton, Episcopalian Chaplain, . .	46	3	1		James Boyle, Schoolmaster, .	44	0	0	
Rev. William McClure, Presbyterian Chaplain, .	46	3	1		Benjamin Wilson, Hospital				
Rev. Michael Treacey, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	46	3	1		Warder, teaches Mat-				
Wm. Miller, esq., Surgeon, .	—				making and weaving, .	44	0	0	
					Turkeys and is teaching {	Robert Cuasek, .	60	0	0
						Robert Mortimer, .	42	0	0
						Alexander Foster, .	44	0	0
						Thomas Browne, .	36	0	0
					Thomas Boyd, Night Watch-				
					man, .	34	0	0	
<i>Resident.</i>									
Capt. Stewart Hervey Bruce, Governor, . . .	164	0	0		Miss M. Stirling, Matron, .	56	0	0	
Thomas Lecky, Gate Porter and Deputy-Governor, a					Miss M. Barbour, Assistant-				
Stone-mason, . . .	104	0	0		Matron, .	42	0	0	
					Mrs. L. Wilson, Hospital				
					Nurse, . . .	26	0	0	

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Thomas Wilson, Night Watchman, resigned; Thomas Boyd appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The subordinate intern officers are supplied with uniforms, coal, and gas, but no ration allowance.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan to 31st Dec, 1872.	From 1st Jan, 1873, to day of inspection
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business, . . .	11	9
Local Inspector to Gaol, . . .	238	184
Do., to Bridewells, { Magherafelt, . . .	10	6
{ Coleraine, . . .	4	3
{ Newtownhamavady, . . .	7	3
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church, . . .	158	116
Presbyterian Chaplain, . . .	183	159
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	135	167
Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary, . . .	246	191

At the time of my visit the Local Inspector was on leave, and the Governor, owing to domestic affliction, was unavoidably obliged to proceed to England while I was in the gaol, but I was accompanied in my inspection by the Acting Local Inspector and the clerk, who gave me all the information in their power respecting the prison.

The apartments of the subordinate officers were clean and regularly kept, and are, I was informed, inspected from time to time by the Local Inspector and Governor. They are also provided with a good mess-room, in which they take their meals, and all sleep within the precincts of the prison. It is with sincere regret that I have to record the death of the Presbyterian Chaplain, the Rev. W. McClure, who was one of the oldest officers of the gaol, and who was respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		NORTH DISTRICT. — Londonderry County Gaol.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	9	3	16	14	9	14	
Average daily number in hospital,	38	10	36	51	26	61	
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	60	24	85	32	63	22	
Number of deaths in the gaol,	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Cost of medicine,	£23 10s.		£22 6s. 4d.		£20 15s. 2d.		
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital,	£1 14s. 2d.		17s. 6d.		17s. 4d.		

There is no alteration in the hospital building since my last inspection. Hospital. It consists of three wards for each sex, capable of holding five or six beds in each ward; a sufficient supply of baths and water-closets are provided, and the cleanliness and order of the whole of this department reflected much credit on the nurse, matron, and her husband, who occupy the hospital. When a prisoner is in hospital the Governor takes the key of the outer door at ten o'clock at night, but the keys of the wards are left with the nurse. During 1872 only 9 males and 14 females were treated in hospital, but, nevertheless, the cost of medicines amounted to £20 15s. 2d. They are supplied by an apothecary in the town, who compounds from the prescriptions of the surgeon. I invariably find that in gaols where the medicines are procured either from the county infirmary or from Dublin, they are provided at a very small cost, as will be seen on reference to my reports on other gaols; but, bearing in mind the number of sick prisoners in this gaol, the cost of medicines is certainly excessive. This is one of the gaols in which the Surgeon, being also the Medical Officer to the county infirmary, receives no extra remuneration for his services in the gaol; but, notwithstanding, it will be seen by one of the previous tables that this Officer attends closely to his duties here, and I have reason to know that he looks carefully after the health of the prisoners.

The prison books, viz., those relating to finance, and the registries are fully and regularly kept by the clerk, and are supervised and examined by the Local Inspector and Governor. The latter officer examines the Provision Book, the Lockings Book, the Morning State, and the Intern Officers' Gate Books daily, and I am informed that he also compares the registries with the other books from time to time. The Board also I am told see all the books, and initial them at their monthly meetings. The Punishment Book is kept by the Governor, and is submitted to the Board. At the time of my visit I pointed out an omission in the Lockings Book which should be attended to. The General Visitors' Book was not kept, but it should be procured and regularly written up, as well as the Dietary Check Ticket Book, the Work Ledger and Daily Employment Book. Books and Journals.

The journal of the Local Inspector is regularly written up, but does not contain as much information as that of the Governor. However, this officer's attention to his various prison duties are well known, and have been frequently remarked on by Inspectors-General, so that it would be superfluous for me now to repeat the well-merited praise of Mr. Chambers so often expressed.

I was glad to find that the Governor's journal contains much useful information relative to the prison, from which it would appear that he is a most attentive and painstaking officer, and will, I trust, prove as efficient a Governor as was the late much lamented Captain Skipton.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
London-
derry
County
Gaol.

The fines are at present taken by the clerk, and are, I am informed, paid as soon as possible to the petty sessions clerks, and the Governor takes receipts for them monthly. As grave irregularities occurred not long since in another gaol with regard to the fines, I submit they should all be kept by the Governor, and paid by himself direct to the clerks of petty sessions.

The Board.	The Mayor of Derry.	George Skipton, esq.	Walter Green, esq.
	Sir F. W. Heygate, bart., M.P.	Conolly T. M. Cansland, esq.	Major William E. Scott.
	Sir H. H. Bruce, bart., M.P.	S. M. Alexander, esq.	Major Alex. Shuldham.
	John B. Beresford, esq.	William C. Gage, esq.	Major George Knox.

The Board meets on the second Wednesday of the month for the discharge of business. Small accounts and the salaries of subordinate officers are then paid. The extern officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes, at which time the Contractors are also settled with. The Governor's salary is paid quarterly. During 1873 the Board met and discharged business eleven times, and nine times this year up to the date of my inspection.

I annex my reports on the three bridewells of the county, and submit that that at Newtownlimavady, being so close to the county gaol, should be closed. Very few prisoners are now sent here, so that if the bridewell were handed over to the police to serve as a lock-up, a considerable saving would be effected, and the public service would not, in my opinion, be impaired.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Newtownlimavady.
No. of Commitments in past year, .	N. 34 P. 11
Of whom were Drunkards, .	10 2
No. of Commitments in the Quarter preceding Inspection, . .	4 2
Of whom were Drunkards, .	1 2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly here; monthly at Dungannon. Transmittals immediate.
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular, with one exception.
Registry,	Correctly kept.
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good. The walls of the yard have lately been cemented, which is an improvement.
Security,	Fair with care.
Accommodation,	Two cells for males, and 4 beds; and 1 for females, with 4 beds; 2 day-rooms.
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, Water, how supplied? . . .	Good, clean, and sufficient.
Sewerage,	From town main.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Effective, and runs into the main sewer of the town.
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day, Salary of Keeper,	Very clean and dry.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	6d.
Statutable Inspection, . . .	£25 per annum, matron £5, and £11 for fuel, light, and straw.
Remarks,	Is Courthouse-keeper at £4 per annum.
	24th September, 1873.
	No prisoner in custody. There are so few prisoners now committed here, that I submit this bridewell might be closed, and handed over to the police for a lock-up.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Coleraine.		Magherafelt.		NORTH DISTRICT. London- derry County. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	121	47	45	12	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	59	34	14	5	
No. of Commitments in the Quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	4	2	14	4	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	3	2	3	3	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; transmittals following day.		Fortnightly.		
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular.		Regular.		
Registry, . . .	Well kept.		Carefully kept.		
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good and clean.		Good.		
Security, . . .	Good, except in male exercise yard.		By no means good.		
Accommodation, . . .	Six cells for each sex.		Insufficient.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and clean.		Good and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied?	By a pump in each yard.		By pump in yard, repaired on the day of my inspection.		
Sewerage, . . .	Said to be effective.		Said to be effective.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated; but cells on ground floor are damp.		Clean; but lower cells damp.		
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	6d.		6d.		
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£25 per annum; Matron, £5; £11 for fuel.		£25 per annum; Matron, £5, with an allowance of £11 for fire, light, &c.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is Courthouse-keeper, at £4.		Is Courthouse-keeper, at £4 per annum.		
Statutable Inspection,	6th August, 1873.		6th August, 1873.		
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.		One prisoner in custody. This building is quite unsuited for its purpose; but a new bridewell is being built, which, I am told, will be finished in about a year.		

At the time of my inspection I was conveyed a request from the Board Police Lock-up. that I should visit the police lock-up here, which has been so often remarked on by Inspectors-General. I was also directed by the Executive to report upon it. Having already complied with these directions, I do not consider it necessary to enter in detail into this matter here, more especially as I understand that the subject of an improved lock-up is at present under consideration. At the same time I have no hesitation in saying that this place of detention is a disgrace to the town, and is a great inconvenience and annoyance to the inmates of the prison. I therefore trust that before long a proper police lock-up will be provided, such as at present exists in Belfast in connexion with the constabulary barracks.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.LONGFORD COUNTY GAOL, AT LONGFORD.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
17TH SEPTEMBER, 1873.Longford
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination, . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny :—						
To Imprisonment,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	2	3	1	1	2
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	1	1	2	1	—	1
Other Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	4	1	5*	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	17	5	22	2	1	3

At the above date the total number of prisoners in custody was 17 males and 5 females, of whom 13 were summarily convicted, 6 were disposed of at Quarter Sessions or Assizes, 1 was a pauper debtor, and 2 were untried.

Number of commitments of Juveniles from 1st January to day of
Inspection, 1873.

	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	1	—
„ Summarily,	4	3
Total,	5	3
Number sent to Reformatories,	1	1

Juveniles.

No juvenile was in custody at the time of my inspection but one youth, B.C., who had been previously in St. Kevin's Reformatory for about three years, was in charge for stealing a calf. I was informed that when juveniles are in custody they are kept apart from the more depraved prisoners, but I do not consider that they should be allowed to associate at all with adults, and those sentenced to reformatories should be kept as much alone as possible.

* These 5 prisoners also come under the head "Non-payment of Fines and Penalties" for drunkenness.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in previous year.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Longford
County
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873.		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corresponding Date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters, threatening life, property, &c.,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Bigamy,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Common Assaults,	62	19	65	21	44	7	3	2	-	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	6	-	1	-	5	-	2	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	19	1	19	-	6	-	-	-	2	-
Other Assaults,	24	3	9	-	12	7	1	-	4	-
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c.,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Taking & holding forcible possession,	3	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	8	3	12	5	8	3	3	1	2	-
Receiving stolen goods,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud and attempts to defraud,	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other Malicious offences against property,	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blot, rescue, &c.,	4	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	39	-	23	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue offences,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against the person,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Against property with violence,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	11	6	10	7	8	6	1	1	-	-
Licensing for prostitution,	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Threatening language,	8	1	4	7	2	1	-	-	-	-
Other misdemeanours,	10	4	16	3	14	3	-	-	1	-
Trespass in pursuit of game,	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	34	6	26	3	19	1	1	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	349	51	206	49	131	30	12	4	12	1
Vagrancy,	15	-	16	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	97	31	86	25	70	28	4	1	1	-
Debt,	6	2	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Total,	367	64	314	74	212	58	17	5	13	1

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	4	-	1	-
Criminals,	208	49	131	30
Vagrants,	16	-	10	-
Drunkards,	66	25	70	28
Total,	314	74	212	58

NORTH DISTRICT. *Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.*

Longford County Gaol.			M.	F.			M.	F.
	1870,	1871,	23	5	1872,	1873 (day of Inspection),	13	1
			15	4			17	5

Number of returned convicts in Gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	7	2	1873 (up to and including		
1871,	1	1	day of Inspection),	* 1	1
1872,	-	2	Day of Inspection,	-	-

Commit-
ments.

Though the numbers in custody during the last three years have not varied very much, yet if anything there appears to be a gradual decrease in the numbers committed during that period. And while in 1871 three males were committed for attempting or threatening life, no person was committed here for such a serious offence in either this or last year, one male charged with manslaughter being the most serious offender committed here during the latter two years. Those committed for various descriptions of assault are also fewer in number during this year than either 1872 or 1871, but I regret to observe that there is not yet any reduction in the number of commitments for drunkenness. Those committed here for this offence in 1873 numbered 68 males and 25 females, but during the expired part of 1873 they amounted to 70 males and 28 females.

Number of Individual Prisoners, exclusive of Debtors, committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four times, Five times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	7	-	130	26	5	3	96	14
Twice,	2	-	43	6	-	-	31	7
Thrice,	-	-	19	8	-	-	7	5
4 times,	-	-	6	1	-	-	7	2
5 "	-	-	10	3	-	-	5	-
6 "	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	1
7 to 11 "	-	-	14	1	-	-	9	1
12 to 16 "	-	-	7	3	-	-	4	2
17 to 20 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
21 to 30 "	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	1
31 to 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
41 to 50 "	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-
51 to 60 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Total No. of Individuals committed,	9	-	237	50	5	3	167	38
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	11	-	759	191	5	3	595	239

* On licence from England—sentenced in Flintshire; now sentenced to seven years' penal servitude at expiration of former sentence, and then, seven years' police supervision.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NORTH DISTRICT.
Longford County Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	9	—	200	42	5	3	138	30
Twice "	—	—	24	3	—	—	22	4
Thrice "	—	—	5	1	—	—	4	1
4 times "	—	—	4	1	—	—	3	2
5 " "	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
6 " "	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1
7 " "	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Total,	9	—	237	50	5	3	167	38
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in . .	7	—	136	28	5	3	110	15

From the foregoing tables it would appear that there is some small reduction in the number of re-commitments this year as compared with last, but this may be accounted for by the operation of the new Licensing Act, which enables justices to pass longer sentences upon drunkards taking into consideration previous convictions.

The total number of individuals committed in 1872, exclusive of debtors, was 246 males and 50 females, whose commitments from first offences numbered 770 of males and 191 of females. The number of individuals committed up to the day of my inspection this year, exclusive of debtors, numbered 172 males and 41 females, whose aggregate number of commitments were respectively 600 and 242 times since first offence.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to 21st December, 1873.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, . . .	17.98	2.98	—	21	3.04	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time, . . .	36	—	4th Nov.	36	—	1st August.
Lowest ditto,	8	—	7th June.	14	—	29th April.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	34	—	4th Nov.	31	—	19th Jan. & 3rd June.
Ditto of females,	8	—	4th Sept.	12	—	4th Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	8	—	7th June.	12	—	29th April.
Ditto of females,	—	—	17th Feb., & 29th May to 11th June.	—	—	Frequently in Jan. & Feb. & 3 times in March.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1873.

26th February, 1866,	41	6th May and 4th July, 1870, . . .	41
18th May, 1867,	33	23rd June, 1871,	43
15th July, 1868,	49	4th November, 1872,	56
20th and 22nd April, 1869,	52	1st August, 1873,	56

NORTH
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It may be observed from the foregoing table that the average daily number of prisoners in custody both of males and females was higher this year than last, but on several occasions in both years there was no female in custody. Thirty-six was the highest number of prisoners at any time in charge in 1872 and 1873.

Debtors.

One pauper debtor was the only prisoner of this class in custody on the day of my inspection. No alterations have been made in the quarters for debtors since my last visit, both master and pauper debtors being kept in the same building with one yard common to both. Owing to recent legislation I am in hopes that this class of prisoner will very soon disappear from our gaols altogether, so that I cannot now recommend any more suitable accommodation to be provided for them.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	8	1	Workshops,	5	-
Yards,	8	3	Worksheds,	15	-
Day Rooms,	8	-	Kitchen,	One.	-
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Store Rooms,	4	1
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	-	-	Laundry,	-	1
Single Cells of larger size, heated and furnished with bells,	-	4	Drying-Room,	-	1
Single Cells of smaller size,	48	-	Lavatories,	5	5
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	-	12	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	-	Ditto, movable,	1	1
Sleeping Rooms,	6	2	Privies,	8	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	5	-	Water-closets,	5	4
Hospital Rooms,	2	1	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	-
Chapel,	One.	-	Reception Rooms, or Cells,	1	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Pumps,	1	1
			Well,	1	-
			Tread-wheel,	1	-
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	-

Associa-
tion.

Since my last inspection little or no improvements have been effected in the structural condition of the prison. Prisoners are still in association and are classified under the old and extravagant system. Now that it is ascertained that county prisons are not to be abolished, I submit that the sooner this gaol is remodelled and adapted to the separate system the sooner will a saving of expense be effected. A small well arranged prison would answer all the requirements of this county. Proper discipline could then be maintained, which at present is not possible. A large amount of labour could then be carried on, and the cost of supervision, fuel, and lighting would be considerably reduced.

Cells.

At present prisoners cannot be profitably employed in their cells as they are not heated or provided with bells, neither are they of the prescribed size for separate confinement. I therefore trust that the Board will seriously take into their consideration the advisability of the reconstruction of their prison, both on the grounds of efficiency and economy.

Reception.

The male reception class consists of one apartment containing four beds, and the female of three beds. There is a movable bath in the former, but the bath used for the females is at some distance from the reception class.

Cleansing of
Prisoners.

In my last report I called attention to the want of proper arrangements as regards the cleansing of prisoners, and regret to find the necessity of again doing so. All healthy prisoners should as a rule be bathed and cleansed at once on entering the gaol, and in case that they object to be bathed on the score of illness the Medical Officer should be at once sent for and consulted. It is also important that all clothing be fumigated as soon

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as it is taken off the prisoner, for without such precautions it is quite impossible to keep a gaol free from infection and dirt. A rule should likewise be established that every prisoner be compelled to take a bath weekly during imprisonment, except especially exempted by the Doctor. I observe by the journal of the Local Inspector that he has detected vermin in the male reception class, which I can well imagine must often exist under present arrangements. I would suggest that a basin and water be supplied to each cell so that prisoners may wash as soon as they get up in the mornings. It would then be unnecessary to employ the time of officers for the purpose of overseeing the ablutionary performance of prisoners each morning at the lavatories, for officers would see that prisoners had washed themselves before allowing them out of their cells.

The cells in the female prison are artificially heated and provided with *Heating and Gas.* bells. But although twenty-six cells in the male prison are lighted with gas, it has not yet been laid on to the cells for females.

There is a great extravagance in the heating system of the female prison, for if even one prisoner is in custody in winter (and the daily average this year was only three) the whole range must be heated. The appliance should be arranged so as to confine or extend the heating as required. The whole of the lower tier of the prison is still very damp, owing very much to the rain-water being allowed to lie about the yards. This would I feel sure be very much obviated by running the downpipes into the sewers or into a rainwater tank.

The water is pumped by the tread-wheel to a cistern from whence a *Water.* supply is furnished to each yard. I am, however, informed that this water is not always fit for drinking purposes, but when such is the case the drinking water is obtained from another well situated in the female prison. Inspectors-General have in former reports drawn attention to the too close proximity of the main sewer of the prison to the well from whence the chief supply of water is obtained. But no alteration has yet been made in the drainage arrangements. The sewage is carried into a dyke about *Sewerage.* 600 yards from the gaol and is said to be effective.

There are privies in all the yards and a sufficient supply of water-closets in the female but only one in the male prison. I regret that only two sink traps have yet been provided, for the effluvia from some of the privies was very offensive.

There is no alteration in the kitchen department since my last inspection, and the warder employed here still has charge of the meal store, to *Kitchen.* which there are serious objections. Every prisoner's portion is said to be weighed or measured before it is issued.

The washing troughs in the laundry are stalled, and have hot and cold *Laundry.* water laid on to each of them. A suitable drying room is provided overhead; all prison washing is done in the laundry under the supervision of the matron.

One chapel is provided for both Protestant and Roman Catholic worship. *Chapel.* It is neatly kept and has lately been done up, being suitably arranged for prison purposes.

There is a good carpenter's shop, as also a mat room, and a smith's *Workshops.* forge. At the time of my visit I recommended that the skylight in the last of these premises should be made more secure, and a grating put in the door, in order that prisoners may be locked in here while at work without necessitating the continual supervision of a warder.

Two tell-tale clocks, situated in the corridor of the male prison, serve *Night Watch.* to test the vigilance of the night watch. One is pegged half-hourly, and

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the other hourly, from 6, P.M., until unlockings. Both are well protected by Chubb's locks. The warders take the night-watch in rotation, and are fined 6d. for each pin omitted in the clocks during their periods of duty. The clocks are inspected by the Deputy Governor every morning, and their conditions noted by him in the lockings book, and any omission of the duty of the night-watch in respect of pegging them is also noted in the conduct book. The night guard is supposed to visit the insulating area during the night, but as there is no tell-tale clock there it is not easy to ascertain whether this duty is regularly performed. Both the Governor and Deputy Governor however, I am informed, frequently visit the prison at unexpected hours of the night. The keys of the prison are kept in the office of the Deputy Governor in an iron safe, the key of which is taken by the Governor at ten o'clock.

Photo-
graphy.

Photography is done by a man from the town, who receives 3s. for supplying four copies. This duty should be done by one of the officers of the prison, as great irregularities might arise by the introduction of strangers. Some of the copies that I saw were in my opinion very indifferently done. In addition to those who are photographed for the Habitual Criminals Office the Governor takes care to have such prisoners as he suspects to be previous offenders photographed for the purposes of sending their likenesses to other gaols for detection.

Visitors.

The arrangements for visitors to criminal prisoners are the same as existed at my last inspection, and are in every way suitable to the purpose. The Governor has the sole power of granting visits to convicted prisoners who are allowed none until three months of their sentence have expired. The unconvicted may receive visits twice a week if well conducted, and visits to debtors are not restricted. These rules are a very great improvement on those that existed at my last inspection, and I am informed have a very salutary effect in maintaining order and discipline amongst habitual offenders.

	In Use.	In Store.	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	
Blankets, pairs of,	111	49	Shirts, . . .	85	32	Shifts, . . .	4	38
Sheets, pairs of, .	124	20½	Jackets, . . .	44	15	Jackets, . . .	4	49
Rugs, . . .	104	30	Vests, . . .	39	17	Petticoats, . .	4	41
Hammocks or Cots,	47	17	Trowsers, . .	38	15	Aprons, . . .	4	33
Bed-ticks, . . .	99	10	Caps, . . .	45	16	Neckerchiefs, .	4	33
Bedsteads, . . .	43	-	Clogs, pairs of,	39	10	Caps, . . .	4	19
Pillows, . . .	99	13	Boys' Coats, .	-	2	Stockings, pairs of,	4	6
			Stockings or			Shoes, pairs of,	9	8
			Socks, pairs of,	21	-	Girls' Cloaks, .	-	2

Stores.

At the time of my inspection the supply of clothing and bedding was sufficient and in good repair, but owing to the want of proper ablutionary arrangements, some of the bedding for males was not as clean as it should have been. I was glad to find that stockings and socks are now supplied, and that the females are compelled to wear caps. The clothing for females, with the exception of shoes and stockings, are made up by prisoners of that sex, but I see no reason why all their clothing should not be manufactured by them.

The clothing for males is not made by prison labour, but a tailor from the town is hired for the purpose. I cannot but think that if some of the warders were required to have a knowledge of trades, that much economy would be effected by employing prisoners in making the clothing, as is the case in other gaols. The tradesmen committed here are not many when compared with those in some other gaols, yet I find that during the year 10 shoemakers and 5 tailors were in custody.

The general store is kept by the Deputy Governor, who issues no new articles except by order of the Governor. It is well and carefully kept, and a business-like system of checks is observed. The Governor takes stock of all prison property about three times a year.

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Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement, by order of Court, from 1st January to 31st December, 1872.

1 male.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	21	—	24	1
Other punishments (cantonised, admonished),	—	—	7	—
Total,	21	—	31	1

With the exception of the case of one male prisoner (a discharged convict) all the punishments inflicted during the year were by order of the Governor. Punish-
ments.

A darkened cell is provided in each prison for refractory prisoners, but those undergoing punishment are allowed to return to their own cells at night, so that I fear such a mode of correction can have very little effect on hardened criminals. Solitary cells properly heated and ventilated should be provided, in which prisoners might spend the whole term of their punishment.

The Punishment Book is kept by the Governor and is submitted to the Board at their monthly meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
In custody sentenced to hard labour,	8	—
Off { Exempt by Medical Officer, *	—	—
{ Caring epileptic,	1	—
Total,	9	—

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Stone-breaking,	6	—
Coopering,	1	—
Dressing Yards,	3	—
Mending Clothing,	1	—
Cooking,	1	—
Washing in Laundry,	—	2
Sewing,	—	2
Total,	12	4

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	5	—
Industrial labour,	12	4
Sick,	2	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	—
Caring epileptic,	2	—
Total in custody,	17	5

* One by magisterial authority, for assaulting a warder—14 days on bread and water. He is the discharged convict referred to as committed in 1873.

† Employed at stone-breaking when off the tread-wheel and accounted for under that head.

NORTH
DISTRICT.*Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.*Longford
County
Gaol.

1870, . £10 4s. 7½d. | 1871, . £0 16s. 3d. | 1872, . £0 16s. 3d.

Hard labour is carried on by means of the tread-wheel, which is worked for three hours a day, men being on for ten minutes at a time with intervals of five minutes for rest. This is, in my opinion, too short a period for prisoners to remain on the wheel at a time, and it should certainly be increased to fifteen minutes on, with five off.

Men are also employed at stone-breaking and mat-making, but the construction of the stone sheds should be altered, for at present there is great waste of time and labour in wheeling stones in and out of them. Altogether the amount of labour performed by prisoners here is by no means creditable or satisfactory. The result is that the total amount received for the produce of prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the gaol in 1872, was only 16s. 3d. When one contemplates that 346 males and 50 females were, for the most part, supported at the public expense in this gaol during that year, I cannot but remark that there is a lamentable amount of idleness permitted, as is evident by such results. No prisoner should be allowed to remain unemployed except during the time for meals, from the opening to the closing of the prison, and now that gas is introduced into the male cells all prisoners confined in them should be profitably employed up to eight o'clock at night during the whole year.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	135	16	75	32
Average daily number of pupils,	8.94	2.15	9.5	4.13
Number of days on which school was held,	198	52	115	43

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 11 A.M.; females, 10 to 11 A.M.

Schools.

School is held for an hour daily for prisoners of both sexes, but as there is no gas yet introduced into the male school, prisoners are occupied here in the short days of winter during the time that they should be employed in profitable labour. I therefore submit that gas should be introduced here, and that school be conducted after dark during the winter. Females are taught in two classes by the matron, and the male school is conducted by one of the warders, who is a certified teacher under the National Board. The schools are now connected with that body, but at the time of my visit, had not been inspected by one of their officers.

In order to prevent association I submit that the schools should be stalled, which could easily be done by prison labour. I was glad to observe that the Chaplains frequently visit the schools and examine the pupils.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 1-lb. loaf, 2d.; brown, per 1-lb. loaf, 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 8d.; potatoes, per cwt., 6s. 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; turf, per 100 boxes, £6; straw, per cwt., 2s. 5d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9s. 2d.; candles, per lb., 5½d. and 7d.; soap, per cwt., £1 2s.; pea flour, per lb., 5½d.; colza oil, per gallon, 4s. 8d.; paraffin oil, per gallon, 2s. 2d.; hair brooms, per dozen, 19s.

The contracts are all sanctioned by the Grand Jury, except those for clothing and bedding materials, which articles are selected and obtained under the direction of the Board of Superintendence.

Provisions.

The provisions appeared to be of an excellent quality, though I perceive by the inspection of provisions book that the Chaplains occasionally find fault with the milk. In the event of the milk being of an inferior quality it should always be returned to the contractor, as it is the only animal food allowed in our prison formula.

The legally prescribed dietary scale is in use, and is strictly complied with.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1870, . 3-94d. | 1871, . 4-07d. | 1872, . 4-37d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £1,529 9s. 3d. | 1871, . £1,574 13s. 11d. | 1872, . £1,631 14s. 6½d.

NORTH DISTRICT.
Longford County Gaol.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1870, . £255 12s. 10d. | 1871, . £281 9s. 1d. | 1872, . £298 15s. 9d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1870, . £51 0s. 9-36d. | 1871, . £60 7s. 4½d. | 1872, . £76 16s. 5-62d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years.

1870, . £7 19s. | 1871, . £10 7s. 6d. | 1872, . £4 2s.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1870, . £71 2s. 9d. | 1871, . £65 9s. 7d. | 1872, . £34 10s. 8d.

The annual average cost of a prisoner in this gaol for the year 1872, I regret to say, was higher than in any other in Ireland, with one exception, amounting to £76 16s. 5d.

The net cost of the gaol for the same year, including diet and salaries was £1,631 14s. 6½d., but of this the cost of officers amounted to £278 15s. 9d., leaving the total expenses of the gaol, exclusive of officers, £1,352 18s. 9½d. Making every allowance for the faulty construction of the prison and the large number of officers in proportion to the few prisoners in custody, I am bound to remark that such figures denote a great want of economy, and an exorbitant extravagance in the management of the prison, and points strongly to the want of legislative interference.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

James Henry Dopping, esq.,

Local Inspector,

90 0 0

Rev. Thomas A. Clarke, Pro-

testant Episcopal Chaplain,

36 18 6

Rev. Samuel M'Cutcheon,

Presbyterian Chaplain,

36 18 6

Rev. John O'Reilly, Roman

Catholic Chaplain,

36 18 6

Henry Edgeworth, esq., Sur-

geon, County Infirmary,

—

Resident.

Thomas Lucas Murphy, esq.,

Governor,

200 0 0

Mr. Geo. Robinson, Deputy Governor, £ 66 0 0

Patk. M'Grath, School-

master, 41 0 0

John Bruen, Gate, 36 0 0

John M'Creddon, 36 0 0

Robert Palmer, 33 0 0

Thomas Hackett, 30 0 0

Simon Brady, 30 0 0

George Ganly, 30 0 0

Miss Elizabeth Robinson,

Matron, 40 0 0

Mrs. Anna M. Fife, Assist-

ant Matron, 27 0 0

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Vacant at last inspection, Watchman; Joseph Gray, Watchman, appointed. Joseph Gray, Watchman, resigned; Edward Moreton, Watchman, appointed. Edward Moreton, Watchman, resigned; Thomas Hackett, Watchman, appointed. John O'Neill, Warder and Carpenter, resigned; J. W. Wallace, Warder and Carpenter, appointed. Robert M'Nally, Gate-Warder, superannuated; John Bruen, Warder, transferred thereto. James Mulligan, Warder, appointed. J. W. Wallace, Warder and Carpenter, on probation, dismissed. Thomas Hackett, Watchman, transferred as Warder; Simon Brady, Warder, appointed. James Mulligan, Warder, on probation, resigned; George Ganly, Warder, appointed. William Thompson, temporary Watchman, services discontinued.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Resident officers receive fuel and light only,

NORTH
DISTRICT.Longford
County
Gaol.

Officers' Visits.

From 1st Jan. to
31st Dec., 1872.From 1st Jan., 1873,
to day of Inspection.Number of times the Board of Super-
intendence met for the discharge
of business.

12

8

Local Inspector,

156

125

Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,

172

161

Presbyterian,

178

123

Roman Catholic,

234

129

Surgeon,

236

174

Officers.

The subordinate officers are all, with one exception, married men, and go out to their meals, which entails a great waste of time, as I remarked in a former report. Their quarters were clean and well kept. Two of the warders sleep out each night, but none go out during business hours without a pass from the Governor. The number of the staff appears to be quite out of proportion to the daily average number of prisoners. For in 1873 the daily average of prisoners in custody was 21, and the intern staff alone numbered 11. I therefore submit that there is no valid reason for maintaining this number of officers.

	1872.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	23	7	26	5	29	2	-	-
Average daily number in hospital,	1.53	0.4	1.1	0.37	1.46	.03	-	-
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	71	16	53	20	57	24	-	-
No. of deaths in the gaol,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cost of medicine,	£17 8s. 4d.		£21 15s. 4d.		£18 8s. 2d.		-	-
Cost of extra diet for pri- soners in hospital,	£19 4s. 10d.		£17 16s. 5½d.		£15 14s. 11½d.		-	-
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for pri- soners not in hospital,	£1 12s. 8d.		£4 18s. 1½d.		£1 7s. 0½d.		-	-

Hospital.

The hospital for females is rather confined, consisting of one small room with three beds in it. I therefore would suggest that the storeroom next door be given up to the purposes of the sick, for there is abundant space for the stores elsewhere. There were two females in hospital at the time of my visit, and one more would have overcrowded this apartment.

The male hospital consists of three wards containing six beds, but as two of these wards are damp, they are not used. Bells should be attached to each ward, and the officer who sleeps in the hospital at night and who is locked in should also be provided with a bell in order to enable him to communicate with the night watch when necessary. No bath has yet been put up in this hospital, but there is a movable one in the reception class which could be made use of if occasion should arise.

The number of prisoners in hospital during 1872 was 31, and the cost of medicines for that year amounted to £18 8s. 2d., and in 1871 to £21 15s. 4d. But in Clonmel Gaol where the daily average in custody was in 1871 more than double that in Longford the cost of medicines was £3 5s. 2d., and there is no charge for extra diet, &c., in hospital, in the former prison, whereas this item in Longford comes to £15 14s. 11½d.

The Clonmel Board however procure their medicines from Dublin on the requisition of the Medical Officer, but the medicines for Longford Gaol are, I am informed, got from the town. Where medicines for the gaol are procured from the county infirmary, as is done in some instances, much saving in this item is effective.

Books and
Journals.

The Registries and Books of Finance are chiefly kept by the Deputy Governor, and are written up with care and attention. They are also supervised by the Governor, who examines and initials the dietary and

other important books daily. The Local Inspector's journal is carefully kept, and is a very useful prison record. That of the Governor is likewise written up. From both of these books I was enabled to ascertain many matters of importance connected with the management of the prison.

The Chaplains' journals are carefully and regularly kept, that of the Presbyterian Chaplain being more full than the others.

These gentlemen generally perform their own duties, but when they wish to appoint a substitute they should enter his name and address in their journals in compliance with the requirements of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, sec. 11.

The Surgeon's journal and hospital books are all kept in accordance with rule, and with much precision, but I submit that his signature should be attached to all his orders and observations. The General Visitor's Book is not yet in use; it should be procured and as regularly written up as all other prescribed forms.

All the fines are remitted to the Petty Sessions Clerk by the Governor as soon as possible after they are paid.

Richard E. Fox, esq., J.P.	Capt. L. L. B. Fox, J.P.	Thomas N. Edgeworth, The Board.
Alex. C. Kingstone, esq., J.P.	James Wilson, esq., D.L.	esq., J.P.
Thomas Bond, esq., J.P.	Capt. R. R. King-Harman, J.P.	Henry Dopping, esq., J.P.
Right Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.P., J.P.	Anthony Lefroy, esq., D.L.	Chas. S. Dudgeon, esq., J.P.
		Patrick Rhinigan, esq.

The Board meets on the first Saturday of the month for the discharge of business, the payment of intern officers' salaries, and current accounts. Receipts are produced by the Local Inspector at the following meeting. The extern officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes. There are no bridewells in this county.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

LOUTH COUNTY GAOL, AT DUNDALK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
7TH NOVEMBER, 1873

Louth
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	10	2	12	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	15	—	15	—	—	—
By Courts-Martial.						
Military and Naval Offenders, . .	16	—	16	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act, . . .	4	3	7	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	14	1	15	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	61*	7	68	—	—	—

* Including 24 prisoners transferred from the City of Dublin Male Prison.

NORTH
DISTRICT.South
County
Gaol.

At the above date the number of males in custody here was larger than usual, owing to 24 prisoners having been transferred from the City of Dublin male prison, by order of the Lord Lieutenant, on account of the crowded state of that gaol. Sixty-one males and 7 females were then the total number in charge, 24 of whom had been disposed of summarily, 37 were cases disposed of by a superior court, 16 were military offenders, and 1 was untried.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In Custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1872.			
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted—						
At Assizes,	—	—	—	—	—	2
Summarily,	—	—	2	—	—	6
Total,	—	—	2	—	—	2
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	—	1
Included in the preceding—						
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	—	—	—	—	—	1

Juveniles.

Eight juveniles, 6 males and 2 females had been in custody previous to my inspection this year, of whom 2 were in charge at the time of my visit. One only (a female) was sent to a reformatory. Prisoners of this class when in custody are said to be kept quite apart from adults, both at exercise and elsewhere, and are taught separately by the schoolmaster in their cells.

One prisoner in custody at the time of my inspection was known to have been previously in a reformatory.

Number of Prisoners in Custody during the year known to have been in Reformatories.

	M.	F.
1873 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	—
Day of Inspection,	1	—

Number of Prisoners of all Classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	33	8	1872,	43	7
1871,	25	11	1873 (day of Inspection),	61	7

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1872.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	3	1	1873 (up to and including day of Inspection),	—	—
1871,	1	—	Day of Inspection,	—	—
1872,	—	—			

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	3	—	3	1
Criminals,	185	44	191	72
Drunkards,	31	53	39	55
Total,	219	97	233	128

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
—
South
County
Dubl.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (including day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Manslaughter,	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Concealing birth of infants,	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children, . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences, . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	69	5	36	4	45	9	11	—	5	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, .	3	—	2	—	5	1	6	—	—	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	6	1	14	—	18	—	5	—	1	—
Burglary, Housebreaking, &c., . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Robbery,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	1	—
Larceny,	23	14	12	11	35	21	11	4	1	3
Raiding,	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences, .	2	—	2	3	4	3	3	—	1	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, . .	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other malicious offences against property,	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Offences against the currency, . . .	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury, .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	40	—	49	—	19	—	16	—	22	—
Under Poor Law Act,	8	3	6	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Against property, without vio- lence,	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disorderly, loitering, and abusive language,	30	31	30	17	15	24	—	1	2	4
Having arms without licence,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Absence from training of militia, . .	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Illegal fishing,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination, .	45	8	32	3	35	12	—	—	5	—
Total criminal class,	228	86	185	44	191	72	60	5	41	7
Drunkenness,	43	63	31	53	39	55	1	2	1	1
Idle,	9	1	3	—	3	1	—	—	1	—
Total,	280	150	219	97	233	128	61	7	43	8

In comparing the numbers in custody this with those in previous years, it must be borne in mind that 24 prisoners confined here did not belong to this county. There were also 16 military offenders committed here during 1873 previous to my inspection, so that when these are deducted from the total number committed, there would appear to be a diminution of crime among the male population in this as compared with the two previous years; but I regret to find there is a lamentable increase in the

Commis-
sions.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
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Leath
County
Gaol.

number of female commitments this year as compared with 1871 and 1872, the number of female commitments in the latter year being 44, and those in the ten and a half months previous to my visit this year were 72. There is also a slight increase in the number of drunkards, both of male and of female, this year as compared with last.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	5	—	149	38	6	—	166	37
Twice " . . .	2	—	17	10	—	1	21	6
Thrice " . . .	—	—	5	4	—	—	1	7
4 times " . . .	—	—	1	3	—	—	2	1
5 " " . . .	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2
6 " " . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
7 " " . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
10 " " . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total, . . .	7	—	173	57	6	1	191	39
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in	9	—	139	25	6	2	156	26

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1871, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., from their first commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only, . . .	5	—	130	25	6	—	144	24
Twice, . . .	2	—	12	6	—	1	18	5
Thrice, . . .	—	—	10	2	—	—	9	6
4 times, . . .	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	1
5 " " . . .	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	—
6 " " . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
7 to 11 " " . . .	—	—	8	7	—	—	8	3
12 to 16 " " . . .	—	—	4	1	—	—	2	5
17 to 20 " " . . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
21 to 30 " " . . .	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	1
31 to 40 " " . . .	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1
51 to 60 " " . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
61 to 70 " " . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
121 to 140 " " . . .	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
141 to 160 " " . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
161 to 180 " " . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
231 to 263 " " . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	7	—	173	57	6	1	191	39
No. of commitments represented in foregoing, . . .	9	—	399	95	6	2	403	100

North
Dunstable.
Louth
County
Gaol.

One female in prison both in this and last year was in custody as often as ten times, though five was the greatest number of times that any male was in custody in either of those years. It will also be seen by the foregoing table that there was 1 female who was in charge in each of those years who had been as often as 263 times in gaol from first commitment, and 2 females in 1872 and 1 in 1873 who had been in gaol from 120 to 140 times.

The total number of individuals committed in 1872 was 180 of males and 57 of females, but their commitments since first offences numbered 408 and 996 times respectively.

In 1873, previous to my inspection, the total number of individuals committed was 197 males and 60 females, but their known commitments numbered respectively 407 and 1,161 times. It may thus be conceived how very large the number of recommitments to this prison are, and how seriously the rates are burdened by comparatively few individuals of the criminal class, some of whom appear to spend the greater part of their lives in gaol.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody.	31.16	8.13	—	43.53	7.94	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time.	53		19th Oct.	86		3rd Oct.
Lowest ditto.	38		7th Feb.	38		28th March.
Highest number of males at any one time.	42		19th Oct.	71		3rd Oct.
Ditto, of females.	14		22nd March	15		3rd Oct.
Lowest number of males at any one time.	19		12th Jan.	31		2nd April.
Ditto, of females.	4		3rd Dec.	2		16th Jan.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1873.

25th July, 1866.	43	9th December, 1870.	50
13th March, 1867.	106	27th June, 1871.	51
31st January, 1868.	52	19th October, 1872.	53
3rd November, 1869.	51	3rd October, 1873.	86

The remarks I have already made respecting other tables will apply to the above in regard to the increase in the number of males this year as compared with previous years.

No debtor was in custody at the time of my inspection, and only 4 had been in charge this year. And now that the law relating to debt has been altered, it is not probable that this class of prisoners will frequent our gaols, so that the quarters now provided for them here must be considered sufficient for present requirements.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards.	3	1	Sleeping-rooms.	2	1
Yards.	5	13	Hospital Rooms.	4	2
Day Rooms.	1	1	Chapel.		one.
Solitary Cells.	2	1	School—in Chapel.		
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 452 cubic feet.	83	21	Workshops—prisoners work in cells.	24	
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells, all supplied with bells, 20 in basement not heated.			Workbeds.		one.
			Kitchen.		one.
			Store Room.		one.
			Laundry.		one.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Accommodation—continued.

	M. F.		M. F.
<i>Loath County Gaol.</i>			
Drying Room,	one.	Fumigating apparatus,	one.
Lavatories—prisoners wash in cells,		Reception Rooms or Cells,	8 3
Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1 1	Pump,	one.
Privies,	eight.	Crank do.,	one.
Water-closets,	seven.	Wells,	two.
		Tell-tale Clock,	one.

Reception. Right cells on the basement of the male and two on that of the female prison are reserved for reception classes, and are properly heated and provided with bells, so that prisoners now remain in them until inspected by the doctor. Prisoners are all bathed as they come into the gaol, and weekly afterwards during the summer months, but in winter, as a rule, only on reception.

Baths. I must again point out the inconvenient situation of the baths, and submit that an additional bath should be put up on the ground tier of each prison, and that all healthy prisoners be bathed weekly during imprisonment, irrespective of the season of the year. It is impossible that proper cleanliness can be maintained unless prisoners are compelled to wash regularly. Each cell is supplied with a water-closet and a basin, with water laid on, a system which in a previous report I took exception to, and which I still consider is open to serious objections, although I am bound to say that I perceived very little effluvia from the closets at the time of my inspection.

Sewerage. The sewerage here has not been altered since last inspection, and the improvements suggested in the report of my colleague of last year have not been adopted.

Water. The water is procured from two good wells on the premises, from which I am informed there is always a good supply, except in very dry weather. The crank-pump is used for the purpose of raising the water from one of these wells to the cistern, that from the other is raised by means of an ordinary hand pump. In addition, the rain water from the roof is collected in a tank and is used for laundry purposes.

Gas. Gas is provided to all the cells, but is not lighted in the mornings during the winter months, although it is kept burning in the cells till 7.30 in the evenings.

Heating. In my reports of 1869 and 1871 I called attention to the very imperfect system of heating this prison, and must again submit that the entire system of warming the prison requires improvement. At the time of my late visit several of the prisoners complained of cold, and I am bound to report that they had full grounds of complaint. I therefore trust that steps will be taken by the Board to improve the heating of the prison.

Kitchen. No alteration has been made since my last visit in the kitchen department. I found a male prisoner, who had been sentenced to hard labour, engaged here, but in consequence of being in the kitchen he was very improperly exempted from such labour. As this department is close to the laundry, and as the boiler here serves to heat the water for it, I again submit that the kitchen should be in the female department, especially as the cooking required in prisons is much more adapted to the capacity of females than of males. In Londonderry, and other gaols where the cooking is done in the female prison, it is as a rule much better performed, and the kitchen kept much cleaner than where males are employed for that purpose.

Laundry. Since my last inspection a doorway has been made to connect the laundry with the female prison, which is a great convenience. This

department is provided with four washing stalls, with hot and cold water laid on, and only prison washing is done here, there being no contracts taken in. As this is a source of much profit in other gaols, and as the daily average number of females here, i.e., 8, is quite enough to perform a considerable quantity of washing, I would suggest that an attempt be made to obtain washing contracts—a description of labour most suitable for the ordinary run of female prisoners confined here, and most remunerative. The drying-room consists of a stove with wooden horses, on which the clothes are hung.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Louth
County
Gaol.

The chapel has not been altered since my last visit, although both my colleague and I have repeatedly drawn attention to its ill-construction. I must therefore again submit that the stalls be taken away, and that the chapel be fitted in accordance with more modern requirements.

Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian worship is conducted here at different times on Sundays and holidays.

Photography is performed by the Governor and the chief warder, and 6d. is allowed by the Board for each copy, but the operators are required to find their own chemicals.

Prisoners' clothing is now purified by means of steam, and the apparatus in use is said to be effective, and has been erected under the supervision of the Governor by prison labour. At present only clothing suspected of being dirty is subjected to this process, but as it is impossible for prison officers to ascertain whether the clothing of prisoners contains infection, I submit that all clothing as a rule be purified before it is put into store.

The tell-tale clock, which is placed in the central hall, is pegged half-hourly from ten o'clock, P.M., to six, A.M. Three warders perform the duty of night-watch from lock-up to unlock, being relieved every four hours, and they only patrol the inside of the prison. The markings are taken by the chief warder, and are entered in the Lockings Book, and omissions in the markings are now entered in the Officers' Conduct Book; but I regret to find that the omissions are much too numerous, and therefore would suggest that a scale of fines be instituted, such as exists in most gaols. Lock-up takes place throughout the year at 6, P.M., and unlock at 6, A.M., in summer, and 7 in winter; and I am informed that after lock-up no labour is carried on, nor are prisoners employed in winter before daylight. Inasmuch as all the cells are artificially lighted, I submit that labour should be carried on in the cells before daylight in winter, and up to 8 o'clock, P.M., all the year round. If prisoners were given a certain task at lockings to perform, there need be no interference with the present hours of lock-up. All the keys of the prison are taken by the Governor at night to his bedroom, and the locks are all reported to be in good repair.

Night-
watch.

I am glad to have to report that the cells are all clean and tidy, but some of the windows were stiff, and could not easily be shut; these should be looked to and repaired. All the outside iron and woodwork has been painted this year by prison labour, under the supervision of the Governor. Now that part of the female prison is occupied by males, I submit that an awning should be put up between the upper and lower tiers, so as to ensure more complete separation between the male and female prisoners. With the exception of those who complained of cold, none of the prisoners found fault with their treatment here; but I must draw attention to the illegality of compelling prisoners for trial, or those whose sentences do not exceed a month, to wear prison dress. The 30th sec. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, clearly points out by what class of prisoners the prison dress is to be worn, and this rule should be adhered to.

Cells.

The place provided for visitors to prisoners is the same as at my last inspection, except that in accordance with my recommendation it has

Visitors.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
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*North
County
Coal.*

been wired, and is well suited for the purpose; but I am glad to find that the rules for admitting visitors to prisoners have been made somewhat more stringent, though not so much so as recommended. Convicted prisoners now receive a visit monthly, and the untried at the discretion of the Governor. Orders for admission are still issued by members of the Board and the Local Inspector, but the Governor is allowed to cancel the orders in case of misconduct of a prisoner, being required to enter all such prohibitions in his journal. Visitors to debtors are admitted daily, and all visitors to prisoners are searched.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.		
Blankets, pairs of,	86	194	Shirts, . . .	86 58	Shifts, . . .	6 18
Sheets, pairs of,	86	51	Jackets, . . .	69 9	Jackets, . . .	6 15
Rugs, . . .	86	36	Vests, . . .	60 15	Petticoats, . . .	6 44
Hummocks or Cots,	104		Trowsers, . . .	60 5	Aprons, . . .	6 15
Bed-ticks, . . .	86	19	Cups, . . .	60 14	Neckerchiefs, . . .	6 22
Bedsteads, . . .	17		Stockings or Socks, pairs of, . . .	60 101	Caps, . . .	6 17
			Shoes, Slippers, & Goggles, pairs of,	60 20	Stockings, pairs of,	6 34
					Shoes, Slippers, and Goggles, pairs of,	6 32

Stores

There was an abundant supply of prison clothing and bedding both in store and in use at the time of my inspection, and considering that the sheets are changed only once a month, the bedding appeared clean. These I submit should be changed once a fortnight. The store of clothing for males in use, as well as that belonging to the prisoners, is kept by the reception warden, whose duty it is to dress the prisoners on admission, and the chief warden, who superintends the cutting out of the male clothing, keeps the general store. The latter appears to be a useful and attentive officer, as the male clothing appears to be well made, and carefully fitted. The matron keeps the store of female clothing, together with the shirts and sheets of the prison. At the time of my visit made some suggestions to the Governor for the better keeping of all prison property, for I consider that every article should be issued on the first outset from the general store, and both Governor and Local Inspector should carefully take stock of all prison property quarterly and half-yearly respectively.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

By Governor—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	22	—	21	2
Stoppage of Diet,	27	2	12	—
Total.	49	2	33	2

Punish-
ments.

Thirty-three males and 2 females had previously to my inspection been punished by the Governor for breach of prison rules, but on no occasion was it necessary to have recourse to magisterial authority for the punishment of any prisoner for such offences.

Two solitary cells are provided for males, and one for females. They are all now supplied with bells, but owing to the defective state of the heating apparatus, prisoners are not left in solitary at night. As the 6th section of the Prisons Act requires that every gaol shall be supplied with a "competent number of cells adapted to solitary confinement for the punishment of refractory prisoners," I trust that these cells will be so arranged that prisoners can be left in them during the whole period of their sentences, for if they are allowed to return to their cells at night, punishment of this sort will have very little effect on hardened offenders.

*Employment on day of Inspection.*NORTH
DISTRICT.*Hard Labour.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Mattmaking,	1	—	Stonebreaking,	25	—
Shoemaking,	2	—	Pumping Water,	9	—
Tailoring,	2	—	Picking Oakum	15	1
Cooking and cleaning,	2	1			
Painting,	1	—	Total,	57	2

Louth
County
Gaol.*Industrial Labour.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Picking oakum,	—	—		3	—
Knitting and sewing,	—	—		—	4
Total,	—	—		3	4

Summary.

Hard labour,	57	2
Industrial labour,	3	4
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	1
Total in custody,	61	7

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1870, . £64 10s. 10d. | 1871, . £69 15s. 9d. | 1872, . £70 3s. 9d.

Men sentenced to hard labour are employed for two hours a day at the crank-mill, being twenty minutes on at a time, with five minutes off. They are also occupied in stone-breaking and oakum-picking, but no given quantity of such labour is required to be performed daily. So that a man not sentenced to hard labour may do just as much as one so sentenced. I submit that a given task both of stone-breaking and of oakum-picking should be required of each prisoner sentenced to hard labour, and that the oakum given to such prisoners be not beaten so much as that given to non-hard labour prisoners. The females also sentenced to hard labour should be required to pick more oakum per day than those not so sentenced.

The industrial labour carried on consists of mat making, and the several trades with which prisoners committed here are acquainted; for the Governor takes care to employ all tradesmen prisoners for the benefit of the gaol, and through this means gets a great deal of labour performed throughout the year, for which paid artisans would otherwise have to be employed. A number of the cells on the basement of the male prison are reserved for workshops, in which prisoners are employed at their trades in separation.

The amount received during the year 1872 for the produce of prison labour disposed of outside the gaol was £70 3s. 9d., and for the four first months of 1873 it amounted to £25 0s. 6d. As compared with some of our other county gaols these results are considerable, but I am in hopes that by the introduction of a greater quantity of labour, both in the male and female prison, the profits therefrom will very much increase, as they are still far from being satisfactory or sufficient, when the total number of commitments is considered; for it must be allowed that the sum above mentioned received as profits in 1872 is insignificant as that resulting from the labour of 219 males and 97 females committed during that year. No work is now done after 6, P.M., although gas is supplied to the cells. I therefore submit that labour should be carried on throughout the year round until 8 in the evening. This additional labour need in no way interfere with the present hours of lock-up.

North
District.Louth
County
Gaol.

School.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	60	43	56	42
Average daily number of pupils,	16.72	4.7	20	4.95
Number of days on which school was held,	184	214	145	186
<i>School hours:—Males—from 10 to 11 o'clock; Females—from 11 to 12 o'clock.</i>				

Schools.

Notwithstanding previous remarks of Inspectors-General, as to the illegality of holding the school in the chapel, it is still held there in contravention of the statute, which provides that the chapel shall be set apart solely for religious worship. The school warder teaches the males, and the assistant matron the females; but it will be seen from the foregoing table that school is not held regularly every day, as should be the case. I observed very little progress noted in the registry amongst the females, but somewhat more amongst the males.

As there is but room for twenty in the school, only that number is allowed to attend. All prisoners who are capable of learning should be compelled to attend school, and as the daily average number of males in custody in 1872 was 31, and during this year 43, I consider that more accommodation should be provided in the school-room.

The school is not in connexion with any educational body, and neither of the teachers have been trained as such, but are said to be competent. It is under these circumstances, all the more important, that the Chaplains should, as required by the by-laws, "frequently" attend to the school; but notwithstanding this by-law, I could only find recorded this year two visits by the Presbyterian Chaplain, three by the Roman Catholic Chaplain to the male, and one only by the latter officer to the female school, while there is no visit to either school recorded by the Protestant Chaplain. This is a matter that I submit these gentlemen should be required to attend to, as gaol Chaplains are supposed to superintend the secular as well as the religious instruction of prisoners. I called attention to this subject in my report of 1871, and regret that so little attention was paid to the remarks I then felt it my duty to make on this subject.

Contracts.

Bread, brown, per 1 lb. loaf, 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 7s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; butter-milk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal, per ton, £1 8s.; straw, per cwt., 2s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8s. 8d.; candles, per lb., 6½d.; soap, per cwt., yellow, £1 6s.; lime, per barrel, 3s. 6d.

Provisions.

All the contracts for provisions are taken half-yearly by the Board, but the materials for clothing, &c., are purchased by the Local Inspector under the direction of the Board. The provisions are kept by the school warder, who weighs and serves them out daily. They are inspected regularly by the Chaplains, who usually report on them favourably. But on the day of my visit I considered the milk was certainly poor, and I remarked that some of the members of the Board have occasionally taken exception to the quality of the provisions. I have therefore little doubt that this matter will be attended to by that body.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1870, . . . 4.31d. | 1871, . . . 4.5d. | 1872, . . . 4.62d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . . £1,342 6s. 1d. | 1871, . . £1,425 1s. 3d. | 1872, . . £1,594 3s. 4d.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Louth
County
Gaol.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £801 4s. 9d. | 1871, . £836 1s. 3d. | 1872, . £834 1s. 6d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £53 16s. 1d. | 1871, . £40 19s. 0d. | 1872, . £40 3s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1870, £5 19s. 0d. | 1871, £20 13s. 0d. | 1872, £257 2s. 0d. | 1873, £267 13s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1870, — | 1871, — | 1872, . £2 7s. 0d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years

1870, . £117 16s. 8d. | 1871, . £111 18s. 1d. | 1872, . £79 15s. 6d.

The net cost of the gaol in 1872 came to £1,594 5s. 4d., but in that sum is included the cost of officers, which amounted to £834 1s. 6d., so that the entire cost of the gaol exclusive of officers was considerably less than the cost of officers. In that year the daily average number of prisoners in custody was about 40, but for these there is a staff of 10 discipline officers alone, independent of extern officers, so that the average cost of each prisoner here during that year comes to £40 3s.

In the present unsatisfactory state of the law regarding county prisons, I cannot recommend any considerable reduction in the staff, although from the foregoing figures it is plain that the expenditure under this head forms a very large item in the entire outlay of the gaol. And I therefore submit that every possible means should be used to reduce the number of the staff, which is doubtless now excessive in proportion to the number of prisoners in custody.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£ s. d.	Resident.	£ s. d.
Edward Tipping, esq., Local Inspector,	100 0 0	Mr. Henry Noble, Governor,	150 0 0
Rev. J. G. Rainsford, Protestant Chaplain,	36 18 6	John McDowell, Tailor, Chief Warder,	50 0 0
Rev. Robert Black, Presbyterian Chaplain,	36 18 6	Hugh Davidson, Rope-maker, Schoolmaster, and Clerk,	35 0 0
Rev. Thomas Hardy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	36 18 6	Richard Ruth, Gate Warder,	35 0 0
E.G. Brunker, esq., Surgeon,	—	Warders (Michael Heaney,	35 0 0
Mr. Fras. Scott, Apothecary,	20 0 0	James Nesbitt,	35 0 0
Mr. Alexander Shekleton, Secretary to the Board of Superintendence,	25 0 0	James McMahon,	35 0 0
		W (James O'Neill,	35 0 0
		Eleanor Owen, Matron,	35 0 0
		Annie Wiseman, Assistant Matron,	30 0 0

Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, how caused, and how filled up, viz. :—

Rev. James McGee, Roman Catholic Chaplain, and Sub-Warders John McFadden, Thomas Hughes, Hugh Warrington, and Thomas Pratt, resigned. The vacancies thus caused were filled up by the Board of Superintendence.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The resident gaol officers are supplied with fuel and gaslight; each warder with a suit of uniform clothing; the Matron and her assistant with clothing. An allowance of 8d. per day in lieu of rations.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Leath
County
Gaol.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 1st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business, . . .	13	11
Local Inspector to Gaol, . . .	102	102
Do. to each Bridewell, . . .	—	1
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church, . . .	202	165
Presbyterian Chaplain, . . .	158	149
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	262	176
Surgeon, . . .	269	230
Apothecary, . . .	373	273

Officers.

The intern officers here are comfortably lodged. Their apartments were clean and tidy, and I have every reason to believe that their duties are faithfully performed.

	1870.		1871		1872.		1873 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital, 48	19	—	55	28	65	21	79	14
Number of deaths in the gaol, . . .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine, . . .	£5 7s. 7d.		£3 15s. 4½d.		£4 4s. 11d.		—	

Hospital.

The hospital is properly provided with all necessary conveniences for the sick, and although it has not been used of late years on account of the dampness of the walls, it was at the time of my inspection dry and fit for use.

The health of the prison from the above return appears to be very satisfactory. The medicines are supplied by the apothecary from the doctor's prescription, whose bill is paid half-yearly, being previously certified for by the Surgeon.

The cost of medicines in 1872 here was £4 4s. 11d. When the salary of the apothecary is added to this sum, the pharmaceutical charges here as compared with those in several other gaols are certainly large, considering that no prisoner has been treated in hospital for several years.

Books and
journals.

The schoolmaster warder is chiefly responsible for the keeping of the several registries and books of finance, which he does with great diligence and precision. They are carefully supervised by the Governor, who now takes charge of all moneys belonging to prisoners in custody.

The journal of the Local Inspector contains very little information regarding the discipline and management of the prison. That of the Governor is full and explicit; and I would here remark that this officer appears to be most careful and regular in the execution of his several duties, and the order and cleanliness of the gaol reflects much credit on him.

The journals of the Chaplains do not meet the requirements of the statute, as it is impossible to learn from them whether the several duties of the Chaplains are performed as enjoined by law. I also have again to call attention to the 11th section of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, which distinctly points out how and when Chaplains may appoint substitutes, and I consider that the regulations therein laid down should be strictly followed.

The Surgeon keeps the books connected with his department carefully, and I find that this officer is most attentive to his duties, although his journal is somewhat defective, for in order to comply with the 72nd section of the Prisons Act he should enter his remark in his journal on every occasion of his visit.

The work ledger should detail the weekly profits of each prisoner's labour who is not sentenced to hard labour, and all prisoners not so sentenced should in compliance with the 107th section of the Prisons Act receive one-third of any profits of such labour.

The intern officers' Gate Book is examined by the Governor every night, in order to check the goings out and comings in of subordinate officers, but I submit that if a system of passes were established he would have much more control in this matter.

I quite concur with the remarks of my colleague in his report of last year as to the employment of a gentleman other than the Local Inspector, to act as secretary to the Board. The duties of Local Inspectors are not onerous, and as far as I know this is the only gaol in Ireland in which the Local Inspector is assisted in his duties by a paid secretary to the Board, an additional expenditure which is not sanctioned by law or by any other Board of Superintendence.

The Right Hon. Lord Clermont.
Sir John S. Robinson, Bart.
Lieut.-Colonel J. C. W. Fortescue.

William Ruxton, esq.
John Murphy, esq.
John George Coddington, esq.
John A. Haig, esq.

Fredk. J. Foster, esq.
John C. Kieran, esq.
Michael Kelly, esq.
John Jas. E. Bigger, esq.
Burton Brabazon, esq.

The Board.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Leath County Gaol.

The Board meets on the first Friday in each month for the discharge of business, and the payment of the subordinate officers and minor accounts. Superior officers and contractors are paid half-yearly at assizes.

At their quarterly meetings a minute examination of the state of the prison is gone into.

I annex my report on the state of the bridewell at Ardee.

STATE OF ARDEE BRIDEWELL.

Bridewell.

	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, .	56	21
Of whom were Drunkards, .	42	12
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	40	5
Of whom were Drunkards, .	38	5
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly. Transmittals regular.	
Commitments, whether regular? .	Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and order,	Good.	
Security,	Good.	
Accommodation,	Sufficient.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, .	Good and clean.	
Water, how supplied?	By force-pump and pipes in yards.	
Sewerage,	Stopped up and out of repair.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and ventilation,	Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day, .	—	
Salary of Keeper,	£50 per annum, with uniform, also 5d. a day in lieu of rations.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	No other employment.	
Official inspection,	13th August, 1873.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF DROGHEDA GAOL, AT DROGHEDA.—
STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 21ST NOVEMBER, 1873.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
Deserters,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	4	8	—	—	—
Drunkards,	4	2	6	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	10	7	17	—	—	—

Ten males and 7 females were in custody at the above date, of whom 15 were disposed of summarily, 1 was tried at assizes or quarter sessions, and the remaining one was untried.

Number of Commitments of Juveniles from 1st January to day of
Inspection, 1873.

	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.
Convicted summarily,	5	—

Juveniles.

Five juveniles had been in custody prior to my inspection during the year, 3 for running away from Industrial Schools. Neither of the other two was sent to a Reformatory or Industrial School. Prisoners of this class should be kept altogether apart from adults both at exercise and in school, so as to avoid as far as possible their being contaminated while in gaol. One male prisoner was in custody this year, and 1 last year, who were known to have been in reformatories.

Number of Prisoners of all Classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and
on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	4	6	1872,	7	10
1871,	7	6	1873 (day of Inspection),	10	7

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and
during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	2	1	1873 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	—
1871,	1	1	Day of Inspection,	—	—
1872,	—	—			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

NORTH DISTRICT.
County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of In- spection.	Corre- sponding day in previous year.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Common assaults,	7	2	9	1	9	6	3	3	—	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	3	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Other assaults,	3	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Larceny,	9	6	11	7	15	2	1	1	3	2
Embezzlement,	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	9	2	15	4	5	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	1	—	5	—	20	—	1	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property with violence,	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property without vio- lence,	8	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	—	—	—	1	8	7	1	—	—	—
Disorderly, loitering as prostitutes,	—	16	—	36	—	24	—	1	—	7
Absconded apprentice,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Absconding from industrial schools,	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Insubordination in the work- house,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	17	5	19	7	26	3	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	68	34	70	58	97	42	6	5	5	9
Vagrancy,	—	—	3	4	3	3	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	80	35	70	27	98	38	4	2	2	1
Debt,	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	150	69	146	89	199	83	10	7	7	10

CLASSES.

From 1st January to
31st December, 1872.

From 1st January, 1873,
to day of Inspection.

	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	3	—	1	—
Criminals,	70	58	97	42
Vagrants,	3	4	3	3
Drunkards,	70	27	98	38
Total,	146	89	199	83

Two males were in custody this year charged with attempting life, but with this exception serious offences do not appear to abound within this jurisdiction.

From the preceding tables it would appear that there is a sensible increase in the criminal commitments of males this year as compared with

Q

NORTH
DISTRICT.County of
the Town of
Drogheda
Gaol.

last, but it should be observed that the increase is accounted for by a considerable augmentation in the number of military offenders committed here during this year. There was also an increase in the number of males committed for larceny this year. And notwithstanding the operation of the new Licensing Act, the commitments for drunkenness both of males and females during the expired part of 1873, were more numerous than during the whole of either of the two previous years.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	4	—	92	31	5	—	112	35
Twice	—	—	15	10	—	—	23	12
Thrice	—	—	3	5	—	—	6	—
4 times	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	2
5	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4
6	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total,	4	—	112	51	5	—	144	44
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in	4	—	65	18	5	—	84	18

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	4	—	60	15	5	—	75	12
Twice,	—	—	12	11	—	—	23	9
Thrice,	—	—	10	4	—	—	13	—
4 times,	—	—	4	4	—	—	9	2
5	—	—	5	2	—	—	2	3
6	—	—	4	3	—	—	4	3
7 to 11	—	—	8	4	—	—	13	5
12 to 16	—	—	5	4	—	—	4	5
17 to 20	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
21 to 30	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	2
31 to 40	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
41 to 50	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	4	—	112	51	5	—	144	44
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	4	—	395	319	5	—	422	306

Eight was the greatest number of times that any individual male, and 6 that any female was committed here during this year, but in 1872 no male was committed more than four times, though 1 female was committed six times.

The total numbers of individuals committed here in 1872 were 116 males and 51 females, but these were known to have been in gaol respectively 399 and 319 times. Prior to my inspection in 1873, 149 individual males and 44 individual females were committed here, but their commitments since their first offences numbered respectively 427 and 306. It will thus be seen that the criminal class here is confined to a few individuals who appear to spend the greater portion of their lives in gaol.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	7.75	7.48	—	9.7	8.68	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	26		29th June.	28		3rd July.
Lowest ditto,	7		17th April.	5		28th Oct.
Highest number of males at any one time,	15		21st May.	17		3rd July.
Ditto, of females,	18		15th Dec.	16		23rd March.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	3		16th Jan.	2		2nd Jan.
Ditto, of females,	1		14th April.	2		28th Oct.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous Seven Years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.

25th November, 1866,	23	7th September, 1870,	25
6th March, 1867,	61	25th September, 1871,	21
21st November, 1868,	25	29th June, 1872,	26
24th October, 1869,	19	3rd July, 1873,	28

The daily average number in custody this year was somewhat higher than last, and at one period of this year there was a larger number, viz., 28 in custody than at any time since March, 1867.

The accommodation for debtors is the same as at my last visit, but no Debtors. prisoners of this class have been in custody during the last two years, and now that the law relating to debt has been altered it is not likely that these quarters will be again required for debtors.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	2	1	Workshops,	5	—
Yards,	3	2	Kitchen,	1	—
Solitary Cells,	1	1	Store Rooms,	2	—
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high—432 cubic feet, heated, and furnished with bells,	23	16	Laundry,	—	1
Sleeping Rooms,	2	1	Drying Room—Slides in Laundry,	—	—
Number of Beds in such rooms,	2	—	Lavatories,	2	1
Hospital Rooms,	1	1	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	1
Chapel,	1	—	Privies,	3	2
School-room,	1	—	Water-closets,	3	1
Workshop,	1	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
			Reception Rooms or Cells,	1	1
			Pumps,	1	1

Two cells in the male, and one in the female prison are reserved for a Reception class, but as I remarked in my last report, owing to the unfrequent visits of the medical officer, it is not always possible to keep prisoners in the reception until after they have been inspected by him, as is required by 20th Rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. On the

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day of my visit an old woman (B.F.) was in custody who had been four days committed. She was in bed, and suffering from bruises, and had not seen the doctor during that time, who as far as I could learn had not been in the gaol for a week, although he is required by the 72nd section of the Prisons Act to "visit the prison twice at least in every week, and oftener, if necessary, and to see every sick person confined therein." In the event of a prisoner being committed, such as this woman, who was in immediate need of the doctor, it is the duty of the Governor to send for him at once.

Bath.

A good bath with hot and cold water laid on is provided both in the male and female prisons, in which all prisoners are washed as they come in, and once a week afterwards during imprisonment. A sufficient supply of lavatories and water-closets are also provided, and the latter are said to be flushed about every second day.

Sewerage.

No alteration has yet been made in the sewerage, and the stink traps recommended by my colleague have not been procured, so that when the wind blows from the north an offensive smell pervades the prison; I therefore must submit that such traps should be procured with as little delay as possible.

Water.

The water is raised by means of two pumps from two separate springs, from one of which it is forced to a cistern over the new prison, whence an abundant supply is furnished throughout the gaol.

Heating
and Gas.

The cells are all heated and provided with bells, and the floors are hoarded. Gas is also provided to cells on the top and bottom ranges, and throughout the rest of the prison, so that a certain number of prisoners can be employed in their cells before and after dark in winter.

Kitchen.

The cooking is all done in a small ordinary pot, for the numbers confined here are now so small that it is not worth while making use of the large boilers with which the kitchen is provided. At the time of my visit a male prisoner was employed in the kitchen, but being a shoemaker he was also compelled to work at his trade. It would however be more profitable if he were kept continually at his trade, and the duties of the kitchen discharged by females, as suggested in my last report. This department was clean and well kept.

Laundry.

No improvement has been effected in the laundry since my last visit. Both laundry and drying-room are in one apartment, and the prison washing only is done here. I submit that an improved arrangement should be made, and as in many gaols the laundry is a source of considerable profit, I see no reason why it should not be so here, if washing contracts were taken. The daily average number of females in custody is quite sufficient to perform washing contracts, and as this labour is one that is most suited to the class of prisoners committed here I trust that the Board will consider this suggestion.

Fumigation

A good apparatus for fumigation is provided in which I am informed all clothing is now purified before being put away.

Night-
watch.

There being no regular night watch, no tell-tale clock is provided, but the Governor goes round the gaol frequently at uncertain times of the night, and the matron now sleeps in a room adjacent to the female prison, as proposed by my colleague and myself. And in the event of any important prisoner being in custody a turnkey is said to sleep in an adjoining cell with a view of communicating with the Governor in case of necessity. The apartments of the Governor are so close that he can hear the bells of any of the cells during the night should any ring. The keys, except those of the outer gate, are taken up by the Governor at six o'clock, and at ten, P.M., all the keys are taken to his bedroom for the night. Unlock takes place

both in summer and winter at half-past six, A.M., and lock-up at six, P.M., and gas is lighting in the cells in the morning during winter up to half-past seven, and in the evenings from twilight to eight o'clock, during which times prisoners are profitably employed.

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Chapel.

The chapel is very suitably and neatly arranged, and in compliance with my colleague's suggestion raised seats for the officers, have been put up since his visit. Both Protestant and Roman Catholic worship are conducted here.

Photography is done by an artist from the town, who charges 4s. for Photo-graphy. This is in my opinion an extravagant charge, and as there are grave objections to permitting other than prison officers to have such close access to prisoners as is necessary in photographing them, I should recommend an officer being taught this art, for the purpose of carrying on the photography which is now become a necessity in every gaol.

Visitors to prisoners are admitted under the same rule as at my last inspection; convicted prisoners are allowed a visit once a month by order of the Local Inspector, and the untried weekly by order of a member of the Board of Superintendence, but the Governor has power to deprive any prisoner guilty of misconduct of a visit. The visiting place is through the bars of gate, and visits always take place in presence of a prison officer. All visitors to prisoners are said to be strictly searched by the gate-porter before being admitted, but as this officer is now very old and feeble I fear that the searching must in a great number of cases be merely nominal.

The *chateau de frise* recommended by my colleague and myself to be erected upon a weak part of the boundary wall has not yet been put up. With this exception the building appeared to be secure and in good repair.

In my report left in the gaol I recommended that an iron paling should be put up in front of the prison gate, as the present wooden one is broken and out of order.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	30 16	Shirts, . . .	24 20	Shifts, . . .	16 16
Sheets, pairs of,	42 12	Jackets, . . .	12 12	Jackets, . . .	16 4
Rags, . . .	30 15	Vests, . . .	12 12	Petticoats, . . .	16 4
Hammocks or Cots, 26	-	Trowsers, . . .	12 24	Aprons, . . .	16 8
Bed-ticks, . . .	45 -	Caps, . . .	10 10	Neckerchiefs, . . .	16 6
Bedsteads, . . .	19 -	Stockings or Socks, pairs of, . . .	12 12	Caps, . . .	16 4
		Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	20 10	Stockings, pairs of,	14 14
				Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	12 6

The general store of male clothing is kept by the Governor, and was well arranged and in good order. Labels properly signed are now attached to each bundle of prisoner's property, so that no difficulty can arise with regard to any article that is brought into the gaol by a prisoner. The matron's stores were by no means well kept or in good order, but she is not provided with suitable means of storage. I would therefore recommend that large presses be put up at the end of the corridor of the female prison, and that the store of female clothing be kept there; this is a matter that could be done by prison labour at a very little cost. The female prisoners' own clothing was not as tidily put away and labelled as that of the males.

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The hedding was as a rule not as clean as it should have been, and some of the blankets were light and worn. I submit that all sheets should be changed weekly instead of once a month, and that all prisoners when they come in should receive clean sheets. All the clothing is made up within the gaol by prison labour, materials being bought by the Governor with the approval of the Board of Superintendence. The Governor takes stock of all prison property twice a year, but I regret to find that this duty is not performed at all by the Local Inspector. As he is the officer responsible in law for the proper supply of bedding and clothing, and as he is the principal officer of the gaol, I consider that he too should regularly examine all prison property at least twice a year. The prisoners appeared to be all well and comfortably clad, and I was glad to find that stockings and socks are provided for their use.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor--				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	9	5	13	8

Punish-
ments.

Previous to my inspection 13 males and 8 females had been punished by the Governor during the year for breach of prison rule, but on no occasion was it found necessary to call in magisterial authority for the punishment of a prisoner. A solitary cell is provided in each section, both of which are heated, being in fact ordinary cells darkened, so that prisoners sentenced to solitary are left in them at night.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Breaking stones,	4	—
Washing,	—	1
Total,	4	1

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Picking oakum,	4	2
Cooking and cleaning,	2	1
Sewing,	—	1
Knitting,	—	1
Laundry,	—	1
Total,	6	6

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	4	1
Industrial labour,	6	6
Total in custody,	10	7

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1870, . £25 8s. 7d. | 1871, . £14 18s. 11d. | 1872, . £25 7s. 10d.

Labour.

The labour considered the hardest that is carried on here is stone breaking, but there is no absolute hard labour exacted, there being neither crank-mill nor treadwheel provided. Shot drill is occasionally resorted to, and four men work the two-handled pump for two hours a day, being relieved every five minutes. Prisoners are also employed at oakum picking. I submit that each hard labour prisoner should be compelled to break a given quantity of stones, and in addition should be required to pick at least three pounds of oakum a day, and if men sentenced to hard labour are employed at the pump, they should be compelled to work it without

intermission for at least half an hour at a time with an interval of five minutes for rest.

Men were employed at industrial labour, at their trades, &c., in their cells up to the time of my inspection till seven at night, but I am now glad to learn that they are compelled to work up till eight; £25 7s. 10d. was the amount received for the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol in 1872 which I do not deem a sufficient amount of profits, considering that the commitments in that year numbered 146 of males and 89 of females. But it is right to remember that the improvements carried out in the gaol, and the labour of tilling the gardens were all done by prisoners, by which means a certain amount of saving is effected. This is a matter for which the Governor deserves every credit, indeed I have always found him anxious to effect improvements in the most economical manner by the employment of prisoners wherever he can do so with advantage.

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	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	68	76	94	59
Average daily number of pupils.	7	7	7.86	6.56
Number of days on which school was held.	308	308	275	275

School-hours—Males, 12 to 1 in summer; and from 5 to 6, P.M., in winter. Females, 1 to 2 in summer, and 10 to 11 in winter.

The school-room is now divided into nineteen stalls, the males being taught here for an hour daily, and the females for the same time at different periods of the day. One of the warders instructs the former, and the matron the latter, and the Sisters of Charity give religious instruction to the Roman Catholic prisoners.

The school is not connected with any educational body. I regret to state that notwithstanding the requirements of the by-law regarding the school, the present Chaplains do not visit the schools as required. I could find no entry of any Chaplain having visited the female school, and though the late Roman Catholic Chaplain frequently visited the male school, the gentleman who fills that office at present has not inspected the schools since his appointment. And I could find no record of any visit paid by the Protestant Chaplain to either school. As the law provides that the secular instruction of the prisoners shall, irrespective of the different religions, be superintended by the Chaplains, I trust that these gentlemen will in future be more careful in attending to this duty.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 20 lbs., 2s. 11d.; ditto, brown, per 20 lbs., 2s. 1½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 17s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s.; potatoes, per cwt., 5s.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 2d.; coal, per ton, £1 2s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s. 10d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 12s.

Bread and milk are the only requirements obtained by contract, the other provisions and the materials being bought by the Governor, with the sanction of the Board. The store of provisions is kept by the Governor, who serves out the required quantity of meal, &c., daily, and every prisoner's portion is either weighed or measured. The samples of the provisions that I saw were excellent, and none of the prisoners made any complaints worth notice regarding the diet. But I regret to find that the Chaplains do not inspect the provisions as required by statute, and consequently some days both gentlemen inspect them, and at other times they omit doing so for several days. I therefore trust that in future the Chaplains will in compliance with both the statute and the by-laws inspect the provisions by "alternate weeks."

NORTH DISTRICT. County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.	<i>Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.</i>			
	1870, . 3s. 5d. |	1871, . 3s. 4d. |	1872, . 3s. 5d.	

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.
1870, . £385 1s. 5d. | 1871, . £420 10s. 5d. | 1872, . £434 19s. 1d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.
1870, . £300 12s. 1½d. | 1871, . £317 5s. 0d. | 1872, . £332 13s. 2d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.
1870, . £32 6s. 7½d. | 1871, . £33 9s. 7½d. | 1872, . £29 13s. 1½d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, in each of the last three years.
1870, . £1 13s. 0d. | 1871, . £0 19s. 0d. | 1872, . £1 9s. 0d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of prisoners during the years—
1870, . £25 12s. 1d. | 1871, . £17 13s. 5d. | 1872, . £45 1s. 2d.

The net cost of the gaol in 1872 came to £454 19s. 1d., but of that sum the charge for officers amounted to £332 13s. 2d., leaving therefore the sum of £122 5s. 1½d. for the net cost of the gaol, exclusive of officers. Thus the average cost of each prisoner here is much higher than it should be if the gaol were not so heavily taxed with officers.

In my report of 1871 I recommended that this gaol should be converted into a district bridewell, by which means the ratepayers would be relieved of a heavy expenditure, and the prison requirements of the district would be equally well provided for. It will be seen by the 92nd section of the Prisons Act that convicted prisoners may be detained in a district bridewell for a period of four months, and those for trial for a longer period, and as few prisoners in this jurisdiction are sentenced to terms beyond that limit (there being in 1873 only three, and these were each committed for six months) it is my duty again to point out the importance of this matter, and I trust that before long powers will be taken by Parliament to convert not only this but other small prisons in Ireland into district bridewells.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>		<i>Resident.</i>	
George Delahoyde, esq., Local Inspector,	£10	Patrick Murtagh, Governor,	£100
Rev. John G. Boelen, Protestant Chaplain,	30	William Tottenham, Turnkey, and Warden,	25
Rev. Thomas J. Murphy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	Richard Bourke, Turnkey, Schoolmaster, and Clerk to Board,	30
John L. Kealy, esq., Surgeon,	35	Nicholas Furlong, Turnkey,	30
Robert J. Kelly, esq., Apothecary,	—	Margaret Bourke, Matron,	20

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection, how caused and how filled up, viz. :—

Rev. Henry McKee, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned; Rev. Thomas J. Murphy appointed. Robert Pentland, esq., Local Inspector, died; George Delahoyde, esq., appointed. Robert Pentland, esq., Surgeon, died; John L. Kealy appointed.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All the intern officers receive rations of bread and milk, and allowances of coal, gas, and soap.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.	From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	NORTH DISTRICT. County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	9	11	
Local Inspector, per week,	1-9	2	
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church, per week,	3	6	
Chaplain, Roman Catholic, per week,	3	2-76	
Surgeon, per week,	1-9	2	

All the discipline officers, with one exception, have apartments within the prison, and I am glad to find that the Board have increased the salary of the Governor, turnkeys, and matron since my last inspection, as recommended by both my colleague and myself. The Governor is a most painstaking worthy officer, and I have no doubt by his zeal and fidelity much saving of expenditure is effected. As the gatekeeper is quite unable to perform his duties properly, I submit that he should be superannuated, and I trust that as he has been in the service of the Board for many years they will deal with him as liberally as they can.

This officer has important books to keep and duties to perform which would require the services of a man in possession of his full faculties both of mind and body. I further consider that with a proper arrangement of the duties of the other turnkeys, a regular gatekeeper is not necessary in this prison.

Hospital.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	21	11	24	15	13	6	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£7 2s. 8½d.		£7 4s. 9d.		£8 1s. 9d.		—	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	—		£1 4s. 6d.		£0 18s. 0d.		—	

The hospital arrangements are the same as at my last inspection, but no sick have been sent there since 1866. A good tin movable bath is provided, but there is no water-closet in either hospital. There is however a privy in each yard. Notwithstanding that there have not been any patients in hospital for so long a time, and that only 19 were prescribed for during 1872, the cost of medicines for that year amounted to £8 1s. 9d. This is a matter to which I drew attention in my last report, and which I again submit for the consideration of the Board, for in comparison with the county Fermanagh and other gaols the cost of medicines here is no doubt excessive.

The doctor's prescriptions are made up by an apothecary in the town, whose bill is paid at assizes, but its correctness is not certified for by the Medical Officer, as should be the case before being submitted for the approval of the Board of Superintendence.

The Governor pays full attention to the important duty of writing up all the registries and books of finance which he does principally himself, with much care and regularity. His journal is full and well kept, but those of the other superior officers are meagre, and contain little information regarding their duties. The Local Inspector should, I submit, supervise, and check all the books weekly. The Surgeon also should either initial or sign each entry in his journal, and every order he gives. I have already drawn attention to the irregular attendance of the latter officer, whose duties are sometimes performed by the apothecary. This is alto-

Books and
journals.

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gether irregular, and should not be permitted, for if the apothecary is competent to prescribe for the prisoners the salary of the surgeon should be saved to the public. I had occasion in my last report to call attention to the want of detail in the journals of the Chaplains, and regret again to remark the same defects.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain has lately had a substitute not legally appointed, and I learn that since the appointment of the gentleman who fills that office now he does not perform his duties as required by the 60th section of the Prisons Act. I trust, therefore, that his attention will be called to this section, as well as to the by-laws of the prison, and that he will comply with both for the future. I must also beg that both the Chaplains will be requested to observe the requirements of the 11th section of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, whenever they desire to appoint a substitute. Considering the number of very young women and girls that are from time to time committed here, I consider that much good could be effected if the Chaplains were to visit, and exhort "them as required by statute."

The Board.

Thomas Simcocks, esq., Mayor, Chairman.	James Mathews, esq., J.P.	James A. Flanagan, esq.
Robert B. Daly, esq., J.P.	Patrick Ternan, esq., J.P.	George Knaggs, esq.
George Harpur, esq., J.P.	William Bonlan, esq.	Laurence McCorm, esq.
	Patrick Casey, esq.	John O'Neill, esq.

The Board meets on the first Friday of the month for the discharge of business, on which occasions the several creditors are paid by separate cheques, when their accounts exceed £2. The Governor receives a cheque for accounts not exceeding that amount, and produces receipts at the next meeting of the Board.

Officials receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes, at which time a committee of the Grand Jury is appointed to audit the prison accounts.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General*.

Mayo
County
Gaol.

MAYO COUNTY GAOL, AT CASTLEBAR.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
3RD SEPTEMBER, 1873.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
UNTRIED.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
For Felony,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	—	2	2	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	6	2	8	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	—	6	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	1	—	1
In default of Bail,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	5	2	7	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	3	2	5	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	28	10	38	1	—	1

At the above date 28 males and 10 females formed the total number in custody, 17 of whom had been disposed of summarily, 14 at quarter sessions or assizes, and 7 were untried.

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Number of Juveniles in Custody.

		On the day of Inspection.		From 1st Jan. to day of inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Convicted Summarily,	—	—	8	—
	Committed for Trial,	1	—	2	—
Total,		1	—	10	—
Number sent to Reformatories,		—	—	1	—

Ten juveniles had been committed previous to my inspection this year, only one of whom, a male, was sent to a reformatory. Another had been similarly sentenced, but his term being only for two years, the reformatory authorities refused to accept him. One of the above number was in charge at the time of my inspection, and had already been twice in gaol. He appeared to be a fit subject for a reformatory, and was in hospital on the day of my visit, but was usually kept in association with other prisoners. A separate class should be reserved for juveniles. However, since my inspection I have ascertained that this suggestion will be carried out in future. Care should also be taken to keep juveniles sentenced to reformatories apart from others, and to make their term in gaol as penal as possible.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

Offences.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corresponding day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	1	—	4	—	7	3	2	—	4	—
Concealing birth of infants,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Rape and other carnal offences,	1	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	1	—
Rigamy,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	233	31	199	33	153	26	6	2	8	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	23	3	60	10	29	6	2	—	3	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	2	—	24	—	3	2	1	—	4	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery,	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taking and holding forcible possession,	11	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	—	6	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Larceny,	25	24	26	16	26	7	7	2	4	3
Receiving stolen goods,	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	5	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year—continued.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (including day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Other malicious offences against property,	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency,	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	10	7	13	3	21	3	—	—	2	—
Under Poor Law Act,	3	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	5	6	7	8	4	1	1	—	—	1
Other offences—										
Against the person,	1	—	2	—	5	—	—	1	—	1
Against property without violence,	29	6	31	11	19	5	2	—	2	1
Affecting the public peace,	11	5	22	11	19	10	—	1	2	1
Absconding from reformatory,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Having arms in proclaimed districts,	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conveying tobacco into prison,	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enlisting in two militia regiments,	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Abduction,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	39	1	45	5	35	7	2	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	429	101	467	98	337	73	25	8	31	7
Vagrancy,	4	1	6	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Drunkenness,	74	23	77	30	45	36	3	2	3	2
Debt,	9	—	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total,	516	125	559	131	382	110	28	10	35	9

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	44	9	1872,	35	9
1871,	48	7	1873 (day of Inspection),	28	10

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	2	4	1873 (up to and including day of Inspection),	2	3
1871,	1	4	Day of Inspection,	—	—
1872,	3	5			

Commitments.

CLASS.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1871 to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	9	1	—	1
Criminals,	467	96	337	73
Vagrants,	6	2	—	—
Drunkards,	77	30	45	36
Total,	559	131	382	110

Commit-
ments.

The total number of commitments during this year previous to my inspection were 382 of males, and 110 of females, which exhibits propor-

tionally somewhat of an increase, as compared with the two previous years.

One male was committed on the charge of murder, two for threatening life, and seven males and three females for manslaughter, which is a considerable increase in the commitments for the gravest offences this year, as compared with those in 1871 and 1872.

There was also an increase this year in the numbers committed for riot and drunkenness, and the commitments of females for the latter offence were more in the first eight months of this year than during the whole of either of the two previous years.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	23	5	434	76	8	—	332	67
Twice "	1	—	23	6	1	—	9	9
Thrice "	—	—	4	7	—	—	5	2
4 times "	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
5 " "	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1
6 " "	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
7 " "	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10 " "	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	24	5	466	92	9	—	347	82
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in .	24	5	415	69	7	—	303	54

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	20	3	389	61	7	—	301	54
Twice,	4	2	27	4	—	—	13	8
Thrice,	—	—	19	3	1	—	8	3
4 times,	—	—	9	7	1	—	11	1
5 " "	—	—	5	9	—	—	4	3
6 " "	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	2
7 to 11 "	—	—	7	—	—	—	2	5
12 to 16 "	—	—	2	5	—	—	1	1
17 to 20 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
21 to 25 "	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1
26 to 30 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
31 to 40 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
51 to 60 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	24	5	466	92	9	—	347	82
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	28	7	785	291	14	—	574	272

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One male was committed as often as ten times during 1872, and one seven times previous to my visit this year, while five was the greatest number of times that any individual female was committed here in either year. In both years one male was in custody who had been from fifty-one to sixty times in gaol, and in 1872 two females were in charge who had been from twenty-one to thirty times in gaol, and up to my inspection this year one female was in custody who had been from thirty-one to forty times in prison.

The number of individuals, exclusive of debtors, who were committed here in 1872, were 490 males and 97 females, whose commitments since their first offences numbered, respectively, 813 and 298. Up to the time of my inspection this year the total number of individuals committed were 356 males and 82 females, but their commitments since their first offences amounted to 588 and 272 times, respectively. Although the re-commitments to this prison are not so numerous as in many other districts, yet the foregoing figures show distinctly that crime is perpetrated by a comparatively few individuals, who appear to have little regard for the punishment inflicted on them in prison. But so long as the present system of keeping prisoners in association is continued here, I fear there will be little hope of reforming hardened offenders. Now that it is ascertained that it is not the intention of the Executive to introduce any measure for the closing of county prisons altogether, as may be seen by the Bill lately laid before Parliament by the Chief Secretary, I would submit that a portion of the building be adapted to the separate system, so that strict cellular confinement may be enforced, for it is not likely that any legislation can take place which would deprive this county of its gaol.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody.	40.16	9.03	—	37.9	9.08	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time.	69		22nd Feb.	70		1st April.
Lowest ditto.	33		16th Aug.	28		10th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time.	59		22nd Feb.	63		1st April.
Ditto, of females.	15		1, 2, & 3 April.	15		2, 3, 4 & 5 May.
Lowest number of males at any one time.	28		15th Aug.	27		1st Sept.
Ditto, of females.	3		12 & 13 July.	3		10th Jan.

Highest Number of prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1873.

4th March, 1866.	134	15th March, 1870.	69
20th March, 1867.	93	29th September, 1871.	70
22nd February, 1868.	64	22nd February, 1872.	69
4th February, 1869.	62	1st April, 1873.	70

Though at one time this year the number of prisoners was higher than at any time during 1872, yet the daily average number of males in custody was less this year, while that of females was the same in each year.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards.	8	3	Single Cells of smaller size.	81	30
Yards.	8	3	Cells to contain three persons.	14	6
Day Rooms.	7	3	Sleeping Rooms.	4	2
Solitary Cells.	3	3	No. of Beds in each Room.	8	4
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high—432 cubic feet.	—	—	Hospital Rooms.	2	2
			Chapels.	—	Two.
			School Room.	1	1

Accommodation—continued.

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	M.	F.		M.	F.
Workshop,	1	—	Privies,	2	5
Workshops,	14	—	Water-closets,	2	1
Kitchens,	1	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Store Rooms,	3	1	Reception Rooms or cells,	9	1
Laundry,	—	1	Pump,	1	—
Drying-room,	—	1	Well,	1	—
Lavatories,	7	1	Tread-wheel,	1	—
Bath, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	1	—	Other Machines for hard labour—9 lb. Shot,	—	—
Baths, with Cold Water laid on,	7	2	Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

Up to the day of my inspection I found that very few of the suggestions made by Inspectors-General in their late reports were carried out, but since my visit this year the Board have taken some of the recommendations I then made into consideration with a view to carrying them into effect.

The reception class in the male prison is now well established, and I am informed that no prisoners are passed from it into the main prison until inspected by the Medical Officer. A good bath, with hot and cold water laid on, is also provided here, in which prisoners are bathed immediately on coming in. There is a press here in which a certain amount of prison clothing in use is kept, but sufficient regularity is not observed in the keeping of this clothing, nor was the officer in charge aware of what number of suits were in his keeping. Reception.

Although there is a sufficient number of baths now provided, there is no fixed rule for bathing prisoners during imprisonment, I therefore submit, that they should not only be bathed on reception, but also weekly afterwards. Baths.

There is a good supply of lavatories throughout the prison, and I am informed that prisoners are compelled to wash themselves every morning under the superintendence of an officer.

No improvement has been made in respect to the sewerage, so that earth closets are still used, some of which were not as clean as they should be, for which the subordinate officers are, I consider, much to blame. Sewerage.

Water is pumped by the tread-wheel into a large cistern, from whence a supply is furnished to all parts of the prison. Water.

The prison is not artificially heated, so that prisoners are permitted to assemble at the fires in the day-rooms, under which circumstances it cannot be expected that either discipline can be maintained, or reformation effected. Heating.

The cells, viz., ninety-one for males and thirty for females, are not of the required dimensions for separate confinement, nor are they provided with bells; but it is due to the Governor to state that they were very clean and tidily kept. No gas has yet been introduced into the prison, although I am informed that it is conducted past the gateway to the asylum. It therefore seems a pity not to lay it on to the prison, in order to facilitate the means of obtaining an increased amount of labour during the winter months. Cells and Gas.

The laundry is fitted with four stalls, with hot and cold water laid on to each, and a drying-room suitably fitted is provided. Only the gaoil washing is performed here, as none is contracted for. This being an employment most suited to the class of females committed here, I would suggest that, if possible, contracts be entered into with some of the townspeople for their washing. Laundry.

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Fumigator.

One apparatus for fumigating is now provided in each prison, and all prisoners' clothing is subjected to this process before being put away, but prisoners' own clothing was not properly sorted nor labelled. I explained to the Governor how every bundle of prisoners' clothing should be carefully put away, with a list attached to it detailing the articles contained in the bundle, which list, or a duplicate of it, should be signed by the prisoner on entering and leaving the gaol.

Kitchen.

No alteration has been made in the kitchen since my last visit. It is supplied with all the requirements for cooking, and was clean and well kept. I however have again to remark on the impropriety of employing prisoners here who had been sentenced to hard labour, for it is obviously improper to afford indulgences, such as this occupation doubtless is, to prisoners whose crimes are so grave as to merit hard labour.

Photo-
graphy.

Photography is done by one of the officers, and is found most useful in the detection of crime. A careful registry is kept of all prisoners who are photographed, and 6d. is allowed for each copy—the Board also supplying the chemicals.

Chapel.

The chapel is arranged in the same manner as at my last inspection, except that a curtain has now been put up to obstruct the view between prisoners of different sexes.

Night-
watch.

Unlock takes place at 7, A.M., in both summer and winter, and lock-up from 6 to 6.45 in the former season, and from 5 to 5.45 in the latter. This hour I consider is too late to open the gaol in summer, and would be so also in winter if gas were provided. I am certainly of opinion that unlock should take place at the latest at 6 o'clock in summer, and as soon as there is light during the rest of the year, in order that prisoners may be employed at labour as early as possible. The night-watch is tested by means of two tell-tale clocks, which are placed outside the buildings, and are well protected from being tampered with. In addition, the Governor frequently visits the gaol at unexpected hours of the night. Three turnkeys are on duty up to 10 o'clock, at which hour the night-watchman comes on, and during the night is required to mark the clocks at least eight times. The markings are taken by the Governor and entered in the Lockings Book. In case of any omission of duty by the night watchman, he is I am informed brought before the Board, and every instance of neglect on his part is recorded in the Officers' Conduct Book. The keys of the cells are taken by the Governor at lockings, and the remainder at 10, P.M., at which time final rounds take place. All the keys are taken to the Governor's bedroom at night; and the locks are reported to be generally in a fair condition.

Visitors.

The place where visits to prisoners are permitted is through a lattice, but I was glad to find that visits are now more restricted than at my last inspection. The Local Inspector, who issues the orders for admission, endeavours to restrict visits to convicted prisoners to one in the three months. All visitors to prisoners, except legal advisers, are searched at the gate before being admitted. Untried prisoners are permitted to receive a visit twice a week, or oftener if necessary, for the purposes of their trial.

Debtors.

Only one debtor, a female, had been committed here during 1873, and there was none in custody at the time of my visit. The Deputy-Governor's apartments are still in the master debtors' quarters, notwithstanding that I drew attention to the impropriety of this arrangement in my last report. I also found here a prisoner orderly, told off to look after these apartments, which is quite contrary to prison rule, for it is not lawful to employ any prisoner as an officer's servant. Although this prisoner had no other duties to perform than to keep these quarters clean,

the apartments of the Deputy-Governor were in an extremely untidy and dirty condition. Now that the law regarding debt in Ireland has been altered, I submit that the Deputy-Governor should be provided with quarters elsewhere, and that this part of the prison be turned into a class for male juveniles.

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Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	151½	91	Shirts,	41 50	Shifts,	18 16
Sheets, pairs of,	114½	11	Jackets,	21 26	Jackets,	8 21
Rugs,	151	65	Vests,	23 28	Petticoats, . . .	9 12
Bedticks, . . .	141	138	Trowsers, . . .	23 47	Aprons,	4 -
Bedsteads, . .	221	13	Caps,	21 11	Neckerchiefs, . .	4 -
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	22 55½	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	10 12

The general store is kept by the Governor, who issues articles of clothing and bedding to the class warders and matron as they are required. There was an abundant supply of prison clothing and bedding both in store and in use at the time of my inspection; I observed however that some of the sheets in the male prison, especially in the untried ward, were by no means clean, but in the absence of a rule for bathing prisoners periodically, this is not to be wondered at. Sheets are said to be changed fortnightly, but all prisoners on coming should receive a clean pair. The Governor takes stock of all prison property twice or three times a year; but I find that the Local Inspector does not perform this duty, although he is said to examine the stores occasionally. As he is the principal officer of the gaol, and is statutorily responsible for a proper supply of bedding and clothing, I submit that he also should take stock of all prison property at least twice a year.

Socks and stockings are not yet provided, I must therefore again submit that although these articles are not mentioned in the list ordered by statute, it is obvious that they should be supplied. Women should also be compelled to wear caps, as is always done in well regulated prisons. To my astonishment, I found a convicted female, who had been nine months in custody, was permitted to wear a blue ribbon and collar, for which the matron was much to blame.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Whipping by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Whipping,	1	-	-	-

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	1	-	-	1
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	13	1	16	7
Total,	14	1	16	8

All the punishments enumerated in the above table were imposed by the authority of the Governor, with one exception, viz., that of a female, when it was found necessary to punish by magisterial authority.

Two punishment cells, supplied with bells, are provided for each sex, but as they are not heated, prisoners do not remain in them during the

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night, being allowed to return to their sleeping cells. Under these circumstances, the infliction of punishment here can have very little effect on hardened criminals.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel,	16*	-
Stonebreaking,	6	-
Whitewashing and tarring,	-	2
Total,	22	2

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Carpentry,	1	-
Tailoring,	2	-
Masonry,	1	-
Tarring,	1	-
Washing,	-	3
Sewing,	-	1
Cleansing,	-	2
Total,	5†	6

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	22	2
Industrial labour,	5	6
Idle,	1	-
Unemployed, in solitary,	-	1
Other classes of Prisoners, viz. :—		
Committed during Inspection,	-	1
Total in custody,	28	10

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1870, . £2 6s. 4d. | 1871, . £3 8s. 3½d. | 1872, . £5 6s. 6d.

Labour.

In fine weather men sentenced to hard labour are engaged for three hours a day at the tread-wheel, otherwise they work at stone-breaking. The tread-wheel is still so cumbersome and heavy that it requires a number of men to turn it. Prisoners are on the mill for ten minutes at a time, and the same period is allowed for relief, during which time they are not engaged as they should be at oakum or fibre picking. In the report I left in the prison I urged upon the Board the necessity of introducing a greater amount of labour, for I conceive that the time of prisoners here is not sufficiently employed in either punitive or industrial labour. The stone sheds are badly arranged, and too much association and talking is permitted both amongst the prisoners and the subordinate officers. There were also too many prisoners employed as orderlies, whose time should be more profitably occupied. The consequence of this idleness, which I also remarked on in my report of 1871, is that the amount received for prisoners' labour here is very insignificant, amounting in 1872 only to £5 6s. 6d., which is a lamentably small result as compared with the number of commitments for that year, viz., 559 of males and 131 of females. Under these circumstances I submit that greater efforts are necessary in order to correct the idleness that now exists in this prison both among males and females.

* Some of these also at stonebreaking at intervals.

† Save one not for hard labour at treadwheel once daily also.

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School.

As there is no school carried on here I must draw attention to the 106th section of the Prisons Act, and consider that it is the duty of the Board to provide means for imparting secular instruction to all prisoners who are capable of learning. The school-rooms should be stalled in order to prevent prisoners from communicating with one another.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 6½d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 13s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., 10d.; cow milk, per gallon, 5½d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 4d.; turf, per box, 10½d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 10s. 4d.

Both the provisions and materials are obtained by contracts which are mentioned by the Board. The samples of the former that I saw appeared to be good, but I observed that the milk was frequently reported on by the Chaplains as being of an inferior quality, and I was surprised to find that the legally prescribed dietary scale was not strictly adhered to. Since my inspection, however, I was informed that the Board has ordered this matter to be attended to, so that I trust in future the Local Inspector will see that the dietary scale is adhered to, for it can only be legally altered by the Lord Lieutenant.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1870, . 3·16d. | 1871, . 3·48d. | 1872, . 3·78d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, £1,560 11s. 3d. | 1871, £1,557 18s. 9½d. | 1872, £1,695 2s. 7d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1870, . £1,027 10s. 4d. | 1871, . £1,022 12s. 11d. | 1872, . £1,154 4s. 3d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £30 18s. 0d. | 1871, . £28 8s. 6½d. | 1872, . £33 11s. 5½d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners in each the last three years.

1870, . 14s. | 1871, . £34 7s. 0d. | 1872, . 11s.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years.

1870, . — | 1871, . £28 7s. 4d. | 1872, . £14 16s. 3d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1870, £133 12s. 11d. | 1871, . £205 8s. 4d. | 1872, . £181 14s. 8d.

The net cost of this gaol in 1872 was £1,695 2s. 7d., but of that sum the cost of officers amounted to £1,154 4s. 3d., or £613 5s. 11d. more than all the other expenses of the gaol, exclusive of officers.

It is therefore not astonishing that the average cost of each prisoner here for that year came to £33 11s. 5½d. as the discipline officers alone numbered fourteen, which is one officer for a little more than every three prisoners.

If the prison were re-modelled and adapted to the separate system there would doubtless be a great saving in the expense of officers alone, but at the same time making every allowance for the defects in the present construction of the building, I consider that the number of officers maintained is excessive in proportion to the daily average number in custody.

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Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

Francis O'Donnell, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. Wm. Townsend, Protestant Episcopal Chaplain,	37	10	0
Rev. Patk. Waldron, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	37	10	0
M. J. Jordan, Physician,	50	0	0
A. T. Sullivan, Apothecary,	30	0	0

Resident.

Davis R. Young, esq., Governor,	300	0	0
Henry McClung, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0

Thomas Armstrong, Schoolmaster and Warder,	48	0	0
John Lynch, Clerk & Warder,	42	0	0
Michael Bourke,	35	0	0
Isaac Fair,	50	0	0
Rbt. McQuinn, Carpenter,	35	0	0
James Devine, Tailor,	35	0	0
Pat Lyons,	35	0	0
Thomas Rogers, Shoemaker, Gatekeeper,	45	0	0
Rebecca Layng, Matron,	45	0	0
Anne Bourke, Assist. do.,	35	0	0
Mary Canniff, Nurse,	35	0	0
Julia Rogers, Female Searcher,	7	10	0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

All intern officers (except Governor and Deputy), receive 10s. monthly in lieu of food rations.

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Rev. Patrick Waldron appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain, vice Rev. T. Rosary, resigned.

Matthew Hughes, Class Warder, superannuated, and Isaac Fair appointed instead.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	14	8
Local Inspector to Gaol,	194	142
Do. each Bridewell,	3*	3
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	204	139
Chaplain, Roman Catholic	128	180
Physician,	325	248
Apothecary,	383	256

Officers.

The quarters of the subordinate officers were in a fair state of cleanliness and order at the time of my inspection; but I find by the Gate Book that these officers are very irregular in returning from their meals, which take up two hours a day—too long a time I submit to allow of prisoners being idle, especially in the short days of winter.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (To day of Inspection)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	20	20	10	6	49	16	-	-
Average daily number in hospital,	1.12	.83	.14	.1	1.57	.62	-	-
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	792	104	175	91	197	71	-	-
Cost of medicine,	£2 6s. 10d.		£4 7s. 11d.		£0 2s. 7d.		-	-
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital,	£1 12s. 6d.		£0 12s. 0d.		£1 11s. 1d.		-	-
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospitals,	£1 2s. 0d.		£1 12s. 5d.		£14 2s. 3d.		-	-

Hospital.

The daily average number of male prisoners in hospital in 1872 was a little more than one, while sixteen was the total number of females sent to hospital during that year.

* Appointed in April 1872.

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No alteration has been made in the building since my last inspection, and it now very much requires to be painted.

The lower wards only are occupied by prisoners: but I submit that as the water-closets are attached to the upper ones these should be occupied.

The blankets in this department were light, but I was informed that extra ones are given when necessary. Altogether the hospital was not kept as clean or as tidy as it should have been, which I attribute very much to the nurse being occupied with her husband who is bed-ridden, and lives in the hospital. Her daughters also are permitted to live with her.

Considering that the hospital is now so little used, I submit that it would be far more economical to employ a nurse from the town in case of any infectious disease, and that ordinary cases be treated in the cells, by which means the services of a permanent nurse might be dispensed with, as is the case in a great number of gaols at present.

Medicines are procured from Dublin, and compounded by the apothecary in the hospital. Their cost in 1872 amounted to the moderate sum of 2s. 7d., and that of extra diet to prisoners in hospital to £1 11s. 1d.

The Hospital Books are carefully and well kept, and the doctor keeps a full and excellent journal, demonstrating that his duties are performed in compliance with the requirements of the statute, and very much to the advantage of the prisoners.

The books of finance and registries required by competent authority are carefully and regularly kept in this gaol, and are duly supervised by the Local Inspector and Governor.

The Deputy-Governor who has charge of the provisions keeps the Dietary Book. The clerk warder assisted by the schoolmaster warder are employed in keeping the several registries and accounts, so that there is no lack of officers for the bookkeeping here. I must again call attention to the irregularity of the appointment of Chaplain's substitutes, for I find that the Protestant Chaplain has one, and the Roman Catholic three, who are not legally appointed. I therefore submit that the provisions of the statute be in future complied with.

The Governor and Local Inspector keep excellent journals, which are regularly and carefully written up, and contain much useful information regarding the discipline and management of the prison. I would here remark that the Governor as usual appears to be most attentive to his duties, and anxious to carry out every reform he considers beneficial, but I trust he will insist on more separation and silence in future amongst the prisoners.

The only coroner's inquest held here during the year was that on E. Walsh, who was executed in this gaol on the 19th of August, 1873.

Board of Superintendence.

Leed John T. Browne.	Anthony Ormsby, esq., J.P.	Luke A. Norman, esq., J.P.	The Board.
Sir Robt. L. Blasse, bart.	Valentine O'C. Blake, esq., J.P.	Thos. A. McDonnell, esq., J.P.	
Sir George O'Donell.	Neal Davis, esq., C.P.	Myles H. Jordan, esq., J.P.	
Chas. L. Fitzgerald, esq., J.P.	John C. Walsh, esq., J.P.	Geo. R. Acton, esq., M.A.B.	

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business, when the salaries of subordinate officers are paid, and small accounts settled. Superior officers' salaries are paid at assizes. I annex my reports on the bridewells of the county; that at Westport was inspected by my colleague, and I was unavoidably prevented from visiting Belmullet during my tour in that district, but I append the report of the Local Inspector on that bridewell for the quarter ending the 31st December, 1873.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Mayo
County.

Bridewells.

	Ballina.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, .	15	11
Of whom were Drunkards, .	15	11
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	26	5
Of whom were Drunkards, .	4	4
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions weekly at Ballina; once a fortnight elsewhere in the district.	
Committals, whether regular? .	Regular.	
Registry,	Well kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Good. The ironwork was about to be painted, but woodwork requires it also.	
Security,	Good, except yards, which are very insecure, owing to trees that overlook them, and to a wall that has lately been built from the count-house to the bridewell wall. My colleague pointed out before it was built that it was an illegal proceeding; I therefore conclude that the Board should insist on having this wall knocked down again.	
Accommodation,	Three cells for males and three for females; two day-rooms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Clean, good, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	None on premises, except what is caught from roof.	
Sewerage,	None; a cesspool in each yard, which have not been cleaned out for many years.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	5d.; but the proper scale is not followed, as the keeper cannot give three meals for that amount.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15 per annum; £6 for fuel, straw, and light. Too small an allowance, which I think should be increased.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is an army pensioner.	
Date of Inspection,	4th September, 1873.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
MAYO
COUNTY.
BRIDEWELLS.

	Ballinrobe.		Belmullet.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year.	33	3	22	8
Of whom were Drunkards.	11	2	5	—
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection.	5	2	—	—
Of whom were Drunkards.	—	—	—	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly; transmittals on same day.		Fortnightly.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry.	Well kept.		Correct.	
Repairs and Order.	Very bad; nothing yet done to carry out the repeated suggestions of Inspectors-General. The entire house wants painting; the privies are dirty, and the roofs out of order; the locks on outside gate broken; no doors leading to exercise; and other matters wanting in repair.		Indifferent; very damp.	
Security.	Fair with care.		Middling.	
Accommodation.	Two cells for males; one for females; two day-rooms.		Bad.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Good.	
Water, how supplied?	None on premises; pump still out of repair, and has been so for ten or twelve years.		Carried.	
Sewerage.	None; cesspools cleaned out through the yards, but have not, I am told, been cleaned for 10 years.		Surface drainage.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Lower cells damp and badly ventilated, house altogether by no means clean, owing very much to its dilapidated condition.		Damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5d.		5d.	
Salary of Keeper.	£15 per annum; £5 for fuel, straw, and light.		£15 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is a farmer.		Pensioner.	
Date of Inspection.	2nd September, 1873.		—	
Remarks.	No prisoners in custody. The salary of the keeper is so small that he could not live only that he holds a small farm, which takes him too much away from the bridewell. His salary should be increased, and he should then be compelled to attend closer to his duties and keep the prison better and cleaner.		—	

NORTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

Mago
County.

Bridewells.

	Swinsford.	Westport.
	M. F.	M. F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	71	32
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	5	9
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	21	14
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	—	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; transmittals following day.	Weekly on Thursday; transmittals same day.
Committals, whether regular?	As the keeper had gone to see a doctor, I did not see all the committals, but those I did see were regular.	Regular, except one of a lunatic who was lodged in the bridewell for a night.
Registry,	Regular, with one exception.	Correctly kept.
Repairs and Order, .	None of the requirements pointed out by my colleague in his last report are yet taken in hand. Steps should be taken to put the house in proper repair.	In good repair and order, except that marks of damp appear in both day-rooms, and the woodwork should be painted and the yards gravelled.
Security,	Fair with care, but the yards insecure.	Same as at last inspection.
Accommodation, .	Three cells for each sex; two day-rooms.	Six cells and two day-rooms.
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils	Good and sufficient, except that basins are required.	Good and sufficient.
Water, how supplied,	None on premises, or within some distance.	None supplied except rain-water from roof.
Sewerage,	Only cesspools.	As formerly.
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Dry and well ventilated.	Clean and well ventilated, but day-rooms damp.
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5d.	2d. per meal; only two meals given.
Salary of Keeper, .	£15 per annum; £6 for fuel, light, and straw; allowances quite insufficient at the present prices of these articles.	Same.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is court-keeper at £8 a year.	Is Petty Sessions Clerk.
Date of Inspection, .	4th September, 1873.	11th June, 1873.
Remarks,	No prisoners in custody, but a boy went out to-day who broke two panes of glass in the day-room. I must again remark that the salary of the keeper is very low, considering the duties he has to perform, and hope the Board will give him some increase, for he is a long time in the service, and has a large family.	(Visited by my Colleague). One male prisoner in charge for larceny of wool.

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

MEATH COUNTY GAOL, AT TRIM.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
19TH NOVEMBER, 1873.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Meath
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	1	—	1
„ further Examination,	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	—	8	1	—	1
Total in Custody,	16	1	17	2	—	2

Seventeen was the total number in custody here at the above date, of whom 10 were disposed of summarily, 4 at assizes or quarter sessions, 2 were untried, and 1 was a pauper debtor.

Number of Commitments of Juveniles from 1st January to day of Inspection, 1873.

	Above 16 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.
Convicted Summarily,	2	—
Committed for Trial,	4	—
Total,	6	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	2	—
Included in the preceding—		
Offenders on leaving the Workhouse,	2	—

Six juveniles had been in custody here during the year, 2 of whom Juveniles were sent to Glenree Reformatory, but none of them had been in prison more than once. There were no prisoners of this class in custody at the time of my visit, but I was informed when any are confined here that care is taken to keep them separate from the adults.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	26	6	1872,	26	3
1871,	24	3	1873 (day of Inspection),	16	1

NORTH
DISTRICT.Mend
County
Gauch.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (Including day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants, .	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, & other carnal offences,	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	68	7	60	2	41	-	6	-	17	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	6	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Other assaults,	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible possession,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	-	6	-	2	-	2	-	4	-
Larceny,	29	4	26	3	15	3	2	-	2	1
Receiving stolen goods, . . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to de- fraud,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to com- mit arson,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the Currency, Perjury and subornation of perjury,	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Under Poor Law Act,	4	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—	2	-	3	4	4	10	-	-	-	-
Against the person,	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	18	-	20	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
Prostitution,	-	3	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	1
Unlicensed arms,	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Disinterred the remains of a Child,	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Remanded for further ex- amination,	28	12	34	4	27	-	-	1	1	-
Total criminal class,	184	34	173	19	119	18	14	1	25	3
Vagrancy,	60	1	60	11	69	5	-	-	5	-
Drunkennags,	17	5	21	8	39	7	1	-	1	-
Debt,	7	-	6	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Total,	268	40	260	38	229	31	16	1	31	3

Commitments.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	-	-	2	1
Criminals,	173	19	119	18
Vagrants,	60	11	69	5
Drunkards,	21	8	39	7
Total,	250	38	229	13

As will be seen by the foregoing tables the number in custody on the day of my inspection this year was smaller than on any corresponding date in the last four years, and the total number of criminal commitments this as compared with the two previous years have also considerably diminished, though the commitments for drunkenness during the expired part of this year were much larger than for some time past.

No person was in custody during this year charged with taking or conspiring against life, with the exception of 1 male, who was committed for sending a threatening letter.

The small number of females committed here during this year, viz., 31, speaks most creditably for the conduct of that sex in the county Meath. Ten of the above number were committed under the Poor Law Act, 3 for larceny, 2 for concealing birth, 1 for debt, and the remainder for such offences as vagrancy and drunkenness.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once within the year, . . .	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice " . . .	2	—	212	19	6	—	194	25
Thrice " . . .	—	—	14	4	—	—	8	1
4 times " . . .	—	—	4	2	—	—	2	1
5 times " . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Total, . . .	2	—	230	26	6	—	205	27
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in . . .	2	—	178	18	6	—	151	16

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once only, . . .	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice, . . .	2	—	177	18	6	—	151	16
Thrice, . . .	—	—	28	2	—	—	29	4
4 times, . . .	—	—	11	3	—	—	9	1
5 times, . . .	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	1
6 " . . .	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	1
7 " . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	2
7 to 11 " . . .	—	—	5	1	—	—	3	2
12 to 16 " . . .	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
17 to 20 " . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
21 to 40 " . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Individuals committed, . . .	2	—	230	26	6	—	205	27
No. of commitments represented in foregoing, . . .	2	—	368	79	6	—	344	64

NORTH DISTRICT.

Meath County Gaol.

Commitments.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Men's
County
Gaol.

Five was the greatest number of times that any individual was committed here in 1872 or 1873; but 1 female, committed in the former year, was known to have been in gaol from forty to fifty times, and 1 male, committed in 1873, from seventeen to twenty times. The total numbers of individuals committed in 1872 were 232 males and 26 females, whose commitments from their first offences number 370 and 79 times respectively. In this year the number of individuals committed were 211 males and 27 females, who were known to have been in prison as often as 350 and 64 times. It will thus be seen that, comparatively speaking, a few disorderly individuals keep up the numbers in this prison.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody.	22.48	3.04	—	24.68	2.33	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time.	40		22nd April.	40		23rd Feb.
Lowest ditto.	17		2nd March.	17		18th Nov.
Highest number of males at any one time.	39		22nd April.	33		24th March.
Ditto, of females.	6		5th Sept.	8		24th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time.	14		2nd March.	16		18th Nov.
Ditto, of females.	1		19th June.	—		19th May.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.

4th April, 1866.	43	16th February, 1870.	45
20th June, 1867.	36	20th May, 1871.	46
21st January, 1868.	31	22nd April, 1872.	40
5th February, 1869.	45	23rd February, 1873.	40

The highest number of prisoners at any one time in custody during this year was identical with that in 1872, viz., 40, which is less than it has been since 1868. At one time during this year there was no female in custody, and on one occasion in 1872 only 1 female was in charge.

Debtor.

The pauper debtor in custody at the time of my last inspection was detained for the sum of £13 19s., and did not appear to understand what course to adopt in order to effect his release.

No alteration has been made since my last inspection in the quarters allotted to debtors in this prison. And now that the laws relating to insolvency have been altered I trust that in future there will be little necessity in making any provision for prisoners of this class.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards.	11	5	Laundry.	—	1
Day Rooms.	5	2	Drying Room.	—	1
Solitary Cells.	3	1	Lavatories.	—	1
Single Cells of less than 432 cubic feet.	50	30	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water, laid on to one in Male and one in Female-Prisons.	1	1
Cells to contain three persons.	10	5	Privies.	10	4
Sleeping Rooms.	6	—	Water-closets.	2	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms.	6	—	Fumigating Apparatus.	1	1
Hospital Rooms.	2	2	Reception Rooms, or Cells.	1	1
Chapel.	1	—	Pumps.	2	—
Workshops.	3	—	Wells.	2	—
Workshed.	1	—	Tread-wheels.	2	—
Kitchen.	1	—	Tell-tale Clocks.	2	—
Store Rooms.	3	1			

Since my last inspection some of the suggestions of Inspectors-General have been carried out, but others have not yet been adopted.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Meath
County
Gaol.

Reception.

Reception classes are now provided in each prison, that for males has a good bath and lavatories attached. There is also a good bath, with hot and cold water laid on, in the female prison, and all prisoners are now bathed on reception. Since my visit I have received intimation that they will be in future bathed once a fortnight during imprisonment, which will, I am sure, add very much to the cleanliness of both the clothing and bedding. At the time of my visit a wardman was kept altogether in the reception class, which was quite unnecessary; but I am now informed that this prisoner is sent to his cell at night. As the two watchmen occupy the reception class, and as one of them is always on duty here, I submit that a prisoner wardman should not be employed.

No lavatories are provided except those in the reception class; but Cells. I am informed that prisoners are compelled to wash in buckets in the yard every morning. No alteration has taken place in regard to the cells since my last inspection, none of them yet being artificially heated or provided with bells and gas, nor are they of the size prescribed for separate confinement. Prisoners are, therefore, permitted to associate in the day rooms. Two water-closets are provided in the female prison, four in the hospital, and there are privies in all the yards, which were clean and in good repair. The sewerage is effective, being conveyed into the river. The water for washing purposes is forced into a large cistern by means of the tread-wheel, and there is another well on the premises from which drinking water is procured.

The laundry contains six washing-troughs and two boilers, but neither Laundry. hot nor cold water is laid on to the troughs, so that all the water has to be carried to them; and, as I remarked in my last report, the drying-room is by no means properly fitted up. At the time of my visit, owing to there being only 1 female in custody, male prisoners were employed in the laundry to perform the ordinary gaol washing.

Gas is supplied to the day rooms, the Governor's house, the hospital, to the gateway and the area, but it is not introduced into any of the cells. An apparatus for fumigating is now provided in each prison, and all clothing is properly purified before being put away.

The chapel is in the same condition as at my last visit, and is by no means suitable for the requirements of the prison; but I trust that whenever the gaol is being altered a more convenient apartment will be arranged as a chapel.

Chapel.

I have to repeat the remarks I made in my last report regarding the kitchen, and consider that it should be transferred to the female department. At the time of my inspection, a man sentenced to hard labour was employed here, and was exempted from any other duty except cooking and drawing coals. This is obviously an improper arrangement, for by this means the sentence of the law is evaded, and a grave offender is permitted indulgences which are denied to less serious criminals. I therefore submit that no prisoner sentenced to hard labour should be employed in the kitchen.

Kitchen.

No prison officer was capable of performing photography at the time of my visit, as the late officer who discharged this duty refused to teach anyone else. Arrangements were, however, being made to have another officer instructed in the art. The present photographer is allowed 6d. for each copy, and the clerk also receives 6d. for each registry of a picture, so that although these officers perform these duties in business hours the Board permits them to receive this remuneration.

Photography.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Ment
County
Goal.Night-
watch.

Two tell-tale clocks are provided—one is situated at the gate and the other at class G. The former is marked half-hourly by the night watchman, and the latter every fifteen minutes from 6.30, P.M. to 6.30, A.M. The clocks are properly protected by Chubb's patent locks from being tampered with, and the markings are taken every morning by the Governor, who enters any omissions in a separate book. I submit that the state of the clock should be entered daily in the morning state, and that all omissions on the part of the night watchman should be entered against him in the Officers' Conduct Book.

Lock-up takes place at 6, P.M., and unlock, at 7, A.M., both in summer and winter, so that prisoners are thirteen hours out of the twenty-four unemployed, and during the winter the greater portion of that time is spent in darkness. I am of opinion that the prison should be unlocked at half-past five in summer and at daybreak during the remainder of the year, and that labour should commence half-an-hour afterwards. The Governor is present at lock-up, at which time he takes all the keys except that of the entrance gate, which is handed to him at 10 o'clock, and all are locked up in his bed-room during the night. The doors of all the cells are iron, and are perforated so that prisoners can communicate with one another during the night by talking. No cards descriptive of prisoners and their crimes are hung up over the doors. These should be procured and affixed to each inhabited cell. The locks are all said to be good, and each class is supplied with six of Chubb's patent padlocks.

Visitors.

Visits to convicted prisoners are permitted once a month, and the Governor is allowed the discretion of refusing a visit in case of the misbehaviour of a prisoner. I again submit that no convicted prisoner should be permitted to receive a visit until three months of his sentence has expired, and only once in every subsequent three months. Where this rule is in force it is found to have a very salutary effect amongst habitual offenders. The place appropriated for visiting prisoners is the same as at my last inspection, but I trust it will be improved whenever the prison undergoes alteration.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shirts, . . .	100 21	Shifts, . . .	2 30
of, . . .	104	11	Jackets, . . .	15 47	Jackets, . . .	2 18
Sheets, pairs of,	110	12½	Vests, . . .	15 66	Petticoats, . . .	4 30
Rugs, . . .	104	13	Trowsers, . . .	15 87	Aprons, . . .	2 24
Bedticks, . . .	104	-	Caps, . . .	15 118	Neckchiefs, . . .	2 28
Bedsteads, . . .	134	-	Stockings or		Caps, . . .	2 35
			Socks, pairs of, . . .	- 3	Stockings, pairs of,	2 12
			Shoes, Slippers, &		Shoes, Slippers, &	
			Clogs, pairs of, . . .	15 125	Clogs, pairs of, . . .	1 30

Stores.

The general store of male clothing is kept by the Deputy-Governor, and was in somewhat better order than at my last inspection, but no record is kept by him of the clothing issued to or returned from the classes, so that it is quite impossible for him to know whether the prison property is in safe keeping or the contrary. There was also a large quantity of torn articles in this store, which should have been mended and set to rights. Altogether the officer in charge of the department appears to be very little capable of performing his duty efficiently. The quantity of clothing in store in proportion to the number of prisoners was very large indeed, but since my inspection I have been assured that no new materials will be bought until the old things have been used up. These are matters in which a careful storekeeper would be able to effect a considerable saving by judicious and clever management. Indeed in most small prisons the general store is kept altogether by the Governor.

The female clothing, and materials for making the same, are kept by the matron, who has a large quantity of unmade materials in her charge. All of the latter should be kept in the general store, and should only be issued by order of the Governor as required.

Stock of prison property is not taken by the Governor or Local Inspector at any stated periods during the year, so that the management of the clothing and bedding of the prison is left entirely to subordinate officers. The Governor should certainly take stock of all prison property at least once a month; and as the Local Inspector is statutorily responsible for the bedding and clothing of the prison, it is, I consider, his duty to take stock two or three times a year. I was glad to find that, in accordance with the recommendations of my colleague, warmer trousers are now given to male prisoners, and that stockings are provided for the females; but socks have not yet been served out to the men.

The bedding was, as a rule, good, but some of it was by no means clean, which is not to be wondered at, owing to the too lengthened periods between the bathing of the prisoners and to the fact that clean sheets are not given to prisoners as they come in. All the clothing, with the exception of boots and shoes, is made up within the prison; but as six shoemakers were committed here during the year, more advantage should have been taken of their skill, and a quantity of half-worn boots in store should have been mended and made available for use. These are matters of detail which, I trust, it may not be necessary for me to touch on again as they denote a lamentable neglect of duty on the part of the storekeeper and a want of supervision on the part of the superior officers.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	1	—	—	—
By Governor—				
Dark or refractory cells,	31	1	45	—
Total,	32	1	45	—

On no occasion this year was it found necessary to call for magisterial Punishment. authority for the punishment of refractory prisoners; but as this is an associated prison the numbers punished for breach of prison rule are comparatively large.

One properly-heated solitary cell is supplied for each sex, both of which are boarded and provided with bells, so that prisoners are kept in them during the night, but are permitted to have their beds.

Employment on Day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel for one hour, and the remainder of the working hours at stone-breaking,	9	—

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Repairing shoes,	1	—
Repairing clothing,	1	—
Making shirts,	—	1
Washing,	1	—
Total,	3	1

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	9	—
Industrial labour,	3	1
Sick,	2	—
Prison duties,	2	—
Total in custody,	16	1

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Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

Meath County Gaol.	1870, . £6 3s. 11d. | 1871, . £9 18s. 7d. | 1872, . £11 11s. 0d.
Labour.	

The only hard labour enforced is one hour daily on the tread-wheel, 8 men being the least number that can work it. When 10 men are engaged on the wheel the time for rest is three minutes in every half hour, but the periods of rest are necessarily regulated by the numbers on it.

The tread-wheel is used for pumping the water, but I submit that a small crank-pump would be a much more effective means of enforcing hard labour than the existing unwieldy tread-wheel. Shot drill is also occasionally resorted to. The present amount of labour is by no means sufficient to exact from prisoners sentenced to hard labour, for the only other labour performed by male prisoners than that above mentioned, is stone-breaking and ordinary prison duties. Men who are sentenced to hard labour should be kept to the tread-wheel for at least three hours a day, and in addition should be required to break a given quantity of stones. I find that men not sentenced to hard labour are only employed in cleaning the prison and at the hand-pump. All prisoners supported at the public expense should either break stones or be otherwise profitably employed throughout the entire day. I trust that in future there will be a considerable reform in this regard here, and that prisoners will not be permitted, as is now the case, to loiter about in idleness. Half an hour would be quite enough to allow for breakfast, and three-quarters for dinner. A wardensman is told off to each class during the entire day, which is quite unnecessary, as his duties should not occupy him more than an hour in the morning, after which time he should be employed at ordinary labour. It is also superfluous waste of time to exercise prisoners in the open air two hours daily who are engaged in outdoor pursuits.

No matmaking is now carried on, although a good loom is provided. There are also a tailors' and a shoemakers' shop, and five sheds for stone-breaking. But notwithstanding all these facilities for carrying on industrial labour, I regret to find that the amount received for the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol is very inconsiderable indeed, being for 1872 only £11 11s., and this year only £6 6s.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	M.	F.	M.	F.
Average daily number of pupils,	221	27	197	16
Number of days on which school was held, .	18-29	2-19	18-79	2-32
	304	194	271	91

School-hours.—Males—7½ to 8½ A.M.; 4 to 5 P.M. Females—7½ to 8½ A.M.; 4 to 5 P.M.

School

No alteration has been made in the school since my last visit. It is held during two hours a day for prisoners of both sexes in one of the classes of each prison. The males are taught by a senior watchman, and the females by a deputy matron. The schools are not connected with any educational body, and I regret to find that they are still not often enough visited by the Chaplains. Notwithstanding the remarks I had to make on this subject in my last report, I find that only three visits to the school by the Protestant Chaplain and one by the Roman Catholic Chaplain were recorded during the year, while neither appeared to have inspected the female school at all. If a due amount of labour were carried on in the prison, I submit that one hour a day would be ample time to allow for school, and trust that whenever the prison is being adapted to the separate system, that a properly statted school-room will be arranged in both sections of the prison.

Contracts.

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Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 8½d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 10s.; potatoes, per cwt., 6s.; meat, per lb. 9d.; scumilk, per gallon, 9d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coal, per ton, £1 14s. 9d.; turf, per gauge, 2s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 9d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 8d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 8s. Other contracts—keeping ironworks in repair, £12 per annum; keeping waterworks in repair, £10 per annum; keeping clocks in repair, £2 per annum; conveyance of prisoners, per Irish mile, 10½d.

Contracts are sanctioned by the Board yearly, but that for bread Provisions. every three months, and the potatoes are procured by the Governor as required. Materials for clothing and bedding are generally advertised for and procured by direction of the Board of Superintendence. The provisions appeared to be of an excellent quality, and are always reported on favourably by the Chaplains, and the samples that I saw were unexceptionable.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1870, . 4.75d. | 1871, . 4.69d. | 1872, . 4.51d.

Books and Accounts.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £1,903 2s. 3d. | 1871, . £2,115 6s. 10d. | 1872, . £2,106 15s. 4d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £1,117 16s. 8d. | 1871, . £1,179 10s. 0d. | 1872, . £1,164 0s. 10d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £28 16s. 9-96d. | 1871, . £71 6s. 6-24d. | 1872, . £81 0s. 11-52d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, in each of the last three years.

1870, . £2 0s. 0d. | 1871, . £1 17s. 0d. | 1872, . £5 13s. 9d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of prisoners during the years—

1870, . £20 19s. 10d. | 1871, . £24 18s. 9d. | 1872, . £74 13s. 2d.

The average annual cost of a prisoner in this gaol for 1872 exceeded £81, being considerably higher than in any other gaol in Ireland. The net cost of the gaol in the same year came to the very large sum of £2,106 15s. 4d.; of that sum the cost of the officers amounted to £1,164 0s. 10d., so that the net cost of the gaol, exclusive of officers, was £942 14s. 6d. I cannot therefore avoid recommending that steps should be taken to reduce this lavish expenditure of public money, and would suggest that one block of the prison be converted into a small compact gaol, in which the separate system might be carried out, and by which means a considerable saving both in officers and every other prison item would be effected. As an example of the saving that might be effected in fuel alone, one fire would then be made to serve the purposes of heating the prison, cooking the provisions, warming the baths, &c. On the day of my inspection I ascertained that seventeen fires were burning in the prison, independent of those in the officers' quarters. In this county crime has of late years decreased so greatly that a district bridewell would serve for most of the cases that are committed here, for to such a prison it is lawful to commit prisoners for a period of four months, and if this were made a district bridewell, Kells could be made a certified bridewell, in which prisoners may be legally detained for a week,

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and by this means the cost of transmitting prisoners from one district to another would be very sensibly lessened. If this scheme were carried out, it would, of course, be necessary to amalgamate with another county for the maintenance of prisoners whose sentences would exceed four months. I am in hopes that the next session of Parliament will not pass without power being given to the Grand Juries of different counties to amalgamate for prison purposes, especially as that power is now granted to boroughs under the 50th section of the 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68. The commitments to this gaol of prisoners whose sentences exceeded even three months are very few, being for 1872 only 12, and for the previous year 15. It may therefore be seen that if prisoners whose sentence exceeded four months, could be removed to another gaol, the remainder could be legally treated in district and certified bridewells, by which means the county would be saved very large staff expenses, and prisoners sentenced to periods over four months could be maintained in a neighbouring gaol for about one-fourth of what they cost here now.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
<i>Non-Resident.</i>				Turnkeys.	James Curry,	45	0	0
Rev. C. Burton, Local Inspector,	50	0	0		John Teelin, <i>Matron</i> ,	40	0	0
Archdeacon E. F. Berry, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0		Francis Griffith,	37	10	0
Rev. John Duncan, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0		William Lowe, <i>Tailor</i> ,	37	10	0
Edmund C. Nicholson, esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0		Thomas Montgomery,	32	10	0
					John Atkins, sen., 1st Watchman,	50	5	0
<i>Resident.</i>					Do., Schoolmaster,	10	0	0
Capt. A. C. Knox, Governor,	206	0	0		Michael Brady, jun., 2nd Watchman,	50	5	0
Adam Boyd, Deputy Governor,	99	15	0		Geo. Marshall, Gate Porter,	50	0	0
					Ralph Chartres, Hospital Turnkey,	25	0	0
					Mrs. Jane Gordon, <i>Matron</i> ,	45	0	0
					Mrs. Mary Anne Allen, <i>Assist. Matron and Hospital Nurse</i> ,	35	0	0

[All the turnkeys, except James Curry, assist the schoolmaster in teaching.]

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up, &c.

Miss Mary Anne Allen appointed Assistant Matron and Hospital Nurse, vice Mrs. Arabella Black, resigned; Ralph Chartres appointed Hospital Turnkey, vice Nicholas Gaffney, resigned; Michael Brady appointed Watchman, vice Thomas Montgomery, promoted Turnkey, vice John Eagar, resigned; Watchman John Atkins appointed Schoolmaster, vice Turnkey John Eagar, resigned.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The intern officers are provided with fuel and gaslight in their apartments. The male turnkeys and watchmen are provided with uniform. No other allowances are given, except to the governor and deputy governor, who receive gaol rations.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	12	11
Local Inspector to Gaol,	112	90
Do. each Bridewell, {Navan, 12 {Kells, 9	21	10
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	127	112
„ Roman Catholic,	125	103
Surgeon,	301	267

Officers.

All the subordinate officers sleep within the prison, and though their quarters are very small, they are, as a rule, tidily kept. The Governor is most attentive to his duties, being anxious to introduce every beneficial

reform, and endeavouring as far as possible to maintain order and discipline, but several of the staff are young officers and give him very little assistance. He also receives but little help from the Deputy Governor, whose duties are very light, and yet he is little capable of discharging them; I have no hesitation in saying that an intelligent head turnkey, with a little more than half the salary received by the Deputy Governor, would be a much more useful officer.

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	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	112	1.	82	1	43	2	-	-
Average daily number in hospital,	4.94	.38	4.38	.13	2.17	.08	-	-
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	130	50	160	87	213	29	-	-
Cost of medicine,	£22 19s. 8d.		—		£45 0s. 7d.		—	
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital,	£11 7s. 5d.		£8 0s. 0d.		£11 13s. 6d.		-	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by medical officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£7 8s. 5d.		£15 14s. 9d.		£14 2s. 7d.		-	

The same arrangements are in force still in the hospital as at my last inspection, the females being treated in a small room in their own prison, so that the hospital building is only used for male patients. Hospitals.

Two prisoners were in hospital on the day of my inspection, and were both up and able to walk about, but, notwithstanding, a wardman was told off to take care of them, and the hospital warder was also in charge. Under these circumstances I conceive it to be quite unnecessary to waste the time of a wardman, for the hospital warder should, with the assistance of the convalescent prisoners, perform all the hospital duties in such cases. I regret to state that the sheets and blankets in this department were not at all clean, nor are they regularly changed at stated times. Altogether the officer in charge here should be more closely looked after, and be compelled to keep the hospital more clean and regular.

The medicines are procured from Dublin, and are compounded within the prison by the Surgeon, who appears to be very attentive to the sick.

As there is abundance of room in the hospital, I submit that the prisoners should be kept in more separation here than is now the case.

Books and Accounts.

Most of the registries and books of discipline are kept by the Deputy Governor, and the Dietary and Daily Consumption Books by the head warder. All are regularly supervised by the Governor. In small gaols, such as this, these books are usually kept by the Governor, aided by a turnkey. Books and journals.

The journals of the Local Inspector and Governor are fully and carefully written up, and the Punishment Book is submitted with the other books to the Board at their monthly meetings.

I regret to find that the Chaplains do not perform their duties in compliance with the 69th section of the Prisons Act, and that the Roman Catholic Chaplain has two substitutes not legally appointed. The 11th section 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, should alone regulate the appointment of Chaplains' substitutes, and I submit that the Board have no power to go beyond its provisions, and should require these gentlemen to comply with them.

The officers on duty should make their reports in the Lookings Book, and the condition of the tell-tale clocks should be entered daily in the Morning State Book, and any omissions in the markings of the clocks

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should be noted against the offending watchman in the Officers' Conduct Book, which should be regularly submitted to the Board. The yearly value of the emoluments of officers should also be noted in this book.

As the by-laws of this prison are of a very ancient date, and are altogether inadequate for prison requirements, I submit that new ones should be framed by the Grand Jury, and submitted to the Lord Lieutenant for approval.

The Board.	Right Hon. Lord Dunsany. Thomas FitzHerbert, esq. Robert Fowler, esq. James S. Winter, esq.	William Thompson, esq. Abraham Colles, esq. George W. Cuppage, esq. William Tisdall, esq.	N. F. Preston, esq. G. A. Rotherham, esq. Richard Odum, esq. Alex. S. Montgomery, esq.
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The Board meets for the discharge of business on the second Saturday in each month, when current accounts and the salaries of intern officers are paid by separate cheques, and the Local Inspector receives a cheque for the payment of small sums; the receipts are produced by him at the next meeting of the Board. The extern officers receive their salaries half-yearly, at assizes.

I annex my tabular report on the state of the bridewells of this county.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Kells.		Navan.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year.	81	10	96	5
Of whom were Drunkards.	8	3	70	2
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding Inspection.	20	9	3	2
Of whom were Drunkards.	2	—	1	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	The first and third Monday of each month. Transmittals generally direct.		Fortnightly. Transmittals direct.	
Commitments, whether regular.	Regular.		Regular.	
Registry.	Carefully kept.		Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order.	Good.		Good.	
Security.	Good.		Good.	
Accommodation.	Eight cells and a day-room for each sex.		Sufficient and good.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Good, clean, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied.	By pump in female yard.		By a pump in the yard.	
Sewerage.	Said to be effective.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well ventilated.		Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½d. for females; 5½d. for males.		5½d. for males; 6½d. for females.	
Salary of Keeper.	£40, coal and light, a suit of clothes yearly, a great coat every third year.		£40, a suit of clothes, fire and light.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	—		—	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	20th March, 1873.		19th November, 1873.	
Remarks.	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

CHARLES F. BOUREE, *Inspector-General*.

MONAGHAN COUNTY GAOL, AT MONAGHAN.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
9TH AND 11TH AUGUST, 1873.

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State.

Designation of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	—	7	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	6	1	7	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	3	4	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	21	7	28	—	—	—

The total number in custody at the above date was 28, of whom 18 were disposed of by summary jurisdiction, 8 at assizes or Quarter Sessions, and 2 were untried.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of inspection.		From 1st January to day of inspection.	
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	—	1
Summarily,	—	—	—	1
Committed for Trial,	—	—	—	1
Total,	—	—	—	3
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	1

Three male and 2 female juveniles had been committed here during the year up to my inspection, two of the former being in custody at that date. One juvenile was sent to a reformatory during the year, and one of the two in custody appeared to be a fitting case for such an institution. He was the son of a wandering beggarwoman, and was about to be tried for placing a stone on the railway line near Carrickmacross. The clothing of the other juvenile was almost in rags, and in a most filthy condition. I remonstrated with the Governor for not dressing him in prison clothes, but he informed me there were none in store except that ordered by the circular from Inspectors-General to be kept in all gaols for the transmission of juveniles to reformatories. The Local Inspector and Governor are much to blame for not providing a certain number of suits of clothing for juveniles. This class of prisoner here is not sufficiently separated from adults. A few cells in both prisons should, I submit, be apportioned to them, and they should be kept altogether apart from other prisoners both during exercise and while at labour.

NORTH DISTRICT. *Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Monaghan County Gaol.					
1870,	29	9	1872,	32	3
1871,	31	12	1873 (day of Inspection),	21	7

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	-	-	1873 (up to and including day of Inspection),	2	1
1871,	-	-	Day of Inspection,	1	-
1872,	2	-			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder, exclusive of infanticide,	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infant,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	40	8	41	7	30	6	10	-	5	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Assaults on Peace, &c., Officers on Duty,	15	3	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assaults,	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Robbery,	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Taking and holding forcible possession,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	4	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Larceny,	14	13	16	9	9	7	4	1	5	-
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	4	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	1	1	6	3	1	-	1	-	-	1
Offences against the currency,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Riot, rescue, &c.,	5	-	22	3	5	2	1	-	12	-
Military offences,	5	-	14	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	8	1	22	2	10	-	-	-	1	-
Revenue offences,	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Other offences—										
Against the person,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, with violence,	-	1	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	4	4	4	4	1	4	-	1	-	-
Leaving service,	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Absconding from reformatory,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	30	4	15	1	12	2	-	-	2	-
Total criminal class,	140	46	182	35	85	24	20	2	31	8
Vagrancy,	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-
Drunkenness,	48	22	55	36	34	38	1	5	-	-
Debt,	21	-	14	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	209	70	252	74	123	62	21	7	32	3

Up to the time of my inspection this year there had been 123 commitments of males and 63 of females, against 252 of the former and 74 of the latter in the whole of 1872. One male and a female had been committed this year on a charge of murder, 1 male for conspiring to take life, and 1 for manslaughter. These were the most serious charges for which individuals had been committed this year previous to my inspection.

It will be seen by the foregoing table that there is somewhat of an increase this year as compared with last in the number of both males and females committed for common assault, and I regret to observe notwithstanding the operations of the new Licensing Act, that the commitments of females for drunkenness during the first seven months of this year exceeded the entire number of female commitments for this offence during 1872. The male commitments also for this offence were proportionately greater this year than last.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	8	4	200	33	3	2	100	36
Twice " " . . .	-	-	9	2	-	-	5	4
Thrice " " . . .	-	-	4	3	-	-	2	2
4 times " " . . .	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1
5 " " . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
6 " " . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total, . . .	8	4	213	43	3	2	107	44
No. of above who had not been in Goal previous to 1st Jan. in .	8	4	189	27	3	2	88	33

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only, . . .	8	4	189	27	3	2	88	32
Twice, . . .	-	-	6	2	-	-	5	2
Thrice, . . .	-	-	2	1	-	-	5	3
4 times, . . .	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
5 " " . . .	-	-	6	2	-	-	1	1
6 " " . . .	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-
7 to 11 " " . . .	-	-	5	5	-	-	6	4
12 to 16 " " . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
17 to 20 " " . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
21 to 30 " " . . .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total No. of Individuals committed,	8	4	213	43	3	2	107	44
No. of commitments represented in foregoing, . . .	8	4	327	134	3	2	183	111

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Monaghan
County
Goal.

Commit-
ments.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Monaghan
County
Gaol.

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1872, to day of Disposition.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	14	1	4	—
Criminals,	182	35	85	34
Vagrants,	1	2	—	—
Drunkards,	55	56	34	38
<hr/>				
Total,	252	74	123	62

Three was the greatest number of times that any male, and six that any female was committed here in 1872 or 1873, but in the former year 1 male was in charge who had been from twenty-one to thirty times in custody, and 2 females in the latter year who had been from seventeen to twenty times in custody.

The total numbers of individuals committed in 1872 were 221 males and 47 females, but these were known to have been committed 335 and 138 times respectively. In the expired part of 1873 110 males and 45 females were committed, but they were known to have been in gaol 186 and 113 times respectively. Although these numbers denote a certain amount of repetition of crimes among individuals in this locality, yet as compared with other districts the recommitments here are by no means numerous.

I would however particularize an unfortunate female, R. M'K., who was referred to in my colleague's report last year, and who was again in custody at the time of my visit undergoing her fiftieth sentence to solitary confinement for breach of prison rule. She was a person of a most rebellious and resentful turn of mind, and very difficult to manage. She complained to me bitterly of her treatment here, but after careful inquiry I came to the conclusion that all her troubles were brought on by her own ungovernable temper. At times her conduct is like that of a lunatic or a wild beast, but the Medical Officer does not consider her insane, and she certainly has more than an ordinary amount of sharpness and intelligence. At one time she was kept for twenty-nine days in a darkened cell, but on this occasion she was not in my opinion sufficiently cared for, nor was she provided with means for keeping herself decently clean. Her conduct was so violent however that it was almost as much as the matron's life was worth to approach her, but nevertheless I consider the Governor much to blame for the treatment to which she was then subjected. Such cases are doubtless very difficult to deal with, and require great tact, combined with constant attention; but it is evident that neither the Governor nor matron of this prison have as yet discovered the proper method for dealing with R. M'K. This is the more to be lamented, inasmuch as during the time that she was in Mountjoy Female Prison she was, I am informed, well conducted and easily managed. I am afraid that frequent recommitments to this gaol will have very little effect on her for good, and the only hope of her reformation is by a lengthened period of discipline in a Government prison. I had a consultation with the Roman Catholic chaplain regarding her, but I am afraid that even his influence with her is very slight. My colleague in his report of last year recommends that the Sisters of Mercy be permitted to visit the prisoners here, which recommendation I would certainly indorse in order that religious instruction may be more generally imparted to such unfortunate females, but the visits of these ladies should be within prescribed hours, and should in no way interfere with labour or discipline.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Mounaghan
County.
Gaol.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody.	32.71	4.6	—	22.23	7.94	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time.	56		3rd July.	51		7th Feb.
Lowest ditto.	27		5th May.	18		7th April.
Highest number of males at any one time.	50		3rd July.	39		7th Feb.
Ditto, of females.	14		16th Oct.	14		8th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time.	23		3rd May.	13		8th April.
Ditto, of females.	1		16th May.	2		16th March.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1873.

14th January, 1866.	64	13th April, 1870.	111
1st January, 1867.	53	4th August, 1871.	47
16th June, 1868.	46	3rd July, 1872.	56
5th April, 1869.	58	7th February, 1873.	51

The daily average number of males in custody in 1872 was 32, and of females 4; previous to my inspection this year they were respectively 22 and 7.

No debtors were in custody at the time of my inspection, and only 4 (all Debtors, being males) were in charge during the year. Although the quarters for debtors here are not such as are required by statute, yet as the law relating to debt has recently been altered, so that very few, if any of this class, will now find their way to prison, I cannot recommend any further provision to be made for debtors.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards.	3	3	Kitchen.	1	—
Yards.	2	2	Store Rooms.	3	1
Salutary Cells.	1	1	Laundry.	—	1
Single Cells, not less in size than 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high—432 cubic ft.	—	—	Drying Room.	—	1
Do., heated and furnished with bells.	39	40	Lavatories.	3	3
Sleeping Rooms.	3	2	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on.	1	1
No. of Beds in such Rooms.	3	—	Privies.	3	1
Hospital Rooms.	3	2	Waterclosets.	7	5
Chapel.	1	—	Fumigating Apparatus.	1	1
School Rooms.	1	1	Reception Rooms or Cells.	4	3
Workshops.	2	—	Pumps.	1	1
Workshops.	24	—	Crank pump.	1	—
			Well.	1	—
			Tell-tale clock.	1	—

Fifty-nine cells for males, and 40 for females, all of the required dimensions, and artificially heated and furnished with bells are provided. The floors are all comfortably boarded, and gas is supplied to the cells, and throughout the rest of the prison. Four cells on the ground floor of the male prison, and three on that of the female are reserved for reception in which prisoners are kept until passed by the Medical Officer into their proper wards. One bath is provided in each prison in which prisoners are washed as they come in, and the males once a week afterwards during imprisonment. I submit that this rule should also be carried out in the female prison.

- Normal District.** There is an abundant supply both of lavatories and water-closets throughout the prison which were clean and in good order. The sewerage is said to be effective, and is carried away into a field outside the gaol. The water is forced into a cistern above the prison by means of the crank-pump, but nothing has been done since my last inspection to improve the well, which occasionally runs short of water, although the rain from the roofs is run into it. I am informed that as the well is not staunch the water escapes, and that if it were cemented the supply of water would be very much improved. As there should never be a scarcity of this requisite, I submit that the Board should take this matter into their consideration in order to obviate any deficiency in its supply.
- Kitchen.** No alteration has been made since my last inspection in the kitchen. As this department is so close to the female prison, and as much advantage is derived by employing females instead of males in cooking, I must again submit that the kitchen should be thrown into the female prison, by which means the labour of a male prisoner throughout the year would be turned to the advantage of the gaol.
- Laundry.** The laundry is provided with eight stalled washing troughs, and is otherwise suitably arranged for carrying on washing, so that I would recommend contracts to be obtained if possible, such labour being very suitable for the class of prisoners committed here.
- Fumigator.** There is a fumigating apparatus in each prison, in which all clothing is said to be purified before it is put away.
- Chapel.** The arrangements of the chapel are the same as at my last inspection. It is suitably fitted for prison purposes. Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian services are performed in it.
- Photography.** Photography is done by an artist from the town, who charges 3s. for four copies, one of which is kept in the gaol, but these are not properly arranged, as each copy should be attached to a form similar in every respect to that sent to the Habitual Criminal Office, so that a full description of all prisoners who are photographed may be at any time referred to.
- Night watch.** The vigilance of the night watch is tested by a tell-tale clock situated in the hall of the male prison, and is marked half-hourly by the watchman, from 9, P.M. to 6, A.M. The evening guard is taken by the warders in rotation from 6 to 9, P.M. Sufficient attention however is not paid by the Governor to recording the markings of the clock. Its condition should be noted daily in the Morning State, and any omission on the part of the night watchman in duly pegging the clock should be recorded against him in the Conduct Book. Lock-up takes place at 6 o'clock all the year round, and unlock at half-past 6 in summer, and 7 in winter. As gas is introduced into the cells I am of opinion that unlock should take place no later than half-past 5 in summer, and 6 in winter, and that prisoners be required to commence work in half an hour afterwards. They should also be fully employed in their cells up to 8 o'clock, P.M., all the year round.
- Visitors.** In my last report I remarked on the want of proper arrangements in regard to visits to prisoners, but nothing has since been done in the matter. I must therefore again submit that a visiting place be arranged in a vacant room near the gateway, and that the rules in regard to visiting prisoners in force in Londonderry Gaol should be adopted here, for the present regulations are much too lax, and prohibited articles could easily be introduced.
- I find that visitors to prisoners are sometimes allowed to remain two hours, which is much too lengthened a period, quarter of an hour being the utmost allowed in most gaols.

Altogether discipline in this prison is not sufficiently stringent, and both male and female prisoners are allowed to associate too much, and appear to do pretty much as they please. I find that two females who attacked and beat the prisoner R. M'K., before referred to, were not punished for this offence, so that this woman might with some reason infer that she was treated with greater harshness than other prisoners.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Mullingar
County
Gaol.
Want of
discipline.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.		In Store.		In Use.		In Store.	
Baskets, pairs of, .	94	28	Shirts, . . .	67	27	Shifts, . . .	14	11
Sheets, pairs of, .	75	13	Jackets, . . .	20	68	Jackets, . . .	7	16
Bags, . . .	75	29	Vests, . . .	19	51	Petticoats, . .	14	34
Hammocks or Cots, .	98	1	Trowsers, . .	18	28	Aprons, . . .	7	18
Bed-ticks, . . .	98	7	Caps, . . .	17	79	Neckkerchiefs, .	7	20
Bedsteads, . . .	21	-	Stockings or socks, pairs of, .	19	27	Caps, . . .	7	18
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, .	17	37	Stockings, pairs of, . . .	7	24
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of, .	7	16

The general store of clothing is kept by the Governor who issues articles from it to the matron and to the cook warder, this latter officer having charge of all prison clothes, but each turnkey and the matrons are responsible for the bedding in their several classes. The provision stores are kept by the head warder, who serves them out to the cook warder daily. At the time of my inspection I found some prisoners in custody dressed partly in their own and partly prison clothes. I drew the attention of the Governor to this matter on the first day of my inspection, yet to my surprise no alteration had been made on the second day of my visit. Indeed this officer appears to pay very little attention to any suggestion made by Inspectors-General, nor did he seem to be aware of the irregularity in the dress of these prisoners. Nothing but the sheets, shirts, and bed clothing are made up by prison labour. The male clothing is obtained by contract, and some of that in use was very much torn, although there was plenty of good clothing in store. If one of the turnkeys were competent to teach tailoring, I cannot but think that the clothing should all be made up by prisoners, especially as I find that four tailors and three shoemakers were committed here during the year. But unless a governor of a prison avails himself of the tradesmen who are committed from time to time, and endeavours to have prisoners instructed in different trades, little or no remunerative labour will be carried on in any gaol.

The sheets and bedding were clean and in good order, one sheet on each bed being changed once a week, but prisoners on coming into the gaol are not given a clean pair, as I submit they should be.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, .	-	1	-	1
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, .	1	17	2	14
Total, . . .	1	18	2	15

It will be seen by the above table that 17 punishments for breach of prison rule had been inflicted during the year previous to my inspection, all with one exception by the authority of the Governor. The Punishment Book is kept by the Governor, and regularly submitted to the Board at their monthly meetings.

NORTH
DISTRICT,
—
Monaghan
County
Gaol.

Two solitary cells are provided in the male, and one in the female prison, all are heated, boarded, and supplied with bells. The cell in which R. M'K. was confined for twenty-nine days is in the lower portion of the female hospital, as she was so boisterous that she disturbed the whole of the female prison in which the ordinary solitary cells are situated.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Crank-wheel and stone-breaking,	17	—
Sewing, without remuneration,	—	2
Total,	17	2

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Painting,	1	—
Whitewashing,	1	—
Prison duties,	2	1
Knitting,	—	4
Total,	4	5

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour,	17	2
Industrial Labour,	4	5
Total in custody,	21	7

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years.

1870, . . £8 2s. 10d. | 1871, . . £9 5s. 4d. | 1872, . . £7 3s. 4d.

Labour.

Hard labour for males is enforced by means of the crank-wheel at which men are employed for two hours a day, but they are only actually on the mill for eighteen minutes at a time, and off for the same period. During the intervals of rest they are unemployed, whereas they should be compelled to pick oakum, as I explained in my last report, and I would again suggest that the intervals of rest do not exceed five minutes in twenty of labour. In summer men are employed at stone-breaking from 10 to 2, and from 4 to 6 daily, and in winter only from 10 to 2. In the latter season however I am informed that they pick oakum from 4 to 8, but in the former they are unemployed from 6 to 8. As oakum is bought at £14 per ton, and sold when picked at £24, a considerable amount of profit would arise from this industry if both male and female prisoners were more constantly employed at it. I remarked fully on this subject in my report of 1871, but I find that no steps have been taken to increase the amount of either punitive or industrial labour here. It is not astonishing therefore that the produce derived from prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol was even less in 1872 than in the previous year, amounting only to £7 3s. 4d. But I greatly fear that so long as the present Governor remains in office there will be very little improvement in this matter.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.
	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	39	18
Average daily number of pupils,	7	5
Number of days on which school was held,	267	174

School-hours.—Males, 12 to 2.

Schools.

No school is held in the female prison, but males under forty are said to receive two hours secular instruction daily; and although the by-laws require the Chaplains to visit the school frequently, I could only find three visits of the Roman Catholic, and one of the Protestant Chaplain to the

school during this year. As the 106th section of the Prisons Act requires all prisoners to receive secular instruction, I submit that the female school should be at once opened. This also is a matter to which I referred in my last report, and which has been disregarded.

The male schoolroom is divided into twelve compartments, and the schoolmaster appears to be an efficient teacher, but some of the school-books were very ill kept.

Contracts.

Bread, brown, per stone, 2s. 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 3d.; potatoes, per cwt. 4s.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal, per ton, £1 8s. 11d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 3d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9s. 2d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 2s.; Rosach lime, per barrel, 1s. 10d.; white lead, per cwt., £1 10s. 6d.; spanish brown do., 18s.; drying oil, per gallon, 3s. 3d.; sweet oil, per gallon, 3s. 11d.; spirits of turpentine, per gallon, 4s. 1d.; green stone, per ton, 11½d.; glazing, per pane, 7d.

The provisions, samples of which I saw, appeared to be good, and are generally so reported on by the Chaplains, but one or two of the prisoners complained of the stirabout being thin, which on inquiry I considered had sometimes been the case. None of the provisions are weighed or measured as they should be before being served out, so that it depends very much on guess-work whether a prisoner receives his proper complement. This is a matter that I consider both the Governor and Local Inspector should have regulated, and I cannot conceive how officers in their position could have permitted such an irregularity to exist.

The Chaplains, I regret to find, do not inspect the provisions on more than about two days in the week, although they are required to do so on three days every week, and by "alternate weeks."

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1870, . 4'43d. | 1871, . 4'79d. | 1872, . 4'92d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £1,408 19s. 8d. | 1871, . £1,176 9s. 4½d. | 1872, . £1,238 3s. 10d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1870, . £764 17s. 2d. | 1871, . £768 11s. 2d. | 1872, . £768 5s. 2d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £25 12s. 4d. | 1871, . £31 7s. 6d. | 1872, . £30 19s. 1d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners for the last three years.

1870, . £0 7s. 0d. | 1871, . £0 16s. 0d. | 1872, . £3 17s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years.

1870, . £7 2s. 10½d. | 1871, . — | 1872, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1870, . £209 5s. 4d. | 1871, . £152 10s. 4d. | 1872, . £176 5s. 3d.

The net cost of the gaol, including diet and salaries, in 1872 amounted to £1,238 3s. 10d., but of that sum the cost of officers came to £768 5s. 2d., so that the cost of the gaol, exclusive of the charge for officers, was £469 18s. 8d. It will therefore be seen that the cost of officers is the principal cause of the large expenditure here. The discipline officers alone number 10, whereas the daily average number of prisoners in 1873 was only about 30. Under these circumstances it is not astonishing that the

Expenditure.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Monaghan
County
Gaol.

average cost of each prisoner during 1872 amounted to £30 19s. 1d. Making every allowance for the defects in the building I am of opinion that under an active Governor the discipline officers could be very well reduced, and a considerable saving thereby effected. At the same time it is but fair to remark that the salaries of the officers here are lower than in many other county gaols.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-resident.		Resident.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Thos. A. Young, esq., Local Inspector,	92 6 2	John Temple, Governor,	150 0 0
A. K. Young, esq., Medical attendant,	74 0 0	Robert Brown, 1st Turnkey,	45 0 0
Rev. Chas. M. Stack, Protestant Chaplain,	30 0 0	Wm. Somerville, 2nd do.	36 10 0
Rev. John Blackley, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30 0 0	Robert Farley, 3rd do.	30 0 0
Rev. L. J. O'Neal, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30 0 0	Alex. Linton, 4th do.	30 0 0
		teaching,	30 0 0
		John Adams, 5th do.	30 0 0
		William Boyd, 6th do.	30 0 0
		James Cassidy, Night watchman,	26 0 0
		Mary Anne Somers, Matron,	30 0 0
		Eliza Brown, Assistant,	20 0 0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.
The Protestant Chaplain resigned and one appointed in his place by the Board.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	14	7
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	189	140
to each Bridewell,	4	2
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	136	95
Presbyterian Chaplain,	166	50
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	162	100
Surgeon,	145	92

Officers.

In my remarks left in the prison I was compelled to draw the serious attention of the Board to many instances of neglect of duty on the part of the Governor. I have no wish here to repeat the complaints I then felt it my duty to make, but I am bound to state that a more efficient officer should be placed at the head of this important establishment.

During my inspection several defects and irregularities were brought to my notice which should have been corrected or reported on by the Local Inspector, yet to my astonishment I could find no mention made of them in his journal.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of inspection).	
	H.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	H.	F.
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	121	33	72	24	64	12	30	8
Cost of medicine,	£8 14s. 10d.		£7 7s. 6½d.		£3 7s. 6d.		—	

Hospital.

The hospital arrangements are the same as at my last inspection, but the building is seldom used, as the doctor generally treats cases of slight sickness in the cells. However, as there is no knowing when a contagious disease or illness might break out, proper hospital quarters should be provided. As debtors are not likely in future to frequent the gaol, I submit that part of the present debtors' quarters be converted into a female hospital, and that water-closets be fitted up, and a movable tin bath provided.

The medicines are made up by the apothecary in the town from the doctor's prescriptions, and his bill is paid at every assizes, but it should be certified for previously by the doctor. I am glad to observe that

during the seven months of this year previous to my inspection the cost of medicines was only £1 16s.

The principal warder keeps the registries and books of finance, and all the prescribed forms are now kept and carefully written up.

The Local Inspector keeps a journal, but as I have already stated I could not find in it any complaints relative to the discipline or management of the prison.

The Chaplains' journals are very meagre, for from them it was impossible to ascertain how their duties are performed. The Roman Catholic Chaplain has too many substitutes not legally appointed, which should not be permitted by the Board.

The Surgeon's journal is well and regularly kept, and he appears most attentive to the sick. I find that he sometimes orders tobacco which is contrary to statute. If he considers it medically necessary I submit that he should state the quantity to be used daily. The Hospital Books are all carefully kept by the Surgeon, and I am happy to see that there has been very little sickness in the gaol for a long time.

The journal of the Governor is regularly written up, but contains little or no information regarding the discipline or management of the prison.

R. B. Pratt, esq.

James Hamilton, esq.

George Morant, esq.

Colonel Jesse Lloyd.

John Jackson, esq.

A. A. Murray Ker, esq.

Edward Wm. Lucas, esq.

Wm. F. De V. Kane, esq.

John Madden, esq.

Captain Thomas Coote.

Edward Richardson, esq.

William Murray, esq.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Meath
County
Gaol.

Books and
journals.

The Board.

The Board meets to discharge business on the first Monday of the month when the salaries of intern officers are paid—those of extern officers are paid half-yearly at assizes, at which time the accounts of the Local Inspector are audited. I annex my reports on the bridewells of the county.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Bridewells.

	Castleblayney.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	68	14
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	44	5
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	25	3
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	3	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; transmittals same day.	
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Good.	
Security, . . .	Good, with care.	
Accommodation, . . .	Four cells for males and three for females; two day-rooms.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, . . .	Good, clean, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied? . . .	By pump in male exercise yard, in good order.	
Severage, . . .	Good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation, . . .	Very clean, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day, . . .	4d. without supper; 7d. with supper.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£40, and £6 for fuel and light.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	Has no other employment.	
Official Inspection, . . .	12th August, 1873.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody. Some are left here when on transmission from Carrickmacross to the county gaol, without being committed to this bridewell. Such cases should remain in the custody of the police.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Monaghan
County.

Bridewells.

	Carrickmacross.		Clones.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of committals in past year,	65	20	30	15
Of whom were Drunkards,	38	15	17	14
No. of committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	4	2	6	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	-	-	1	7
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; transmittals direct.		Fortnightly, on Fridays; transmittals generally at once.	
Committals, whether regular?	Generally regular, but one illegal, dated March 31st; and I find a lunatic was committed here as such, in November last, which is quite illegal.		Mostly regular, but a lunatic was committed here lately, which is quite illegal.	
Registry,	For the most part regular, but this lunatic would appear by the Registry to have been removed on the 4th December, whereas the committal directs him to be kept here until the 7th.		Regularly kept.	
Repairs and Order, Security,	Good. Fair, except yards.		Good. Fair, except the exercise yards. The walls should be raised three feet, and a shed that has lately been put up outside the wall should be taken down.	
Accommodation,	Three cells for males; two for females, one containing five beds; two day-rooms.		Four cells for males and three for females.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Good, clean, and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied?	By a good pump on premises.		By pump on premises.	
Sewerage,	Effective.		Said to be effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and dry.		Clean, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	6½d. for males and 5½d. for females.		7d. for males, 6d. for females.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40 per annum. £6 a year for fuel, light, and straw.		£40; and £5 for the court-house.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment?	None.		—	
Official Inspection,	August 12th, 1873.		April 22nd, 1873.	
Remarks,	One male prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody, but the house is neatly kept.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General*.

ROSCOMMON COUNTY GAOL, AT ROSCOMMON.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1873.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Roscommon
County
Gaol.

State.

Description of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>(Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	9	2	11	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	—	4	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military Offenders,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	2	5	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	—	8	—	—	—
Drunkards,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	31	6	37	—	—	—

Thirty-seven formed the total number in custody at the above date, i.e., 31 males and 6 females, 19 of whom were disposed of summarily, 15 at assizes or quarter sessions, 1 was untried, 1 a military offender, and 1 a pauper debtor.

Number of Commitments of Juveniles from 1st January to day of
Inspection, 1873.

	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	2	—
" Summarily,	2	1
Committed for Trial,	1	—
Total,	5	1

There were no juveniles in charge at the above date, though 5 males Juveniles and 1 female were committed during the year, none of whom were sent to reformatories. I was informed that when prisoners of this class are in custody, they are kept quite separate and are not permitted to associate with older prisoners.

The pauper debtor, T. D., in charge was committed for contempt of Debtors Court for not paying costs. The Board had already communicated with the solicitor of the detaining creditor, but have hitherto not been successful in obtaining this man's release. He is stated to be quite unable to pay the sum for which he is committed, and is therefore likely to be a burden on the rates for an indefinite period.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Rescues
County
Goal.

The quarters allotted to debtors are the same as at my last inspection, and do not meet the requirements of the statute; but now that the law relating to debt in this country has been altered, few prisoners of this class will, in future, be committed to goal.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection.		In Custody on				
							Day of In- spection.		Cor- responding date in pre- vious year.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Indecent assault,	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	48	13	70	5	46	4	8	-	5	1	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	5	-	8	-	7	-	2	-	5	-	-
Other assaults,	7	-	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	4	1	5	5	10	-	3	2	1	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	4	4	5	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	3	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences, Embezzlement,	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Drunk while in charge of railway engine,	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Trade combination,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempt to commit suicide, . . .	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	2	4	2	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contempt of Court,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—											
Against property, without vio- lence,	8	3	10	4	4	-	2	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace, . .	10	19	25	10	4	7	1	3	3	1	-
Travelling on railway without a ticket,	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leaving service,	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
False attestation,	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Absent from militia training, .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of contract,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arms in proclaimed district, .	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	11	1	11	1	7	2	-	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	111	44	161	32	100	17	27	6	17	2	-
Vagrancy,	-	3	8	1	9	-	-	-	2	1	-
Drunkenness,	25	13	21	15	45	12	3	-	-	-	-
Debt,	2	-	7	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
Total,	138	60	197	48	155	29	31	6	21	3	-

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

				M.	F.	M.	F.	Remarks			
1870,	.	.	.	22	9	1872,	.	.	21	3	County
1871,	.	.	.	20	8	1873 (day of Inspection),	.	.	31	6	Genl.

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	2	3	1873 (up to and including		
1871,	-	2	day of inspection), . . .	-	-
1872,	-	1	Day of inspection, . . .	-	1

Classes.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	7	—	1	—
Criminals,	161	32	100	17
Vagrants,	8	1	9	—
Drunkards,	21	15	45	12
	—	—	—	—
Total,	197	48	155	29

Up to the time of my inspection this year no prisoner had been committed for taking, attempting, or conspiring against life, but cases of various descriptions of assault are still very numerous, and the total criminal class for the last two years, as compared with 1871, is decidedly on the increase. There is also a lamentable increase in the number of persons committed for drunkenness here during this as compared with the two previous years. Those committed for this offence in 1871 numbered 25 males and 13 females, in 1872 they numbered 31 males and 15 females, but during the expired part of 1873 they had already increased to 45 males and 12 females, notwithstanding that the new Licensing Act gives extended powers to magistrates to punish repeated drunkenness with lengthened terms of imprisonment.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once only,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice,	6	—	131	14	5	1	109	13
Three,	2	—	18	4	—	—	6	3
4 times	—	—	9	2	—	—	6	—
5 " "	—	—	2	2	—	—	4	1
6 " "	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—
7 " "	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
7 to 11 " "	—	—	2	2	—	—	6	4
12 to 16 " "	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
17 to 20 " "	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
21 to 30 " "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Total No. of Individuals committed,	8	—	167	29	5	1	137	23
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	10	—	257	190	5	1	252	111

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
ROSCOMMON
County
Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	6	—	166	21	5	1	129	23
Twice " . . .	2	—	9	2	—	—	5	2
Thrice " . . .	—	—	2	4	—	—	3	—
5 times " . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
6 " " . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	8	—	167	29	5	1	137	25
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in	6	—	131	14	5	1	109	12

Three males were committed here during the year three times, and 1 female five times, which, in comparison with other gaols, does not denote any great perversity in crime amongst the disorderly classes of the district. It will be seen by the foregoing table that between twenty and thirty was the greatest number of times that any female who was committed here in 1872 and 1873 was known to have been in gaol, while from twelve to sixteen was the greatest number of times that any male committed here during the same period was ascertained to have been in custody.

The total number of individuals committed in 1872 was 175 males and 29 females, whose commitments since their first offences numbered 267 of the former sex, and 130 of the latter. In 1873 the number of individuals committed up to the day of my inspection was 142 males and 24 females, but these were known to have been in gaol 257 and 112 times respectively.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	19.44	4.4	—	24.48	6.96	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	41		19th Nov.	45		16th Jan.
Lowest ditto, . . .	12		13th May.	21		7th May.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	35		19th Nov.	37		16th Jan.
Ditto of females, . . .	10		20th March.	10		16th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	10		13th May.	15		7th May.
Ditto of females, . . .	1		13th Aug.	5		11th May.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1873.

26th February, 1866, . . .	91	6th April, 1870, . . .	47
16th April, 1867, . . .	46	31st March, 1871, . . .	47
12th October, 1868, . . .	32	19th November, 1872, . . .	41
9th February, 1869, . . .	32	16th January, 1873, . . .	45

The average daily number of males in custody this year was higher by 5, and of females by nearly 3 than in 1872, and at one period this year there were 4 more prisoners in custody than at any time in 1872. But, as compared with the highest number in gaol in 1866, the numbers during the last few years have been diminished by about one-half.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Reverend
County
Gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	7	1	Store Rooms,	2	1
Yards,	7	1	Laundry,	—	1
Day Rooms,	7	1	Drying Room,	—	1
Solitary Cells,	3	1	Lavatories,	—	2
Single Cells, 9 ft. long, 6 ft. wide, and 8 ft. high=432 cubic feet,	58	16	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	1	2
Do. heated and furnished with bells,	—	16	Privies,	6	—
Cells to contain three persons,	3	—	Water-closets,	4	5
Sleeping Rooms,	4	3	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
No. of Beds in such rooms,	8	6	Reception Rooms or Cells,	10	—
Hospital Rooms,	4	2	Pumps,	2	—
Chapel,	One.	—	Wells,	2	—
Workshop,	1	—	Tread-wheel,	1	—
Workshops,	20	—	Other machines for hard labour, viz.—Shot drill.	—	—
Kitchen,	One.	—	Tell-tale Clock,	One.	—

Since my last inspection some of the suggestions made by Inspectors-General have, I am happy to state, been carried out, but there are still very many defects in the structure and arrangement of the prison which make discipline difficult and expensive to maintain, and complete individual separation impossible. There is now a good male reception class in which a bath has lately been put up, and all male prisoners are washed as they come in, and afterwards once a week during imprisonment. Two baths are provided in the female prison, and the same rule as regards Baths. the males is observed as to cleansing them.

Lavatories are provided in the female prison, but none in the male. I therefore submit that a basin should be provided in each cell for males, which could be supplied with water over-night, and prisoners should then be obliged to wash themselves before the opening of the cells in the morning. Some of the stop-cocks in the lavatories just referred to were leaking and out of order, and not in a clean condition.

Water is procured in abundance from two wells on the premises, from one of which it is forced into a cistern by means of the tread-wheel. The hospital is supplied from the other well.

Nothing yet has been done to improve the system of sewerage, and the same defects previously pointed out in reports of Inspectors-General still exist. There is not exit for the sewage, so that every now and then it is found necessary to carry it away through the prison in wheelbarrows.

There are three water-closets in the female prison, but none in the male; however, privies are provided to each yard. Considering the want of proper sewerage, I submit that earth-closets would be far preferable to the existing privies.

The female prison is partially heated, and the cells are provided with bells, but at the time of my visit the wires were quite loose, and consequently the bells were of no service, for which I consider the matron is much to blame, as she should report all such defects to the Governor immediately.

There is no artificial beating in the male prison, nor are there any bells attached to the cells, so that prisoners are necessarily left in association in the day-rooms, though they now take their meals in their cells.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Rosemount
County
Gaol.

Gas.

Kitchen.

Laundry.

Chapel.

Fumigator.

Night-
watch.

Photo-
graphy.

At present gas is only laid on to the Governor's house, the guard-room, and the matron's room. It should, I submit, be introduced into the cells and corridors, in order that prisoners might be employed during the long winter evenings and mornings which are now spent in idleness and darkness.

The kitchen as now arranged is provided with two boilers, each with a separate fireplace, and also a third fireplace on which gruel, &c., is made. The water for the baths is heated in the kitchen, and is carried thence by hand, so that it is evident there is an unnecessary consumption of fuel in this department. I must therefore again submit that the kitchen should be removed into the female prison, and that the present laundry be fitted up as a kitchen, with a boiler that would serve to do the cooking, and heat the water required for the laundry and the baths. The washing could then be done in three small separate apartments that are situated next to the present laundry. By this arrangement a considerable saving of fuel and labour would be effected, and female prisoners would be prevented from associating while engaged at laundry operations. The expense, too, of making these changes would be very inconsiderable, compared with the advantages to be derived. At present washing is done in two troughs, which are very much worn, and cold water only is laid on to them, and altogether the laundry arrangements are extremely defective. The drying-room is at the back of the laundry, and appears to answer its purpose, being provided with a stove; but in the event of the above suggestions respecting the kitchen and the laundry being carried out, this apartment should be heated by pipes from the kitchen boiler.

One chapel is provided in which Protestant and Roman Catholic services are conducted. The arrangements now made here for the separation of the sexes meet all necessary requirements, and the apartment is comfortably heated.

One apparatus for fumigating is provided, and is placed in the female prison. The clothes of all prisoners are subjected to this process before being put away, but proper labels are only attached to the male clothing. The same sort of lists should also be attached to each bundle of female clothing, and the signature of the prisoners should be affixed to them on coming in and leaving the prison.

One tell-tale clock is provided, and is sufficiently protected from being tampered with. It is marked by the night watch hourly, from 9, P.M., to 6, A.M. The evening guard, who is on duty from 6 to 9, should also mark the clock. The duty of the night watch is performed by the warders in rotation, and the markings of the clock are taken by the Governor every morning, who enters them in the Lockings Book; but the omissions in the marking of the clock should also be noted in the Conduct Book against the offending officer, in order that the Board may be aware of all omissions of duty on the part of this officer. The keys of the cells and day-rooms are taken by the Governor at lock-up time, and those of the outside gate at 10.30, P.M., and all are kept in the Governor's room during the night. Unlock takes place at 6 in summer and 7 in winter, and lock-up at 6 in the former season and 5 during the latter. The Governor and all the warders in charge of a class are present at lockings. A carpenter's and a shoemaker's shop are provided, also sixteen separate sheds for stone-breaking, but the partition walls of the last are not sufficiently high to prevent the possibility of communication; I therefore would suggest that they be raised.

Photography is done by an artist from the town, who receives 5s. for each set of five copies. In addition to the habitual criminals, prisoners for trial and suspected of felony are also photographed, and copies are sent to different gaols for the purpose of identification, which is frequently

found most useful in the detection of crime. Up to the time of my inspection a copy of each photograph was not preserved in the prison, but I understood that a book was about being procured, in which the likeness and a description of each prisoner will be entered. Now that photography has become a legal requirement in every prison, I submit that it should be executed by a prison officer, as, for obvious reasons, it is most objectionable to permit strangers to have such close communication with prisoners as the act of taking a photograph necessitates.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Reconstruction
County
Gaol.

The rules for visits to prisoners have not, I regret to say, been altered since my last inspection, nor has any improvement been made in the place set apart for the purpose. The prisoner sees his friend through a hole in a door of one of the yards, while an officer stands at each side of it. All visitors are searched before they enter the prison, and are admitted by order of the Local Inspector or a member of the Board of Superintendence. I would therefore refer to my remarks made on this subject in my report of 1871, and trust that a new by-law, such as is in force on this subject in Londonderry gaol, will be framed and submitted for the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

Visitors.

Now that it is clear that it is not the intention of the Executive to abolish county prisons, and having regard to the numerous defects of the gaol, I consider the time has arrived when the county should undertake the reconstruction of its gaol, and adapt it to the separate system. The money can be borrowed from the Treasury, and repaid by half-yearly instalments, free of interest, so that the actual charge to the county would not be considerable, and the advantages both in economy and discipline would fully compensate for the outlay.

Suggested
improvements.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>		
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	
Baskets, pairs of,	103	15	Shirts,	76	8
Shirts, pairs of,	149	20	Jackets,	21	38
Shoes,	124	7	Vests,	21	19
Bedticks,	90	7	Trousers,	21	26
Bedsteads,	121	-	Caps,	21	60
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	21	76
			Shifts,	20	-
			Jackets,	6	20
			Gowns,	6	9
			Petticoats,	6	7
			Aprons,	14	-
			Stockings, pairs of,	9	-
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	14	19

The stock of clothing and bedding in store and in use at the time of my inspection was ample for the requirements of the prison. The general store is kept by the Governor, and the schoolmaster warden has charge of the ordinary male clothing in use. The store in which this is kept should be moved down to the reception class, in order that it may be nearer the bath-room. The matron has charge of the store containing the clothing for females. The Governor takes stock of all prison property three or four times a year, and the Local Inspector twice, and no article is cast without the sanction of the latter. The clothing is all now made up within the prison, except the uniforms of the turnkeys. No caps are provided for the females, nor socks for the males. As these articles are doubtless part of "suitable prison dress," I submit that they should be procured and regularly worn.

Stores.

I had occasion to find fault with the untidy manner in which the stores were kept, and trust that this matter will, in future, be remedied. It may, however, be somewhat accounted for by the schoolmaster warden not having been long appointed, and consequently a good deal of extra duty devolved upon the Governor.

The bedding and clothing were generally in good repair and clean, with

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Harrowden
County
Gaol.

the exception of some of the trowsers which were torn, and some of the sheets which were dirty. These latter should be changed at least once a fortnight, and a stringent rule laid down to that effect, for it is impossible to guard against dirt in a prison where there is not a regular system followed in regard to such matters.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

By Governor—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	16	4	27	10

Punish-
ments.

The punishments noted in the above table, as will be observed, were all administered under the authority of the Governor. They were somewhat more numerous during the expired portion of this year than usual, but this is not to be wondered at considering the great want of separation that exists here, and that the solitary cells are so badly adapted for punishment.

Three solitary cells are provided for males and two for females, but they are very unsuited for their purpose, none of the suggestions of my colleague and myself having yet been adopted in regard to them. Prisoners while in solitary are permitted to have their beds at night, so that they suffer very little inconvenience while undergoing punishment.

The Punishment Book is kept by the Governor, and submitted to the Board at its monthly meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

Stone-breaking,	}	16	males.
Tread-wheel (2 hours),							
Shot-drill (1 hour),							

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Shoemaker,	1	—
Carpenter,	1	—
Palating,	2	—
Whitewashing,	2	—
Prison duties,	5	—
Washing,	—	2
Knitting,	—	2
Sewing,	—	2
Total,	11	6

Summary.

Hard labour,	18	—
Industrial labour,	11	6
Unemployed (supporting himself),	1	—
Debtor,	1	—
Total in custody,	31	6

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol, for the last three years.

1870, . £9 11s. 6d. | 1871, . £7 15s. 6d. | 1872, . £5 13s. 6d.

Labour.

Hard labour for males is carried on here by means of the tread-wheel and shot drill. Prisoners are employed at the former for two hours a day, with intervals of rest every five minutes, during which time they are not employed at oakum-picking or any such industry. I must therefore again submit that the intervals of rest are too prolonged, and that they should not exceed five minutes in twenty. Shot-drill is carried on uninterruptedly for an hour daily. The industrial labour for males consists of stonebreaking and the employment of artisans at their respective trades

during only four and a half hours a day in summer and three in winter. An hour is allowed for breakfast and another for dinner. It is therefore not astonishing that the amount received here for the profits of prison labour is very inconsiderable, being for 1872 only £5 13s. 6d., and for the expired part of 1873 £5 0s. 6d. There is no doubt that if this gaol were adapted to the separate system a much larger amount of profitable labour could be obtained; but, meantime, I consider much more could be done in this direction than at present, and the prisoners' time more constantly employed.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Roscommon
County
Gaol.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.	
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	M.	F.	M.	F.
Average daily number of pupils,	166	32	166	22
Number of days on which school was held, .	161	35	186	579
	192	289	109	195

School-hours.—Males—10 to 2. Females—10 to 2.

School is held for each class for an hour daily, so that the time of the schoolmaster is occupied for four hours in teaching, there being no proper schoolroom. I therefore submit that a good stabled apartment should be fitted up, in which all male prisoners could be assembled and instructed at the same time. The females are taught by the deputy matron, and the males by the clerk, both being certified National teachers.

I regret to have again to call attention to the neglect of duty on the part of the Chaplains as to the inspection of the schools; for, notwithstanding the requirements of the by-laws on the point, I find that neither of these gentlemen had visited the schools up to the time of my inspection this year, the only visit recorded being one made by the substitute of the Protestant Chaplain; and as the schools are not inspected by any educational body, it is all the more important that they should be regularly and constantly supervised by the Chaplains, who should note their visits and remarks in the school register.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 8d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; coal, per ton, £1 16s. 6d.; turf, per box, 1s. 1d.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 2d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 1s.; printing, per annum, £10.

All the materials and provisions are obtained by contracts, sanctioned by the Board of Superintendence. The diet, samples of which I saw, appeared to be excellent, and are, as a rule, so reported on by the Chaplains, who inspect them regularly three times a week. The provisions are kept by the schoolmaster warder, who issues them to the cook warder daily, and sees every portion either weighed or measured before it is served to the prisoners.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1870, . . . 5d. | 1871, . . . 5d. | 1872, . . . 5½d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . . £1,463 18s. 7d. | 1871, . . £1,336 11s. 6d. | 1872, . . £1,364 4s. 8d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1870, . . £856 4s. 0d. | 1871, . . £844 12s. 0d. | 1872, . . £849 13s. 0d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . . £40 2s. 3d. | 1871, . . £30 5s. 1d. | 1872, . . £52 9s. 0d.

North District. Resurrection County Gaol.	<i>Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, in each of the last three years.</i>		
	1870, .	£136 13s. 0d. | 1871, . — | 1872, .	£1 5s. 0d.
	<i>Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of prisoners during the years—</i>		
	1870, .	£117 18s. 5d. | 1871, . £108 9s. 11d. | 1872, .	£72 7s. 4d.

Expendi-
ture.

The average cost of a prisoner per annum here has been, I regret to find, increasing every year during the last four years, and in 1872 it amounted to £52 9s.

The net cost of the gaol in that year amounted to £1,364 4s. 8d., but the cost of officers included in that sum was £849 13s. It will thus be seen that the cost of officers exceeded all other gaol expenses by £335 1s. 4d.

The daily average number of prisoners in custody during 1872 was 23, but for these comparatively few prisoners 10 discipline officers are maintained, so that it is not astonishing that the expenditure of this gaol in proportion to the number of prisoners is enormous. There is no doubt that a small and properly fitted up gaol, adapted to the separate system, could be made to answer all the requirements of this county, and could be maintained at about half the cost of the present establishment.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>	£	s.	d.		<i>Resident.</i>	£	s.	d.
Richard Garnett, esq., Local Inspector,	92	6	2		Thomas Paden, Reception Warden,	45	0	0
John Harrison, esq., Medical Officer,	74	0	0		George Speer, Governor,	200	0	0
Rev. Mathew N. Thompson, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1		Joseph Minchin,	40	0	0
Very Rev. Thos. M. Phillips, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1		Daniel Hutchinson,	38	0	0
Henry T. Doud, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	60	0	0		James Hanley,	38	0	0
					Mathew Morrison,	38	0	0
					Grier Hughes,	35	0	0
					Maria Corry, Matron,	45	0	0
					Anne Brennan, Assistant-Matron and Schoolmistress,	25	0	0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Hon. Alfred H. Crofton, Local Inspector, resigned; Richard Garnett, Local Inspector, appointed. William J. Stanley, Clerk and Schoolmaster, superannuated; Henry T. Doud, Clerk and Schoolmaster, appointed.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business,	12	9
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	149	127
to each Bridewell,	4	—
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	205	133
Roman Catholic,	164	114
Physician,	246	177

Officers.

At the time of my inspection I recommended that the day patrol should be done away with, and also pointed out the extravagance of occupying almost the entire time of a male officer in the kitchen, and I have no doubt that if my suggestions were carried out that the services of one male officer could be now dispensed with. I found that the Governor's garden is worked by prison labour, which is contrary to law and open to gross abuse. It is laid down by statute that no officer shall have any benefit from prison labour, nor shall he be permitted to employ any prisoner to his own advantage. I therefore submit that this irregular proceeding be discontinued.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (To day of Inspection).		NORTH DISTRICT.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Roscomroe County Gaol.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	5	—	15	—	5	—	5	2	Hospitals.
Average daily number in hospital,	0.3	—	0.88	—	0.18	—	0.11	0.48	
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	63	14	62	21	70	22	48	18	
No. of deaths in the gaol,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cost of medicine,	£24	—	£24	—	£24	—	—	—	
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	£3 0s. 0d.	—	£2 10s. 10d.	—	£1 0s. 0d.	—	—	—	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer,	£6 3s. 4d.	—	£4 10s. 0d.	—	£4 0s. 0d.	—	—	—	

The hospital for females is used as officers' quarters, so that if any prisoner of that sex is ill she is treated in a large separate cell in the female prison, which is very suitable for this purpose. The hospital for males consists of two wards up stairs, with a water-closet off each, but these latter were not as clean as they should be. The present baths in the hospital are stone, and are quite unfit for the use of the sick. I submit therefore that a long movable tin bath should be obtained for the use of the hospital.

I have in previous reports drawn attention to the annual extravagant charge here for medicines in proportion to the number of prisoners in custody and in hospital; but, as hitherto, my remarks have not been attended to, I must conclude that the Board do not wish to effect any saving in this item of expenditure. The medicines are procured by contract from an apothecary in the town, which system is always found to be more expensive than when they are obtained directly from Dublin, or from the county infirmary.

The registries and books of finance are mostly kept by the Governor, assisted by the clerk, who had recently been appointed, and was therefore not very well acquainted with his duties. Those books not kept by the Governor himself are initialed by him daily. The Local Inspector inspects all the books monthly, and also keeps a full and regular journal.

The Governor's journal contains more information than at my last inspection, and is carefully written up daily. He is a useful and attentive officer, and appears anxious to carry out such improvements as are within his reach.

The Chaplains' journals contain little or no information regarding the performance of their duties, and, contrary to the requirements of 11th sec. of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, no mention is made in them of their substitutes, though the Roman Catholic Chaplain had three gentlemen acting for him and the Protestant one, none of whom were properly appointed.

I had a conversation with the Surgeon regarding the hospital books, as also his journal, and have no doubt that in future these books will be more carefully kept.

The Daily Employment Book and General Visitors' Book are not kept; and I observed some slight errors in some of the other books, which I have every hope will be avoided in future by the new clerk. All the fines are transmitted by the Governor to the clerks of petty sessions.

Right Hon. Lord Crofton, D.L.	Capt. P. H. O'Connor, J.P., D.L.	Major H. Taaffe Ferrall, The Board, J.P., D.L.
Major-General Mitchell, J.P.	Thomas A. P. Mapother, esq., J.P.	Lieut.-Col. C. R. Chichester, J.P., D.L.
Joseph A. Holmes, esq., J.P., D.L.	Henry Smyth, esq., J.P.	Jas. Nolan Irwin, esq., J.P.
R. W. Bagot, esq., J.P.	Capt. P. Balfe, J.P.	Thos. W. Kirkwood, esq., J.P.

The Board meets on the second Saturday of each month for the payment of accounts and the discharge of business, when the Local Inspector receives cheques for the several tradesmen's accounts, and produces

NORTH
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receipts on the following Board day. The salaries of the intern officers are paid monthly, those of the Medical Officer and Local Inspector quarterly, and those of the Chaplains half-yearly, at assizes.

I annex my tabular report on the bridewells of the county, and quite concur with my colleague in his remarks as to the inadequacy of the salaries of the keepers.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Castlerock.		Strokestown.	
No. of Committals in past year,	M.	F.	M.	F.
Of whom were Drunkards,	26	7	3	11
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	M.	F.	M.	F.
Of whom were Drunkards,	5	4	-	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly, on Saturdays; transmittals Monday following; and prisoners are detained in bridewell during that time, on the committal to the gaol, which is quite illegal.		Fortnightly; transmittals following day.	
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.		Correct.	
Registry,	Carefully kept.		Regular.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.		Good.	
Security,	Yards very insecure.		Yards very insecure; otherwise the building is secure with care.	
Accommodation,	Only one cell for each sex, and one day-room common to both, and one exercise yard.		Bad; only one cell for females, which is close to those for males; one day-room.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Blankets are light, and one set of sheets not clean.		Good and clean.	
Water, how supplied?	None on premises; a pump is required, and water is scarce in the neighbourhood.		By pump in yard.	
Sewerage,	Said to be effective.		None in privy.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Fair.		Clean and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5d. for prisoners whose sentences are under a week; and 7d. for those over that time.		5d. for prisoners whose sentences are less than a week; 6½d. for those on remand.	
Salary of Keeper,	£15 per annum.		£20 per annum, a suit of clothes, and £7 allowed for fuel.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-house keeper, at £7 7s. 4d. per annum. Pensioner from R.I.C.		Is court-house keeper, at £9 4s. 6d. per annum.	
Date of Inspection,	2nd September, 1873.		2nd September, 1873.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		This is a small, badly arranged bridewell, with only one day-room and yard for prisoners of both sexes. There was one male in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Athlone.		Boyle.		North DISTRICT. Roscommon County. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	27	3	23	5	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	—	—	7	5	
No. of Committals in the quarter pre- ceding inspection, Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	4	1	2	—	
Fetty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly, on Saturdays; transmittals direct.		Fortnightly; direct.		
Committals, whether regular?	Not always regular, a prisoner having been detained here for a longer period than that men- tioned in his committal.		Regular.		
Registry, . . .	Carefully kept.		Carefully kept.		
Repairs and Order, .	Some repairs have been effected, but more remain to be done. There are five locks out of re- pair; the dashing of the wall requires renovation, and the wood work to be painted. The grates recommended by my colleague should also be put up.		Good.		
Security, . . .	Very bad.		Good, except yards.		
Accommodation, . .	Two cells and day-room for each sex.		Four cells for males, and four for females; two day-rooms.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Good and clean, except one blan- ket and four bedticks, which should be replaced by new ones.		
Water, how supplied?	By pump in male yard.		By good pump.		
Sewerage, . . .	Effective.		Effective.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly; but ventila- tion requires to be improved.		Clean and dry.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	6½d.		5d.		
Salary of Keeper, .	£15 per annum.		£15 per annum; £6 for fuel, light, and straw.		
Whether Keeper fol- lows any other em- ployment.	Court-house keeper; salary £7 10s.; £6 allowed for fuel and light.		Is a pensioner.		
Date of Inspection, .	5th September, 1873.		16th September, 1873.		
Remarks, . . .	The building is very unfit for the detention of prisoners. A deserter was kept here pre- vious to my inspection for fourteen days, and there was one in charge on the day of my visit who may have been also detained for as long a period, although he acknowledged himself to be a deserter, and could have been sent straight back to his regiment, were it not that the process in regard to returning deserters to their regiments is so circuitous that these unfortunate men are fre- quently detained in small and ill-ventilated cells for weeks together, before the War Office warrant arrives for their re- moval.		No prisoner in custody.		

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.Sligo
County
Gaol.SLIGO COUNTY GAOL, AT SLIGO.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
18TH AND 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1873.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
For Contempt of Court,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	1	4	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	6	1	7	—	—	—
Drunkards,	4	2	6	—	—	—
Total,	21	5	26	—	—	—

Twenty-six formed the total number in custody on the above date, 21 being males and 5 females; 16 had been disposed of by summary jurisdiction, 1 at the assizes or quarter sessions, and 7 were tried, 1 was confined for contempt of court, and 1 was a pauper debtor.

Number of Commitments of Juveniles from 1st January to day of Inspection, 1873.

	Above 16 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.
Convicted Summarily,	1	1
Committed for Trial,	6	1
Total,	7	2
Number sent to Reformatories,	1	1

Juveniles. No juveniles were in custody at the time of my visit, and only 9 had been committed here this year up to that time. I was informed that when males of this class are in charge they are kept quite apart from adult prisoners, and the females likewise as far as the bad arrangements of the prison will permit. One juvenile of each sex of the above number was sent to a reformatory.

Debtors. There was one poor debtor in custody who had been in gaol two years for a debt of £42. He informed me that he had not a shilling in the world, and that he had made over all his property to a brother who is now dead. Now that imprisonment for debt has been almost abolished by a recent

Act of Parliament, I am in hope that this class of prisoners will diminish in number every year, and that the debtors' quarters in our prisons will be turned to other purposes.

Those allotted to debtors here are the same as at my last inspection. No alterations having been made in them.

North
District.
—
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Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (including day of Inspection.)		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of Infanticide),	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	—	10	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	87	4	87	9	49	7	8	—	3	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	16	—	13	1	20	1	1	—	2	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	18	4	6	1	7	1	1	—	—	—
Other assaults,	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery,	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taking and holding forcible possession,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Larceny,	13	13	10	9	9	4	1	1	1	1
Receiving stolen goods,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embezzlement,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	1	2	1	1	—	1	—	1	—
Other malicious offences against property,	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	1	—	4	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	1	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence,	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	10	5	2	12	2	5	—	1	—	2
Breach of fishery laws,	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaving service,	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Having illegal measures in possession,	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abduction,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of game laws,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Demanded for further examination,	21	4	21	2	25	7	—	1	2	—
Total criminal class,	192	36	174	44	129	28	16	3	11	3
Vagrancy,	7	17	6	3	4	3	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	71	17	35	20	45	20	4	2	—	2
Debt,	9	1	8	—	4	1	1	—	2	—
Total,	279	71	234	66	182	52	21	5	13	5

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

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NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	3	2	132	21	7	2	88	18
Twice,	1	—	18	7	—	—	17	2
Thrice,	1	—	9	4	—	—	6	1
4 times,	—	—	7	1	—	—	6	4
5	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1
6	—	—	3	4	—	—	1	1
7 to 11	—	—	6	3	—	—	7	5
12 to 16	—	—	3	1	—	—	5	1
17 to 20	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
21 to 30	—	—	5	1	—	—	3	1
31 to 40	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
41 to 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
51 to 60	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	5	2	186	44	7	2	138	38
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	8	2	534	193	7	2	477	237

As has been remarked in former reports the recommitments to this gaol are not as numerous as those in some other county and borough prisons in Ireland. But I am sorry to observe a slight increase this year of males who have been twice committed during the year. One female was committed here this year who had been in gaol from 31 to 40 times, and 1 male who had been in gaol from 41 to 50 times. The total number of individual males, exclusive of debtors, committed here in 1872 was 191, and of females, 46. These males were known to have been in gaol 532 times, and the females, 194 times. During the expired portion of 1873 the individual males committed were 145, and females, 40; the former were known to have been in prison 484 times, and the latter as many as 239 times.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	16.99	6.02	—	22.16	4.77	—
Highest number of pris- oners at any one time,	39	—	27th Feb.	46	—	17th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	13	—	30th March.	14	—	8th June.
Highest number of males at any one time,	34	—	27th Feb.	38	—	10th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	14	—	29th May.	10	—	20th Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	6	—	25th March.	9	—	8th June.
Ditto, of females,	2	—	31st Dec.	1	—	16th July

NORTH DISTRICT.	<i>Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1873.</i>			
	13th January, 1866,	17th July, 1867,	28th December, 1868,	1st January, 1869,
Sligo County Gaol.	50	45	48	44
	13th June, 1870,	12th April, 1871,	27th February, 1872,	17th February, 1873,
	46	41	39	46

The daily average number of male prisoners committed during 1873 was higher than during the previous year, while the daily average of females was less, and at one period in that year there was a larger number in custody than at any time during 1872.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	2	Kitchen,	One	
Yards,	12	4	Store Rooms,	2	1
Day Rooms,	12	2	Laundry,	1	1
Solitary Cells,	5	1	Drying Room,	1	1
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet,	69	16	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	2	2
Sleeping Rooms,	9	8	Privies,	20	3
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	6	13	Water-closets,	2	1
Hospital Rooms,	2	2	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1
Chapel,	One		Reception Rooms or Cells,	6	1
School Rooms,	1	1	Pumps,	2	1
Workshops,	5	1	Well,	1	1
Workshops,	56	1	Tread-wheel,	1	1
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	1

Bath. Since my last inspection some of the suggestions of Inspectors-General have been carried out. A good bath is now established in the male reception class, in which all male prisoners are bathed as they come into the gaol, but not at stated periods afterwards as should be the case. I therefore submit that all healthy prisoners should be bathed at least once a week during their imprisonment.

Reception. Six cells are now set apart in the male prison as reception in which prisoners are kept until seen by the doctor. As there is abundant room in the prison, I would suggest that the whole of this block should be reserved as a reception class, so that every precaution be taken to prevent the introduction of any infectious disease into the prison.

Female prison. The faulty construction of the female prison is one of the chief defects of this gaol, and I consider that the Board should no longer delay in adapting it to modern requirements; for it is quite impossible at present to carry out discipline, reformation, or a due amount of punishment amongst females committed to this prison, though I have no doubt that the matron endeavours to maintain order and cleanliness as far as lies in her power.

Lavatories, &c. No bath is yet provided for the females here, although Inspectors-General have drawn attention to this subject, and that the 9th rule of the 109 section of the Prisons Act is imperative in regard to a proper number of baths being supplied. No lavatories or water-closets are provided in the gaol except one water-closet at the tread-wheel. A zinc basin should be supplied to every cell, and should be filled with water every night, so that prisoners might be able to wash the first thing in the morning before being removed from their cells.

Sewerage, Water. The sewerage is reported to be effective, and can be flushed with water from the cistern. There is a full supply of water provided to the gaol, and it is carried in pipes to each yard from the main cistern. In addition to two good wells on the premises water is also procured from the river, and from a well about half a mile from the prison. None of ordinary cells are artificially heated or provided with bells, so that the separate

Heating.

system cannot be properly carried out here. Both for the sake of economy and discipline I must urge on the Board the importance of adapting a portion of their prison to the separate system. My colleague in his last report drew attention to this subject, and I fully concur in his remarks, and would again recommend the Board to seriously consider this question.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
*Sligo
County
Gaol.*

Some improvements have lately been effected in the laundry, but the troughs are not yet stilled as recommended in former reports of Inspectors-General. A good drying-room is provided overhead. There is one Chapel-chapel in which both religious services are carried on, and it has I am now happy to observe been re-arranged as suggested, so that male and female prisoners are unable to see or communicate with one another.

Laundry.

Gas is not introduced into the prison, although the town is lighted by gas. I trust that if the proposed improvements are undertaken that each cell will be lighted with gas.

Gas.

Although there is an excellent kitchen with a cooking apparatus provided, the number of prisoners is so small that the culinary operations are more conveniently performed in one of the old day-rooms. The schoolmaster warden keeps and issues the provisions, and sees every portion weighed or measured.

Kitchen.

There is one fumigating apparatus, in which all clothing as a rule is said to be purified. As this is the chief means of preventing the introduction of vermin and disease into the prison, no clothing should be put away without being subjected to this process.

Fumigator.

Photography is performed by an artist who lives near the town, but only the likenesses of habitual criminals are taken. As the knowledge of previous convictions is frequently ascertained through photography, I certainly consider that the Governor should be permitted to employ a photographer whenever he considers it advisable to photograph any prisoners for the purpose of sending the likeness to other gaols. The expense is very small in comparison to the advantages derived from this means of detecting crime. Now that photography has become a necessity in every gaol, I submit that it should be performed by one of the officers and not by a person unconnected with the prison.

Photo-
graphy.

The two tell-tale clocks are pegged hourly by the night watchman, and the markings are taken by the Governor every morning and entered in the Lockings Book. Any omission of this duty by the night watchmen is recorded against them in the Officers' Conduct Book. At the time of my visit Obuhls' locks were about being placed on the clocks so as to prevent their being tampered with. The night watch is taken by the warders in rotation, except the gate warden who is exempted from this duty. I submit that one of the clocks should be pegged at the hour and the other at the half hour, which would compel the night watch to be on the alert every half hour instead of every hour.

Night-
watch.

Printed labels containing the name, crime, committal, and discharge of the occupant of each cell should be posted on or about the door, and every cell should contain a copy of the dietary formula, and a selection of prison bye-laws for the information of the prisoners.

Suggestion

Sheds are provided in all the yards (except one) in which prisoners are employed at stone-breaking.

The building appeared to be in thorough repair, clean and well kept, with the exception of some of the rooms in the marshalsea which were dirty. Some painting is required, and I have no doubt that the Governor can have it performed by prison labour.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Slips
County
Goal.

Stock at the time of Inspection.									
				Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.	
Blankets, pairs of,	125	12	Shirts, . . .	90	-	Shifts, . . .	17	20	
Sheets, pairs of,	276	-	Jackets, . . .	35	47	Jackets, . . .	16	37	
Rugs, . . .	123	12	Vests, . . .	28	35	Petticoats, . . .	18	14	
Bedticks, . . .	126	9	Trowsers, . . .	33	38	Aprons, . . .	20	70	
Bedsteads, . . .	110	-	Caps, . . .	27	24	Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	7	3	
			Shoes, Slippers, and Clogs, pairs of,	34	35				

Stores.

The stock of clothing and bedding both in store and use at the time of my inspection was plentiful and good, with the exception of some of the blankets in a portion of the female prison which was not usually inhabited. The general store is very tidily kept by the clerk, but no articles are issued from it without the order of the Governor. The matron also has a store of shirts and female clothing. The Governor takes stock of all clothing and bedding monthly, and is sometimes accompanied by the Local Inspector, but as I have remarked in a former report, I consider that the latter officer is statutorily responsible for the proper supply of bedding and clothing in the prison, and should therefore take stock periodically of all prison property. Considering that there are no fixed periods for prisoners to be washed during imprisonment the bedding and clothing was wonderfully clean; but I would certainly recommend that sheets and shirts to be changed fortnightly instead of monthly as at present.

I was sorry to find that neither stockings nor socks are yet supplied, and that females are not compelled to wear caps. As these are doubtless part of "suitable prison dress," I trust they will be provided. The Governor superintends the cutting out of all the male clothing and the Matron that for females. The former officer appears to have a general knowledge of several trades and is able to instruct prisoners accordingly, which is found most useful and beneficial to the prison.

Contrary to provisions of the 13 sec. of 19 and 20 Vic., cap. 68, I found that prisoners before trial were compelled to wear prison clothing, a practice which should be at once discontinued.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	14	-	13	-

Punish-
ments.

The punishments for breach of prison rules inflicted this year were all imposed by the Governor, and in no case was it found necessary to have recourse to magisterial authority for the punishment of any prisoner. Two refractory cells for females and five for males are provided, but no bells are attached to them, and those for females are not artificially heated. As it is quite illegal to put prisoners in solitary under such circumstances, and as 6 section of 7 Geo. 4, cap. 74, requires that—"A competent number of cells adapted to solitary confinement for the punishment of refractory prisoners" is to be provided in all gaols, I submit that the law in this respect should be complied with, and that suitable refractory cells in which prisoners may be kept at night as well as during the day be provided. At present prisoners sentenced to solitary, return to their cells at night, so that punishment as administered here can have but little effect on refractory criminals.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel, . . .	6	1
Washing and cleansing the prison, . . .	-	1
Total, . . .	6	1

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Teasing oakum,	5	1
Prison duties,	4	1
Stonebreaking,	3	—
Pauper debtor—cooking,	1	—
Total,	13	2

NORTH
DISTRICT,
Sligo
County
Gaol.

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard labour,	6	1
Industrial labour,	13	2
Unemployed,	1	2
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	—
Total in custody,	21	5

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years.

1870, . £4 12s. 3½d. | 1871, . £5 0s. 3d. | 1872, . £9 11s. 1d.

Hard labour is enforced here by means of shot drill and the tread-wheel which is attached to the pumps. Men so sentenced are employed on the mill and at oakum picking during three days in the week for three hours daily, and the same time for two days at shot drill and stone-breaking. Each prisoner is said to be absolutely on the mill for ten minutes at a time, and is allowed an interval of five minutes for rest during which time he is employed at oakum picking.

The mill has not yet been altered, and is still a very cumbersome machine, requiring about fourteen men to work it when the pumps are attached. Neither has it yet been partitioned as recommended by Inspectors-General. A good crank wheel, on the improved principle, would be a far more appropriate means for the purpose of enforcing hard labour, and for pumping the water. I would further submit that the periods during which each man is absolutely on the mill should be double that now required.

As I considered the present arrangement and division of labour a very bad one I laid my views on this subject before the Board, and trust that they will cause the important subject of labour to be altogether revised and altered, for at present, although the Governor is anxious to exact more industrial and profitable labour, he is not able to do so; and I was informed that the Board had lately issued an order shortening the already too limited hours of labour.

In a well regulated gaol every prisoner is fully employed from twelve to thirteen hours a day, but here the hours of labour are not even as many as those of an ordinary free labourer.

Unlock does not take place in summer till twenty minutes after six, nor till seven in the winter, and prisoners are shut up in their cells at half-past six in summer, and at dark in winter.

Until the prison is remodelled and gas introduced into the cells a full amount of industrial employment cannot of course be carried on. At the same time I would strongly urge on the Board the necessity of requiring a greater amount of industrial labour from prisoners of both sexes than is now obtained from them.

Although the profits derived from the produce of prison labour disposed of outside the gaol are still very small, being in 1872 only £9 11s. 1d., still I am happy to observe this amount is something larger than in former years. This sum, however, is very insignificant as compared with the number of individual prisoners committed here during that year, viz., 191 males and 46 females.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Sligo
County
Gaol.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1871, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	177	30	129	33
Average daily number of pupils,	12.87	6.15	17.68	4.33
Number of days on which school was held,	236	236	174	174

School-hours.—Males, 7 to 9 o'clock, A.M.; Females, 7 to 9 o'clock, A.M.

School is held for two hours daily. All the warders except one assist in teaching the male prisoners, and the matron instructs the females. The schools are not connected with any educational body, but the teachers are said to be competent. I regret to have to report that the Chaplains do not comply with the bye-law in regard to their inspection of the schools, and I was unable to ascertain that they had visited the female school at any time during the year. As the schools are not under any educational board it is all the more important that the Chaplains should frequently attend to the school in compliance with the bye-law on this subject. I also submit that an hour a day is ample time to devote to the secular instruction of prisoners.

Contracts.

White bread, per 4-lb. loaf, 7½d.; brown bread, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 9d.; potatoes, per cwt., 6s. 6d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; coal, per ton, £1 12s.; straw, per cwt., 3s.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 8s.

Provisions.

All the materials and provisions are obtained by contracts, sanctioned yearly by the Board of Superintendence. The provisions (samples of which I tasted) appeared to be of an excellent quality, and are usually reported favourably on by the Chaplains. But I must again point out that these gentlemen do not comply with the statute or bye-laws in regard to the inspection of the provisions, and submit that their attention should be directed thereto.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1870, . 4.25d. | 1871, . 4.42d. | 1872, . 4.73d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £1,513 10s. 1.75d. | 1871, . £1,562 11s. 11d. | 1872, . £1,634 6s. 1d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1870, . £904 11s. 6.25d. | 1871, . £918 11s. 6d. | 1872, . £939 11s. 6d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1870, . £37 7s. 1d. | 1871, . £35 0s. 0d. | 1872, . £35 11s. 7.68d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, for the last three years.

1870, . £4 14s. 0d. | 1871, . — | 1872, . £1 10s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for excise prisoners for the last three years.

1870, . £6 3s. 0d. | 1871, . £6 7s. 10d. | 1872, . £4 1s. 8d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes of prisoners.

1870, . £64 14s. 4d. | 1871, . £77 13s. 3d. | 1872, . £35 0s. 3d.

In my report of 1871 I drew attention to the very large average cost of each prisoner for the previous year, but I regret to find that the charge has since considerably increased, having amounted in 1872 to £65 11s. 6d. As the yearly number of prisoners diminishes the average cost of each prisoner must naturally increase, so long as an expensive staff is maintained.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Sligo
County
Gaol.

Expendi-
ture.

The net cost of the gaol, including diet and salaries, in 1872, was £1,634 6s. 1d., but the cost of the staff amounted to £959 11s. 7d., so that the total expenses of the gaol, exclusive of officers, was only £674 14s. 7d. At one time, in 1872, it appears that the number of officers was in excess of the prisoners. Until the gaol is altogether remodelled, however, I fear there is little hope of any material reduction in the staff charges.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
Thomas M. Wood, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Turnkeys.	Alexr. Crawford, Shoemaker,	30	0	0
Rev. A. M. Kearney, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0		James Buchanan, Shoemaker,	28	0	0
Rev. John Sloane, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0		Robert Kerr,	28	0	0
Thos. B. Murray, Physician,	40	0	0		John Black,	25	0	0
Edward Powell, Apothecary,	21	0	0		John M'Cormack,	26	0	0
					Alexander Glenney,	25	0	0
Resident.					Catherine Ryan, Matron,	40	0	0
Edward Walsh, Governor,	250	0	0	Assistant Matron and Hospital Nurse,	15	0	0	
William Shaw, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	50	0	0					

[All the turnkeys, except Alexander Crawford, assist the schoolmaster in teaching.]

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

Rev. James Casey, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned; Rev. John Sloane appointed in his stead. Robert K. Lynn, Physician, died; Thomas B. Murray appointed in his stead. Jane Jameson, Assistant Matron and Hospital Nurse, resigned—vacancy not yet filled up.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

Turnkeys, clerk and schoolmaster, matron, and assistant matron and hospital nurse.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	156	119
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	152	93
Roman Catholic,	125	99
Physician,	209	110
Apothecary,	133	137.

I observed during my inspection many things that denoted a want of Officers. smartness and cleanliness amongst the subordinate officers. I would therefore submit that the Governor should be intrusted with more power to enable him to punish officers for any neglect of duty, so as to have his orders properly carried out. It will be seen that the subordinate officers frequently overstay their passes, and come late to duty, which must naturally interfere with labour and discipline.

On this as on former occasions I have the pleasing duty to record my testimony to the zeal, diligence, and energy displayed by the Governor in the discharge of his many arduous and important duties. The matron also deserves every credit for the cleanliness and order of her department.

North District.		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Sligo County Gaol.	No. of prisoners in hospital,	6	—	11	5	9	1	4	1
	Average daily number in hospital,	11	—	86	81	55	05	73	24
	No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	28	18	69	28	82	13	462	156
	Number of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	Cost of medicine,	£1 6s. 6d.	—	£8 2s. 5d.	—	£5 2s. 6d.	—	£4 19s. 6d.	—
	Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital,	6s. 6d.	—	2s. 5d.	—	£1 1s. 7d.	—	19s. 1d.	—
	Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3s. 3d.	—

Hospital.

The hospital consists of two wards, having three beds in each; there is also now a movable tin bath here. No water-closets, as recommended by Inspectors-General, have however yet been provided. When a patient is in hospital the assistant matron sleeps here, and is locked in at night, but is provided with a bell in case she may find it necessary to communicate with the night watchman. As this officer's apartment is flagged, I submit that it would add very much to her comfort if it were boarded.

The medicines which are procured from Dublin are compounded by the apothecary and are kept in the hospital.

The number of prisoners treated in hospital this year were 4 males and 1 female, and the cost of medicines amounted to £4 19s. 6d.

Books and
Journals.

The registries and books of finance are chiefly kept by the clerk, but the Governor keeps the debtors' and untried registries, while the general registry is kept by the gate porter, who takes the description of prisoners as they come in. The Governor checks all the books daily, and also keeps a very useful journal.

The Minute Book of the Board is kept by the Local Inspector, but I regret to find that he does not generally supervise the prison books of finance and registries, and that his journal contains very little information, though I have every reason to believe he visits and inspects the prison regularly. The Governor should take care to note all the faults of the officers in the Conduct Book, which should be submitted to the Board at each meeting.

The journals of the Chaplains are so meagre that it is not possible to ascertain from them how their duties are performed.

At the time of my visit a new medical officer had recently been appointed who, I trust, will keep his journal and the other authorized hospital books in compliance with the requirements of the statute.

The Daily Employment Book is not kept. As this is one of the required forms I should be procured and regularly written up.

The Punishment Book is kept by the Governor who submits it to the Board at each meeting.

Visitors.

Visits to convicted prisoners are now limited to one in two months. They are authorized by an order of a member of the Board or Local Inspector, and no prisoner sentenced to a shorter term is allowed any visit. Untried prisoners and pauper debtors may be visited weekly, and master debtors daily. Legal advisers are allowed to see prisoners as often as may be necessary for the purposes of their trial. All visitors to prisoners are searched at the gate before admission, but no proper visiting place is provided. An arrangement for visiting should be constructed

similar to that in Naas, Londonderry, and other gaols, so as to prevent possibility of any improper communication between prisoners and their friends.

NORTH
DISTRICT

Sligo
County
Gaol.

Richard Gethin, esq.
Sir R. Gore Booth, bt., M.P.
Jemmett Duke, esq.
Charles W. O'Hara, esq.
Colonel Knox Barrett.

John Ffolliott, esq.
James Jones, esq.
Commander Armstrong.
Colonel Cooper.

Peter O'Connor, esq.
Gregory Wood, esq.
Thomas H. Williams, esq.,
Mayor of Sligo.

The Board meets on the first Saturday of every month when accounts are settled, and the Governor is given a cheque for the payment of subordinate officers. Superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assays.

I annex my report on the Ballymote bridewell, which I am glad to find has lately been very much improved by an addition to the accommodation for females.

STATE OF BALLYMOTE BRIDEWELL.

Bridewell.

	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year,	9	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .	3	-
No. of Commitments in quarter preceding inspection, .	4	1
Of whom were Drunkards, .	1	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Petty Sessions fortnightly in all the district except Mullaghrow. Transmittals on following day.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular.	
Registry,	Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Good.	
Security,	Good; except in yards, which are not secure.	
Accommodation,	Two cells for males, with four beds; one for females, with three beds. The female accommodation has been much improved lately.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and clean.	
Water, how supplied? . . .	By pump.	
Sewerage,	Effective, and now very good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary,	3d. per head, per day.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40 per annum; £6 for fuel, light, and straw.	
Whether keeper follows any other employment?	Is a Royal Irish Constabulary pensioner.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody. The whole house is tidily kept.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, Inspector-General.

NORTH
DISTRICT.Tyrone
County
Gaol.TYRONE COUNTY GAOL, AT OMAGH.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
24TH AND 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1873.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	—	3	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	3	3	6	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	11	2	13	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	2	3	5	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	3	5	8	—	1	1
Vagrants,	1	4	5	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	7	8	—	—	—
Total in custody,	28	25	53	—	1	1

Twenty-eight males and 25 females formed the total number in custody at the above date, 27 of whom were disposed of by summary jurisdiction, 19 at assizes or Quarter Sessions; 2 were military offenders; 4 were untried, and 1 was a pauper debtor.

Number of Juveniles in Custody.

		On the day of Inspection.		From 1st Jan. to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	1	—
	„ Summarily,	2	—	7	—
Total,		2	—	8	—

Juveniles.

Ten juveniles were in charge during this year previous to my inspection, 2 of whom were in custody on the day of my visit, 1 being sentenced to a reformatory.

I do not consider that this class of prisoners is kept sufficiently apart from adults, for I found that those in custody were exercised and worked with other prisoners, and were therefore likely to become contaminated and depraved rather than reformed. Under these circumstances I submit

that a separate part of each prison should be apportioned for juveniles, and that they be kept altogether apart from grown-up prisoners, both at work and at exercise; and in case of those who are sentenced to a reformatory, their period of prison punishment should be made as penal as possible, in order that their subsequent life in the reformatory school may appear less irksome to them than that in gaol.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Tyrone
County
Gaol.

Number of prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	46	19	1872,	30	15
1871,	27	20	1873 (day of Inspection),	28	23

Number of vagrants in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	-	5	1872,	-	7
1871,	-	8	1873 (day of Inspection),	1	4

Number of returned convicts in gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	1	1	1873 (up to and including		
1871,	-	2	day of Inspection),	-	2
1872,	-	2	Day of Inspection,	-	2

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873. (up to the day of Inspection.)		In custody on			
							Day of In- spection.	Corre- sponding date in pre- vious year.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misalllaughter,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Infanticide,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of Infants,	-	1	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Common assaults,	72	10	62	10	59	13	7	3	4	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	-	8	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	16	5	16	1	31	2	1	3	1	1
Other assaults,	-	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . .	1	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	-
Rebbery,	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
Larceny,	12	18	20	19	18	15	5	6	6	3
Receiving stolen goods,	3	6	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	1
Embezzlement,	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pre- tences,	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Tyrone
County
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year—continued.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873. (up to the day of Inspection.)		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.	Cor- responding date in pre- vious year.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Biot, rescue, &c.,	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	54	—	32	—	22	—	2	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	2	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences,	1	—	4	—	2	4	—	—	1	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence,	6	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	17	4	5	2	6	2	1	—	1	—
Other misdemeanors,	29	6	42	6	17	1	3	—	1	—
Remanded for further examination,	36	6	26	6	11	3	—	—	1	—
Total criminal class,	262	63	239	54	167	47	25	14	21	7
Vagrancy,	7	43	2	48	3	18	1	4	—	7
Drunkenness,	125	83	89	42	64	43	1	7	5	1
Debt,	21	3	18	1	6	2	1	—	4	—
Total,	415	202	348	145	240	110	28	25	30	15

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	18	1	5	2
Criminals,	239	54	167	47
Vagrants,	2	48	3	18
Drunkards,	89	42	64	43
Total,	348	145	240	110

Commit-
ments.

In comparing the previous tables relating to the number of commitments, and the nature of the crimes for which prisoners have been committed here during the last three years, there is, I am happy to observe, this year a sensible reduction in the total number, and serious crime would also appear to be on the decrease; for with the exception of one individual who had been in custody here for the last two years, charged with murder, and who was executed on the 26th of August, in expiation of his crime, no person was committed during 1872 or 1873 for that crime, though 3 were committed for conspiring to take life, one for threatening life in the former year, and 1 for manslaughter this year. The majority of the other crimes for which prisoners were committed here are assaults and larceny. A large number also of military prisoners are sent here, who should not rightly be included amongst the criminal class of the county.

I am glad to remark that the commitments for the offences of drunkenness have diminished during the past three years. In 1871 they

numbered 125 of males and 93 of females, in 1872, 89 males and 42 females, but in the first nine months of this year the males were 64 and the females 43.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Tyrone
County
Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	15	2	222	46	6	—	172	51
Twice	—	—	25	4	1	—	19	9
Thrice	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	4
4 times	—	—	4	7	—	—	2	3
5 "	—	—	1	6	—	—	1	3
6 "	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
7 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
9 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total,	15	2	258	68	7	—	195	70
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in	15	2	191	31	6	—	165	41

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	15	2	183	28	6	—	165	41
Twice,	—	—	19	12	1	—	15	7
Thrice,	—	—	20	4	—	—	2	2
4 times,	—	—	7	2	—	—	2	1
5 "	—	—	7	2	—	—	2	—
6 "	—	—	8	2	—	—	6	2
7 to 11 "	—	—	9	5	—	—	1	7
12 to 16 "	—	—	2	3	—	—	2	2
17 to 20 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
21 to 30 "	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
31 to 40 "	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
41 to 50 "	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
51 to 60 "	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1
61 to 70 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
71 to 80 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	15	2	258	68	7	—	195	70
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	15	2	535	607	8	—	299	545

It will be seen by the above tables that in 1872 1 female had been in custody nine times during that year, and 1 male seven times, but

NORTH
DISTRICT.Tyrone
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Gaol.

during this year previous to my inspection five was the greatest number of times that any individual had been committed to gaol. In both years 1 female was in custody who had been in prison from seventy-one to eighty times since her first commitment, so that I fear the treatment of such criminals in this gaol has but little effect on them, though I am bound to remark that repeated offenders are not as numerous in this district as in many others in Ireland.

The total numbers of individuals committed here in 1873 were 273 of males and 70 of females; and their commitments since first offences numbered respectively 550 and 609. In the expired part of 1873 the individuals committed numbered 202 of males and 70 of females, whose total number of commitments were, 307 of the former and 545 of the latter.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	24.07	18.03	—	34.77	20.51	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	63		22nd June.	76		22nd July.
Lowest ditto,	29		10th March.	42		6th May.
Highest number of males at any one time,	40		22nd June.	47		22nd July.
Ditto, of females,	29		13th July.	30		26th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	19		11th March.	23		3rd Jan.
Ditto, of females,	10		12th April.	15		9th May.

Highest number of prisoners (exclusive of debtors), in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of inspection in 1873.

11th March, 1866,	70	10th August, 1870,	64
14th June, 1867,	74	29th April, 1871,	55
4th January, 1868,	73	22nd June, 1872,	63
1st January, 1869,	57	22nd July, 1873,	75

Although, as I have already remarked, the total number of prisoners committed here this year is proportionably less as compared with the two previous years, yet the daily average number in custody is larger, and at one period this year there were more prisoners in custody than at any one time during the last eight years. This I conclude may be to some extent accounted for by the operation of the new Licensing Act, which gives justices power of imposing longer sentences than heretofore on habitual drunkards.

Debtors.

One pauper debtor, M^CO., was in custody at the time of my inspection for contempt of court. He had been here two years, and informed me that he was quite willing to give up all property and documents which were then in possession of his attorney. His case appeared to me such a peculiar one that I thought it right to bring it under the notice of the Lord Chancellor, whose secretary is, I am informed, in communication with the solicitors who procured the attachment against this prisoner.

The quarters for this class of male prisoners here are ample, and are suitably arranged. Those for females are not as well provided. But as the law relating to debt in Ireland has lately been revised by Parliament, I trust there will be very little necessity in future for providing for this class of prisoners in our gaols.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.	NORTH DISTRICT.
Wards,	5	3	Store Rooms,	2	2	—
Yards,	5	2	Laundry,	One.		Tyrone
Day Rooms,	3	1	Drying Room,	One.		County
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Lavatories,	4	3	Goal.
Single Cells, 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high, or which contain 432 cubic feet, heated and furnished with bells,	70	37	Baths, with hot and cold water laid on,	3	2	
Single Cells of smaller size,	51	—	Privies,	4	—	
Sleeping Rooms,	5	—	Water-closets,	10	4	
Hospital Rooms,	6	—	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	1	
Chapel,	One.		Reception Cells,	5	3	
Workshops,	4	—	Pumps,	3	—	
Workshops,	29	—	Wells,	2	—	
Kitchen,	One.		Tread-wheel,	1	—	
			Watchman's Watch,	One.		
			Tell-tale Clock,	One.		

I am glad to find that some of the suggestions of Inspectors-General have been carried out since my last inspection. Reception-cells are now set apart in each prison, in which prisoners are kept before being inspected by the doctor; and an additional bath has been erected in the female prison, and all prisoners are now as a rule bathed when they come in, and fortnightly afterwards. I submit, however, that the periods of bathing should be weekly, for it is impossible to keep the bedding and clothing clean without such an arrangement.

There is an abundant supply of lavatories and waterclosets in both prisons, and the class officers have orders to see the prisoners wash themselves every morning. The cells are all artificially heated, and provided with bells, but the hot-water pipes which run overhead afford facilities to prisoners to commit suicide, if so inclined. I therefore would suggest that they be boarded in, so as to prevent such an occurrence, which is by no means uncommon. The cells in the female prison are boarded, and those in the male flanged, and a copy of the prison rules and dietary formula are hung in each.

The water for ablutionary purposes is forced from the river to all parts of the prison, by means of the crank-pump; that for drinking is procured from a well, and is forced by the tread-wheel into a large cistern, whence it is supplied to all the yards. Altogether there are three pumps on the premises, so that there is an unfailing supply of water. I have again to draw attention to the insufficient supervision over the prisoners employed at the crank-pump, and submit that the arrangements here should be altered, with a view of carrying out proper discipline amongst those engaged here.

The sewerage is said to be efficient, and is flushed by throwing water down the sinks.

Shops for carpenters, turners, and shoemakers, and a smith's forge are provided, so that prisoners of these trades can be separately employed.

The laundry is fitted with seven stalled washing troughs, two boilers, and a good drying closet, so that washing contracts could easily be carried on, but I regret to find that none have yet been taken. The consumption of fuel in this department must be considerable, for there are separate fires to each boiler, to the apparatus for heating the prison, and to the drying closet, whereas one good steam boiler would be sufficient for all these purposes.

A good fumigating apparatus is now provided in each prison, in which all prisoners' clothing is fumigated before being put away.

Gas has not yet been introduced into any of the cells, though it is sup-

NORTH
DISTRICT.Tyrone
County
Gaol.

Kitchen.

Photo-
graphy.

Chapel.

Night-
watch.

Visitors.

plied to the corridor of the female and the debtors' prison, to the Governor's house, and some of the officers' quarters.

No alteration has been made in the kitchen since my last visit. It is suitably arranged, and the store of meal is kept here in charge of the Deputy Governor, who issues it to the cook warder daily. I found two male cooks employed here, but was informed that they perform other labour in addition to that of the kitchen. I submit that it would be much better to employ one non-hard labour man here daily, so as to avoid association, but it would be still more preferable if the kitchen were removed into the female prison. Where this arrangement is carried out the cooking is always better done, being much more suited to females than males.

Photography is done by the Deputy Governor; and, in addition to those photographed for the Habitual Criminals Office, likenesses are frequently taken of those for trial and suspected of being old offenders, a copy being sent round to other gaols for the purposes of detection. Three pence is allowed for each copy, and the chemicals are also supplied by the Board.

The three religious services are performed in the same chapel, which apartment is properly arranged, the sexes being duly separated.

The vigilance of the night watch is tested by means of a tell-tale clock, and by a watchman's watch, the keys of which are placed in different parts of the male prison. The clock is pegged hourly from 9.45, P.M., to 6, A.M., and the watch is marked three times during the night, viz., between twelve and one, between two and three, and between four and five. The markings are taken by the Deputy Governor, and are entered in the Lockings Book, and all omissions on the part of the night watchmen are now entered against them in the Conduct Book, which I am informed has been the means of increasing the vigilance of these officers. The warders in rotation are on duty from lock-up until 10, P.M., at which hour the night watchman assumes the charge of the prison. In summer unlock takes place at 6, A.M., and lock up at 6, P.M., and in winter at sunrise and sunset respectively, so that during many hours of the day, of the latter season, prisoners are in darkness and unemployed. All the keys of the prison are locked up at 10 o'clock in a safe in the Governor's bedroom.

Since my last inspection here the place for visitors to prisoners has been very much improved, and the rules for their admission have very properly been made more stringent. Two excellent boxes, wired at top and in front, near the gate, are now provided, so that no prohibited articles can be introduced to prisoners through their visitors. Convicted prisoners now receive a visit once in three months, and the untried and poor debtors weekly, master debtors daily.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shirts,	54	20	Shifts,	48	25
of,	72	11	Jackets,	121	51	Jackets,	26	-
Sheets, pairs			Vests,	50	34	Gowns,	31	7
of,	126	51	Trowsers,	62	64	Petticoats,	57	24
Rugs,	65	70	Caps,	36	-	Aprons,	35	44
Bedticks,	76	-	Stockings or			Neckerchiefs,	51	23
Bedsteads,	75	-	Socks, pairs of,	29	29	Caps,	46	61
			Shoes, Slippers, &			Stockings, pairs of,	52	32
			Clogs, pairs of,	60	20	Shoes, Slippers, &		
						Clogs, pairs of,	55	10

The general store of male clothing is kept by the master tailor, but nothing is removed from it except by the order of the Governor, who

gives directions for articles to be issued from this to the store of things in use. The same rule is in force in the female prison, the matron being responsible for the stores in this section of the gaol. Both the stores were tidy and well arranged, especially that of the matron, who deserves every praise for the creditable condition of cleanliness and order of her entire charge. I submit that all articles not in use and materials should be kept in one store, which should be under the direct supervision of the Governor, and from which no article should be issued without his order. By this means a more perfect check is maintained over all prison property. All prisoners' own clothing is now properly labelled, and the signatures of the prisoners is attached to a list of their property both on coming in and on leaving prison, so that no misconception can arise in regard to the private property of prisoners. I consider that the male clothing is too light for winter use, and that heavier material should be served out at that time of the year. All clothing is made up by the prisoners, there being an abundant supply of all sorts both in store and in use at the time of my visit. The bedding was clean and good, the sheets and shirts are changed weekly, so that the male prisoners had a cleanly appearance. Both Governor and Local Inspector take stock of all prison property twice a year. This duty I consider should be performed by the Governor at least quarterly.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement, . . .	55*	—	22*	—

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, . . .	—	—	—	1
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	12	17	17	8
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	12	9	33	6
Total, . . .	24	26	50	15

The prisoners specified in the first of the foregoing tables were all military offenders, and were sentenced by court-martial to solitary confinement. Punishments.

It will be seen from the latter table that the number of punishments for prison offences this year was much larger than during last year, and that it was necessary in one case to have recourse to magisterial authority for the punishment of an obstreperous female.

Two well-fitted solitary cells are provided, but I regret to state that the heating pipes overhead afford temptation to prisoners while confined here to commit suicide. I trust therefore that means will be adopted to sheet over these pipes, for it is no uncommon occurrence for prisoners to make attempts at self-destruction while undergoing solitary confinement.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

Tread-wheel, 18 males.

(Tread-wheel worked 3½ hours daily; employed the remainder of time at Industrial Labour.)

*All military prisoners sentenced by commanding officer.

NORTH DISTRICT.	Industrial Labour.			
	MALES.		FEMALES.	
Tyne County Gaol.	Mat-making, . . .	1	Sprigging, . . .	11
	Stone-breaking, . . .	17	Knitting, . . .	3
	Cooking, . . .	2	Sewing, . . .	2
	Prison duties, . . .	1	Picking oakum, . . .	6
	Warping yarn, . . .	1	Laundry, . . .	1
	Picking oakum, . . .	5	Prison duties, . . .	1
	Total, . . .	27	Total, . . .	24
Summary.				
Hard Labour, . . .			M.	F.
			18	—
Industrial Labour, . . .			27	24
Sick, . . .			—	1
Unemployed, . . .			1	—
Total in custody, . . .			28	25

Amount received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol for the last three years.

1870, . £36 10s. 7½d. | 1871, . £49 15s. 1½d. | 1872, . £81 15s. 5d.

Labour.

Male prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed for three and a-half hours daily at the tread-wheel, during which period each man is forty minutes on and twenty off the wheel. I would suggest that the periods be divided into fifteen minutes of positive labour, with intervals of five minutes for rest, for I do not consider that two-thirds of the limited time at which men are employed at the tread-wheel is sufficient labour to exact from those sentenced by the law to hard labour.

Hard-labour men are also now compelled to pick four pounds of oakum daily; but as the oakum is partly teased before being given to the prisoners it cannot be considered in this condition to be a sufficiently penal employment for hard-labour prisoners. I therefore submit that the oakum served to these prisoners be not so much prepared as that supplied to those not sentenced to hard labour, and that a stated quantity be required to be picked daily by all prisoners. The females sentenced to hard labour should of course be required to pick the same description of oakum, as that given to males so sentenced, but in a somewhat less quantity.

The industrial labour for males consists of mat-making, stone-breaking, warping yarn, and oakum-picking, while the females are employed at sprigging, knitting, sewing, washing, and oakum-picking.

Four men are engaged daily in pumping water with the crank-pump, two being on three quarters of an hour at a time. Contiguous to the pump are sixteen stone-breaking sheds, in nine of which prisoners are engaged in picking oakum. As no gas is provided in the cells, labour cannot be carried on during the winter months after dusk. I would, therefore, strongly urge the introduction of gas into the cells, so that prisoners may be employed at industrial labour up to eight o'clock at night; and I further submit that even now prisoners should be employed in their cells up to that hour during the summer months, or certainly as long as there is daylight.

Although the amount received annually for the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol has considerably increased since my last visit, yet, judging from the returns of 1872, it is still very insignificant in proportion to the number of prisoners committed, only amounting in that year to £81 15s. 5d. I therefore trust that still greater efforts will be made to carry on a larger amount of profitable employment, and have no doubt that if the cells be artificially lighted, and labour

carried on in them as suggested, the results will be very different under the new Governor from what they have been.

NORTH DISTRICT.

Tyrone County Gaol.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	262	63	187	65
Average daily number of pupils,	23.68	17.06	31.1	17.24
Number of days on which school was held,	285	286	105	107
School-hours.—Males, 10 to 12 o'clock. Females, 8 to 9 o'clock, A.M.				

School for males is held for two hours, and for females for one hour each day, but as there is no schoolroom, instruction is carried on in the cells, so that progress must naturally be limited. As there is abundance of room in the prison, I submit that a good-stalled schoolroom should be arranged, in which males and females could be assembled at different periods of the day. The females are taught by the matron, who appears fully qualified, and the males by the schoolmaster warder who had lately been appointed. The latter officer, although not a trained teacher, ranks first of the third class under the National Board system. The schools are not connected with any educational body, but the chaplains are enjoined by the by-laws frequently "to attend to the school." Notwithstanding, however, that I called attention to the want of supervision of the schools by these gentlemen in my two last reports on this gaol, I regret to find that they still neglect to comply with the by-law relating to this part of their duties. Up to the time of my visit the school was only once visited this year by the Protestant Episcopalian chaplain, twice by the Presbyterian and not at all by the Roman Catholic chaplain. I therefore submit that the Board should require these gentlemen to "frequently visit" and report on the state of the schools.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 11d.; rice, per lb., 3d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., 10d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 4½d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 5d.; coal, per ton, English, £1 10s. 5d., Scotch, £1 9s. 5d.; turf, per box of 80 cubic feet, 4s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 10d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 10s.; calico, per yard, 6d.; flannel, per yard, 1s. 2d.; leather, per lb., 2s. 3d.

The samples of the diet that I saw appeared to be of an excellent quality, and is generally reported on favourably by the chaplains. Some of the prisoners, however, complained of the poorness of the stout and milk, but I was unable to procure verification of these statements, as the duty of inspection of provisions by the chaplains is most irregularly performed, and is sometimes neglected altogether for seven or eight days at a time. I found that the Protestant chaplain had not inspected the provisions for three months previous to my visit except on two occasions, as will be seen by the inspection of Provisions Book. The buttermilk is very seldom inspected by any chaplain, and I could find no report as to the condition of the potatoes. As the statute and by-laws require the chaplains to inspect the provisions by "alternate weeks," on three days in each week, it is I conceive the duty of the Board to insist on these enactments being carried out, and I must express my regret that it is again necessary for me to refer to officers, who it might be supposed would set example to others in the due performance of duty.

The Governor I am informed examines the provisions daily, but I consider that a superior officer should always be present when meals are being served, and should listen to and report any complaints made by prisoners in this regard.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

I am informed that all the provisions and materials are obtained by contracts sanctioned by the Board.

Tyne
County
Gaol.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner in the three preceding years.

1870, . 4'14d. | 1871, . 4'01d. | 1872, . 4'15d.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £1,911 5s. 0½d. | 1871, . £1,833 17s. 5½d. | 1872, . £1,940 19s. 0d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1870, . £1,011 2s. 6d. | 1871, . £994 12s. 10½d. | 1872, . £1,066 15s. 0d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £40 14s. 8'20d. | 1871, . £42 7s. 5'35d. | 1872, . £42 6s. 10'32d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for military prisoners, in each of the last three years.

1870, . — | 1871, . £1 5s. 0d. | 1872, . £0 19s. 0d.

Amounts repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of prisoners during the years—

1870, . £119 19s. 6d. | 1871, . £104 8s. 0d. | 1872, . £102 19s. 9d.

Expendi-
ture.

The net cost of the gaol in 1872 came to £1,949 19s., but of this sum the cost of officers was £1,066 15s., or £183 11s. more than all the other expenses of the gaol exclusive of officers.

The daily average number in custody during that year was 42, but for these few prisoners a staff of 12 resident officers is maintained, viz.—2 discipline officers for every 7 prisoners, so that it is not astonishing that the average cost of each prisoner here during that year amounted to the large sum of £42 6s. 10d. Under these circumstances I am deeply of opinion that efforts should be made to reduce the present number of resident officers, for there can be no doubt but that the duties of the prison could be efficiently performed with fewer subordinate officers.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.		£	£
George A. Rogers, esq., Local Inspector,		150	Knox Ashfield, 35
Rev. William Chartres, 40			John Bleakly, Gate, 28
Rev. John Arnold, } each alter-			William Ellis, Tailor, 28
Rev. Josias Mitchell, } nate year, } 40			William M'Dermott, 30
Rev. Bernard M'Nance, 40			James Donnell, Schoolmaster, 30
Henry Thompson, esq., M.D., —			Joseph M'Farland, Superintendent of Trades, 25
Francis Trear, esq., 20			William Wright, Night Guard, 25
Resident.			
Geo. E. Mason, esq., Governor, 200			Mrs. A. Black, Matron, 35
H. Patterson, Deputy Governor, 30			Miss Jane Delap, assistant do., 22
			Miss Jane Falls, do., 11

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

William M'Clelland, esq., Governor, superannuated; George E. Mason, esq., appointed Governor, vice M'Clelland, superannuated. Mrs. Maria Stubbs, Matron, superannuated; Mrs. A. Black appointed Matron, vice Mrs. Stubbs, superannuated. Hugh H. Bigger, resigned; M'Dermott appointed, vice Bigger, resigned. James B. M'Dowell, resigned; Donnell appointed, vice M'Dowell, resigned. Alexander M'Elroy resigned; M'Farland appointed, vice M'Elroy, resigned.

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The Deputy Governor receives £18 per annum; each of the other inferior officers receive £16 per annum in lieu of rations,

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.	NORTH DISTRICT. Tyrone County Gaol.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business,	14	12	
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	155	159	
to each Bridewell,	4	3	
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	157	159	
Presbyterian,	155	100	
Roman Catholic,	138	104	
Physician and Surgeon,	112	104	

At the commencement of this year, owing to very gross irregularities that had taken place in the prison, the then Governor and matron were called upon by the Board to send in their resignations, and they have since been superannuated. Other officers of the prison also were severely reprimanded by the Board for privity in these irregularities, and for the suppression of what had occurred, so that I trust these decisive steps will prevent any repetition of such laxity of conduct and neglect of duty on the part of the officers in future as that which called for such severe though well-merited punishment.

At the time of my visit the Governor was on leave, but I was accompanied in my inspection by the Deputy-Governor, and from what I saw of the management of the prison, I have reason to believe that the Governor is attentive to his duties, and I trust he will succeed in establishing more regularity and discipline amongst the subordinate officers than has hitherto existed.

Three of the wardens sleep in the male prison, but their quarters were not as tidy as they should have been. Now that the Marshalsea is likely to be but little used for debtors, I submit that a portion of it should be turned into officers' quarters, which should be kept as neat and clean as any other part of the prison, and should be regularly inspected by the Governor and Local Inspector.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	11	12	2	15	4	4	-	-
Average daily No. in hospital,	33	30	05	43	04	19	-	-
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	134	81	101	72	37	51	-	-
Cost of medicine,	£2 14s. 6d.		£3 1s. 6d.		£4 14s. 0d.		-	-
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital,	-		£2 15s. 4d.		£2 11s. 8d.		-	-

No improvement has been made in the hospital since my last visit. It is not provided with a water-closet, though two could easily be put up in a small room off each ward. Means should also be provided in the kitchen for heating water and cooking for the sick. As a rule, only cases considered infectious are sent to the hospital, on which occasion a nurse is brought in from the town to attend such patients. Slight cases of sickness are treated in the prisons, five cells being set apart in the male, and three in the female section for that purpose. At the time of my visit two prisoners complained to me of not having been attended to by the doctor. I reported the purport of their statements to the Board, for as I had not the pleasure of seeing the medical officers, I was unable to verify their complaints.* The numbers treated in hospital in 1872 were 4 males and 4 females, and the cost of medicines was £4 14s. The supply of medicines is now procured from the County Infirmary.

* While this was passing through press I am informed, by the Local Inspector, that the Board inquired into the complaints made by the prisoner against the Medical Officer, and considered them groundless.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Tyrone
County
Gaol.
—
Books and
journals.

Most of the registries and books of finance are kept by the Deputy-Governor, the Punishment Book and Officers' Conduct Book by the Governor, who also compares the Provisions Book with the Gate Book weekly. All the Prison Books should, however, be supervised by the Local Inspector as well as by the Governor, although it is fair to state that the Deputy-Governor keeps them with great care and precision.

I observed by the Punishment Book that a prisoner on one occasion during the year managed to get out of his cell, and broke into one of the warder's room, and stole all the food within reach. A serious case of this kind should not in my opinion be dealt with by the Governor, whose powers of punishment are so limited; but the man should either have been brought before the Board, or recourse should have been had to magisterial authority, for the purpose of imposing on him a punishment commensurate with his offence.

The Daily Employment of Prisoners Book and Work Ledger are not kept. They should be procured, and as regularly written up as the other prescribed forms.

The journal of the Local Inspector is very meagre, and contains little or no information regarding his duties, or the state of the prison. The journal of the Governor being locked up I did not see it, but that of the Deputy was full and well kept, and by it I was sorry to find a serious charge of insubordination against the assistant matron. Having inquired into the matter I found the charge substantiated. I drew attention to this subject in my report to the Board, but have not since heard what action (if any) was taken in the matter.*

I was glad to find from the Chaplains' journal that they visit the prisoners more regularly in their cells than formerly, and that more regularity is observed in the appointment of their substitutes, especially in the case of the Protestant Chaplain.

The Roman Catholic and Presbyterian Chaplains should in compliance with the 11th section of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68, enter the names and addresses of their substitutes in their journals.

The journal of the Surgeon and the Hospital Books are not kept in accordance with prescribed forms. These should be obtained and regularly kept. This officer is required by the 72nd section of the Prisons Act to keep a journal in which he shall "enter the date of every attendance on the performance of his duty, with any observation that may occur to him in the execution thereof, and shall sign the same with his name." I therefore submit that this statute should be complied with. The general Visitors' Book is not properly kept, for it should contain the names of all persons coming into the gaol.

An iron gate has now been put to the Governor's garden, but I would recommend its locks and fastenings to be made more secure. At the time of my visit some of the inner walls were being pointed, as recommended in my last report.

Board of Superintendence.

Capt. M. Gledstanes, J.P.	William F. Black, esq., J.P.	Major A. W. C. Hamilton,
Fras. J. Gervais, esq., J.P.	Alex. M. Lyke, esq., J.P.	J.P.
Lt.-Col. Francis Ellis, J.P.	Captain Thos. Auchinleck,	James Greer, esq.
Samuel Vesey, esq., J.P.	J.P.	George H. Stack, esq., J.P.
T. W. D. Humphreys, esq., J.P.	Courtney Newton, esq., J.P.	

The Board. The Board meets on the second Thursday in the month for the discharge of business, when all the officers are paid their salaries. Other accounts

* While this was passing through press I have been informed that the Board, having inquired into this case, and having taken into consideration the previous good conduct of the assistant matron, passed over her offence with a reprimand.

are also discharged by cheques given to the Local Inspector, who produces the vouchers at the next meeting.

I annex my tabular report on the bridewells of the county.

NORTH
DISTRICT,

Tyrone
County,

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Clogher.		Dungannon.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	26	15	119	40
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	5	10	58	19
No. of Commitments in the quarter preced- ing inspection, . .	15	3	42	11
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	3	-	11	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Monthly. Transmittals generally on the following day.		Petty Sessions fortnightly here; and at Aughnacloy, Cookstown, Colerain, Moy, Stewartstown, Cough, and Pomeroy, monthly. Transmittals direct, but prisoners are kept here on transmission to the county goal in custody of the Keeper. They should be in that of the police.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular.		Mostly regular, but one deserter during this year was detained here for thirteen days, three for ten, and one for seven.	
Registry, . . .	Carefully kept.		Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	Good, and the entire establishment is well kept.		Good; except the windows of male cells should be arranged so as to prevent communication from the street, which I am informed now frequently occurs.	
Security, . . .	Fair, with care.		Sufficient.	
Accommodation, . .	Two cells and one day-room for each sex.		Seven cells for males, and two day-rooms; two cells for females, and one day-room; six beds.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good, clean, and sufficient.		Clean and good.	
Water, how supplied?	By pump, and from rain-water tank.		By two good pumps.	
Sewerage, . . .	Good.		That in the female exercise yard is still defective, and there is also some defect in the sewer that runs under the Keeper's room. These should be looked to.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and dry.		Clean, but cells for males are damp in wet weather.	
Cost of Dietary per head, per day.	4½d.		5½d.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£40 per annum. £20 to Matron. Also coals, candles, and uniform. £10 per annum in lieu of rations.		£60 per annum. Wife £25 per annum. Also £10 each for rations. Keeper gets a suit of uniform, also fuel and light.	
Whether Keeper fol- lows any other em- ployment?	None.		Is Courthouse-keeper, at £8 per annum.	
Date of Inspection, .	31st July, 1873.		26th September, 1873.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody. This is a certified bridewell.		Two males and one female in custody. I have made several suggestions in the Report book as to employing prisoners detained here, and as to providing a fumigator, and securing the windows in male cells. This is a certified bridewell.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

NORTH
DISTRICT.WESTMEATH COUNTY GAOL, AT MULLINGAR.—STATUTABLE INSPECTIONS,
21ST AUGUST AND 3RD NOVEMBER, 1873.Westmeath
County
Gaol.

The following tables are made up to the former of the above dates, *i.e.*, 21st August, for at my second visit I was chiefly engaged in examining the books and accounts.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	3	—	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	5	1	6	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	6	—	6	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	3	—	3	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, . .	2	2	4	1	—	1
Other Misdemeanors,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	2	2	4	1	—	1
Total in Custody,	26	7	33	2	—	2

Thirty-three was the total number in custody at my first visit, 26 being males and 7 females, 14 of whom were disposed of by summary jurisdiction, 8 were cases tried at quarter sessions or assizes, 5 were untried, and 6 were military offenders.

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.	
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 16 and not exceeding 16 years.
Convicted Summarily,	M.	F.	M.	F.
	—	—	1	—
Committed for Trial,	M.	F.	M.	F.
	—	—	—	—
Total,	—	—	1	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—
Included in the preceding—				
Offenders on leaving Workhouse, . .	—	—	—	—

Only 1 juvenile was in custody at the above date, though 7 had been committed during the year up to my inspection, of whom 3 were sent to reformatories. Juveniles are now kept in a separate class, but are worked in the stoneyard with the other prisoners. As there are plenty of separate yards in this gaol, I submit that they should be kept altogether separate, and worked in a yard to themselves, and those sentenced to reformatories should not be permitted to go to school or associate at all with other prisoners, so that their term of imprisonment may appear to them as penal as possible, and the reformatory less irksome than the gaol.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Western
County
Gaol.
Juveniles.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	28	5	1872,	30	9
1871,	22	9	1873 (day of Inspection),	26	7

Number of Vagrants in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	-	2	1872,	1	1
1871,	-	6	1873 (day of Inspection),	-	-

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	-	3	1873 (up to and including		
1871,	-	3	day of Inspection),	1	2
1872,	-	2	Day of Inspection,	1	1

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	6	-	2	1
Criminals,	198	36	113	21
Vagrants,	16	11	8	-
Drunkards,	67	38	32	30
Total,	307	85	155	52

One hundred and thirteen males and 21 females formed the total number of criminal commitments to this prison during the seven and a half months of this year prior to my inspection against 198 of the former and 36 of the latter during the whole of 1872. One male was committed for murder this year, and another for sending a threatening letter, whereas in 1871, 1 prisoner was committed for murder, 2 for shooting and stabbing, and 3 for sending threatening letters; so that, owing no doubt to the Peace Preservation Act, this county may be considered almost free from serious crime. But cases of assaults and larceny have very much increased this as compared with the two previous years. I am happy, however, to observe a reduction in the number of males committed this year as compared with those committed during 1871 and 1872 for drunkenness. But, comparatively speaking, this offence would appear to be on the increase amongst disorderly females, for during the whole of 1872 there were only 38 prisoners of this sex committed under this head, while up to my inspection this year they amounted to 30.

Commitments.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Westmeath
County
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (Including day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape and other carnal offences, . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Common Assaults,	15	-	14	-	25	4	-	-	1	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	3	-	12	1	3	-	1	-	2	-
Other assaults,	25	1	15	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . . .	35	4	17	4	4	-	2	2	2	2
Robbery,	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Larceny,	1	-	2	-	5	-	3	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods,	10	9	16	7	10	4	3	1	6	3
Embezzlement,	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pre- tences,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, . .	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	1	-
Other malicious offences against property,	6	-	2	2	7	-	1	-	2	-
Forgery,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency, . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	6	-	11	-	5	-	6	-	3	-
Other offences—	14	11	17	4	5	1	-	-	1	-
Against the person,	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Against property, with violence, . .	2	1	3	1	6	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, without vio- lence,	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
Affecting the public peace,	25	10	25	11	5	7	1	1	1	-
Under fishery laws,	-	-	16	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
Misdemeanors,	7	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	38	-	27	2	22	4	3	-	1	-
Total criminal class,	302	41	196	36	115	21	24	5	25	5
Vagrancy,	5	18	16	11	6	-	-	-	1	1
Drunkenness,	62	54	87	38	32	30	2	2	3	3
Debt,	5	-	6	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
Total,	374	113	307	85	155	52	26	7	30	9

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

* NORTH DISTRICT.

Westmeath County Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once within the year,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice	14	-	190	41	7	-	97	20
Thrice	2	1	16	7	-	-	15	4
4 times	-	-	7	3	-	-	2	4
5 "	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	1
6 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
7 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
8 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
9 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
10 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
11 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	17	1	218	53	7	-	117	30
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in.	16	1	190	35	5	-	90	16

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once only,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice	14	-	191	53	5	-	90	16
Thrice	2	1	5	4	2	-	8	4
4 times	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	1
5 "	-	-	4	-	-	-	5	2
6 "	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	3
7 "	-	-	6	1	-	-	2	-
7 to 11 "	-	-	5	6	-	-	4	-
12 to 16 "	-	-	3	1	-	-	3	1
17 to 20 "	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
21 to 30 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
31 to 40 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
41 to 50 "	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
51 to 60 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
61 to 70 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
71 to 80 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
81 to 100 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
101 to 319 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	17	1	218	53	7	-	117	30
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	23	2	415	579	9	-	306	507

In 1872, 1 male was committed here fourteen times, and a female thirteen times; but prior to my inspection this year five was the greatest number of times that any male, and seven that any female was committed here. In the last of the foregoing tables it will be observed that a few individuals, and especially females, are the cause of the numerous commitments to this prison. For both in this year and in 1872 1 female was in custody who was known to have been in prison 319 times, and 1 male who was known to have been in prison from seventy to eighty

NORTH
DISTRICT.
—
Westmeath
County
Gaol.

times. In 1872 the number of individuals committed here were 233 males and 54 females, but their commitments since their first offences in any year numbered 438 and 581 respectively. This year prior to my inspection the individuals committed numbered 124 of males and 30 of females, and these had been in gaol 315 and 507 times respectively, so that it is evident that crime is perpetrated in this county, comparatively speaking, by a few disorderly characters.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	25.56	9.93	—	27.58	6.59	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	47		2nd Feb.	45		7th June.
Lowest ditto,	26		23rd Oct.	29		21st April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	35		2nd Feb.	36		4th June.
Ditto, of females,	19		22nd June.	9		20th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	16		18th July.	22		26th Jan.
Ditto, of females,	5		2nd April.	2		21st March.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.

24th February, 1866,	70	9th June, 1870,	53
9th April, 1867,	44	1st September, 1871,	56
4th January, 1868,	43	2nd February, 1872,	47
26th May, 1869,	38	7th June, 1873,	45

It will be observed by the foregoing table that the daily average number of males committed here this year was somewhat higher than last, while that of females was lower, and at one time this year only 2 females were in custody.

Debtors.

No debtors were in custody at the time of my inspection, and only 3 had been committed during the year; and now that the bankruptcy laws in this country have been altered, there will in future be very few prisoners of this class committed to gaol.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Yards,	10	7	Bakery,	1	—
Day Rooms,	5	2	Store Rooms,	2	1
Solitary Cells,	4	2	Laundry,	—	1
Single Cells 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high—432 cubic feet,	93	14	Drying Room,	—	1
Ditto, heated and furnished with bells,	43	10	Lavatories,	—	—
Cells to contain three persons,	6	—	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	3	2
Sleeping Rooms,	4	6	Privies,	15	2
No. of Beds in such Rooms,	—	12	Water-closets,	7	7
Hospital Rooms,	3	2	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	—
Chapel,	1	—	Reception Rooms or Cells,	7	2
School Rooms,	1	1	Pumps,	4	3
Workshops,	5	1	Wells,	2	1
Worksheds,	16	—	Crank-mills,	2	—
Kitchen,	1	—	Other machines for hard labour—Shot Drill,	1	—
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	—

Alterations.

The cellular accommodation here, a detailed account of which I gave in my report of 1871, has not been altered since then. The recommendation

I then made as to the separation of the male and female hospitals has not yet been adopted, nor have the proposed alterations in the female prison yet taken place. I was informed, however, that the latter were about to be begun.

NORTH
DISTRICT.
Westmeath
County
Gaol.
Reception.

Five cells are reserved in the male prison for a reception class, and when the female section is re-arranged two will be set apart there for this purpose.

Forty-three of the cells for males and ten for females are artificially heated and provided with bells, but gas is only introduced into eleven of the former. The corridors and both schoolrooms are also lighted with it. Sufficient advantage is not taken of its introduction to the cells, as prisoners are not employed in their cells after six o'clock. Two Baths. bathtubs are provided in the male, but only one in the female prison; however, I was informed that another is to be placed in the proposed female reception class. All prisoners are now bathed as they come into the gaol, and afterwards once a week, but as no day in the week is fixed for this operation, I greatly fear that it is not done as regularly as it should be. I therefore submit that the Board should make an order relative to this matter. Lavatories are provided to all the male exercise yards, and a basin and water, as also a water-closet in each of the cells for females.

Four water-closets are provided in the male prison, and, in addition, there is a privy in each yard, all of which were clean and in good order. Lavatories &c.

I would suggest that the new cells for females be not furnished with water-closets, as this system is now discontinued in new prisons. It is, however, a great saving of the time of officers to supply a basin with water to each cell.

There is an abundant supply of water on the premises, and, in addition to a spring well outside the gaol, from which water is procured, there are four good wells with pumps attached inside the gaol. Water.

The sewerage is said to be good and effective, and is carried into a river which runs through the gaol grounds. It also can be easily flushed by turning the water from the river into the sewers by means of a sluice. Sewerage.

Now that the female prison is about to be altered, I trust that my recommendation in regard to placing the kitchen in the female section will be adopted. At present the time of a male prisoner is entirely employed in the kitchen. At the time of my visit the prisoner discharging the duties of cook had been sentenced to hard labour, but was exempt from part of the punishment imposed on him by law. I therefore consider that in the event of it being found absolutely necessary to employ a man so sentenced in the kitchen, that he should be compelled to perform four or five hours a day hard labour in addition to his culinary duties, which in a small gaol as this is are extremely light. Kitchen.

The laundry is divided into five separate stalls with hot and cold water laid on, and there is a good drying-room next door to it. As this labour is very suitable for the class of females committed here, I again submit that washing contracts should, if possible, be undertaken, both for the purpose of employing female prisoners as well as obtaining some profits from their labour. Laundry.

No alteration has been made in the chapel since my last visit, so that the defects I then enumerated still exist, and Protestant worship is still carried on in the Board-room instead of in the chapel. Chapel.

Photography is done by an artist from the town, who charges 3s. for four copies; but I was informed that the Deputy Governor was being instructed in the art and will soon be able to take likenesses, which will be a much more suitable and economical arrangement. Photography.

NORTH
DISTRICT.

Westworth
County
Coal

From Director

Only one apparatus for fumigating is provided, and male prisoners' clothing alone is subjected to this process. In my last report I recommended that one of these useful and inexpensive articles should be provided for the female prison, as it is impossible to keep a gaol free from vermin and infection except all prisoners' clothing is fumigated. I would therefore again submit that one of these apparatus, the cost of which would not exceed a few shillings, be procured for the female prison.

A forge, a carpenter's, a shoemaker's, and a tailor's shop are provided besides two other separate apartments in which other trades are carried on.

Night-watch.

Two tell-tale clocks are supplied in order to test the vigilance of the nightwatch, of which one is placed at the office door and the other in the corridor of the male prison, and they are both well protected from being tampered with. The duty of nightwatch is performed by the turnkeys in rotation, two being on duty during the night at different periods, who are obliged to mark the clocks half-hourly from 6, p.m., to unlock the following morning. The keys of the cells are given over to the Governor at six o'clock, and those of the outside gates at ten, p.m., but those of the doors of the buildings are kept by the nightwatch, who has access to the tell-tale clock within the male prison. Both night guards see that each prisoner is safe in his cell when he enters on his duty. In summer unlock takes place at 6.30, a.m., and in winter at daybreak. Lock-up takes place at 6, p.m., all the year round.

Visitors.

No improvement has been made in the place for visitors to prisoners, and the same objections to it as at my last inspection still exist. No convicted prisoner receives a visit until he has completed a month of his sentence, and the Local Inspector issues all orders for such visits. Untried prisoners may see their friends weekly, on Saturdays, and their legal advisers as often as is necessary for the purpose of their defence.

The pavement has now been taken up in all the exercise yards for males, as I regret to say that the Governor was very nearly killed about last Christmas by a blow of one of these stones inflicted by a prisoner, who was afterwards sentenced to penal servitude for this offence.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
			In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	94	20	Shirts, . . .	22 26	Shifts, . . .	7 12
Sheets, pairs of, .	206	18	Jackets, . . .	22 26	Jackets, . . .	7 14
Rugs, . . .	94	30	Vests, . . .	22 30	Petticoats, .	14 9
Bed-ticks, . . .	94	18	Trowsers, . .	22 24	Aprons, . . .	7 8
Bedsteads, . . .	136	-	Caps, . . .	22 20	Neckercloths,	7 21
			Stockings or socks,		Caps, . . .	7 10
			pairs of, . . .	30 11	Stockings, pairs of,	7 10
			Shoes, Slippers, &		Shoes, Slippers, &	
			Clogs, pairs of,	22 18	Clogs, pairs of,	7 8

Notes.

The stock of bedding and clothing both in store and in use at the time of my inspection was sufficient for the present requirements of the prison, but that for females was by no means too plentiful. The general store of male clothing is kept by the Deputy Governor, and the Matron has charge of all the female clothing. I observed a considerable improvement in the keeping of the female store since my last visit, but the general store is still inconveniently situated, and should, as I previously suggested, be removed nearer to the reception class.

All the materials of bedding and clothing, except blankets, are purchased by the Governor, and are made up within the prison; but I was astonished to learn that the making up of the clothing is charged to the

Board at a certain rate, and has been calculated as profits received from prisoners' labour, which the Local Inspector was wrong in doing.

The bedding and clothing appeared to be clean and in good repair, except that in the hospital, which reflected little credit on the Nurse Matron, owing to its filthy condition. The sheets in the male prison and in the hospital are changed only monthly, and those in the female prison fortnightly. Some of the former consequently were also by no means as clean as they should be. I therefore submit that all the sheets should be changed fortnightly and those of the hospital weekly, and oftener if necessary.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	4	—	4	—
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	61	2	26	3
Total,	45	2	30	3

The punishments this year were all administered by the Governor, except in the cases of four males, when it was found necessary to call in magisterial authority. Up to my inspection breaches of prison rules were very numerous, which I attribute chiefly to the want of solitary cells in which prisoners might be kept by night as well as by day, for at present, owing to the imperfections in these cells, prisoners are removed from them to their ordinary sleeping cells at night, so that such punishment has but little effect on hardened offenders. I therefore would submit that suitable solitary cells be provided in both prisons.

The Punishment Book is kept by the Governor, and is regularly submitted to the Board at their monthly meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour.

	M.	F.
Stone-breaking,	10	—
Washing,	—	2
Total,	10	2

Industrial Labour.

	M.	F.
Shoemaking,	1	—
Tailoring,	1	2
Carpentering,	1	—
Picking grass,	3	—
Cook, and maktmaking,	1	—
Prison duties,	4	—
Knitting,	—	3
Total,	11	5

Summary.

	M.	F.
Hard Labour,	10	2
Industrial Labour,	11	5
Sick,	3	—
Under punishment,	2	—
Total in custody,	26	7

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour, disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1870, . £60 14s. 9d. | 1871, . £80 9s. 3d. | 1872, . £54 11s. 8a.

Hard labour is carried on here now by means of the crank-mill and stone-breaking. The mill is divided into three stalls and worked by 9 men, 3 of

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them being about five minutes on at a time and ten off. This cannot be considered hard labour, particularly as the reliefs are not employed at oak-picking or any such industry. Each man sentenced to hard labour is supposed to break $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of stones daily. In my report of 1871 I remarked fully on the want of a sufficient quantity of labour in this gaol, and I then urged the serious attention of this matter on the Board, but since then I cannot find that any improvement has been made, or that any additional labour has been provided. I also pointed out that the number of orderlies employed was unnecessary, and that prisoners should not be permitted to perform duties that should be done by officers, or to act in any way as their servants; yet I have again on this visit to remark on the number of orderlies employed, or, more correctly speaking, the number of prisoners who are allowed to pass their time in comparative idleness under the guise of orderlies.

Industrial labour for males consists of shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, and prison duties; while females are employed at knitting, sewing, and washing. Eight pence a ton is paid by the road contractor for breaking the stones, and the amount received in 1872 for the produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the gaol was £63 19s., being considerably less than that received from the same source the previous year.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	90	29	45	11
Average daily number of pupils,	15.6	7.1	14.5	3.6
Number of days on which school was held,	305	255	191	155

School hours.—Summer—Males, 7 to 9, A.M.; Females, 3 to 4, P.M. Winter—Males, 4 to 6, P.M.

School.

The male school is carried on for two hours a day and the female for one hour. The schoolroom for males is divided into sixteen stalls, but the females are taught in association. I was informed, however, that a proper schoolroom will now be put up in the female prison.

All prisoners go to school, except old men and those committed for less than a fortnight. Juveniles attend school at the same time as adults. The schoolmaster is an old man, a superannuated National school teacher, and is not a suitable person to instruct criminals. Considering the large staff that is maintained in this prison, I submit that either the Deputy Governor or one of the warders should act as schoolmaster, in compliance with the by-law on that subject. I observed that the school was only visited three times by the Roman Catholic Chaplain during this year, and not at all by the Protestant Chaplain, although by the by-laws Chaplains are required "to inspect them on each visit to the gaol." This is a matter I had also to remark upon in my last report.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; brown, per 4lb. loaf, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 14s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; meat, per lb., 8d.; newmilk, per gallon, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.; salt, per cwt., 3s. 6d.; coal, per ton, £1 13s. 10d.; turf, per 110 boxes, 6s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 4d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 10s.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 7s.

The provisions are all obtained by contracts, sanctioned by the Board. They appeared to be of an excellent quality, and are generally reported on favourably by the Chaplains. They are kept by the Deputy Governor, and issued by him daily, and the legally prescribed dietary scale is strictly observed.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1870, . 4.61d. | 1871, . 4.69d. | 1872, . 5.47d.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.
 1870, . £1,320 13s. 2d. | 1871, . £1,498 15s. 7d. | 1872, . £1,603 11s. 9d.

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Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.
 1870, . £898 0s. 9d. | 1871, . £965 17s. 11d. | 1872, . £993 1s. 10½d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.
 1870, . £41 10s. 4d. | 1871, . £40 8s. 6-79d. | 1872, . £43 17s. 2-83d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1870, £6 6s. 0d. | 1871, £43 2s. 6d. | 1872, £17 15s. 6d. | 1873, £50 3s. 9d.

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years—

1870, . £74 9s. 2d. | 1871, . £102 15s. 10d. | 1872, . £96 0s. 0d.

From the foregoing table it will be observed that the cost of the gaol Expenditure has been gradually increasing during the last three years, and that in 1872 the net cost amounted to £1,603 11s. 9d., but of that sum the cost of officers came to £993 1s. 10d., which exceeded all other costs of the gaol by £382 11s. 11d.

The average annual cost of each prisoner for that year was £43 17s. 2d., being in excess of the previous year by over £3. The daily average number of prisoners in custody this year was about 34, but for these a staff of 12 discipline officers is maintained, being one officer to somewhat less than every 3 prisoners in custody. When one considers that in some English gaols the proportion of officers to prisoners is 1 in 25 or 30, it reflects little credit to the management of the prison that such an unnecessarily large staff is kept up here, for in addition to those enumerated above, there are 5 paid non-discipline officers on the prison staff. Now that it is clear that it is not the intention of the Executive to abolish county prisons altogether, I would strongly urge the Board to adapt this prison to a more perfect system of separation, by which means a considerable saving in the staff charges would be effected, and a larger amount of reproductive labour could be carried on.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>				George Hayes, Deputy Governor and Clerk, . . .	90	0	0
F. Berry Fetherstonhaugh, esq., Local Inspector, . . .	75	0	0	W. Trydell, Shoemaker, . . .	46	10	0
Rev. C. P. Reichel, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	40	0	0	William Cain, Tailor, . . .	43	0	0
Rev. J. Martin, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	40	0	0	Benjamin Power, Carpenter, . . .	43	0	0
Jos. Ferguson, M.D., Surgeon, . . .	—			John Mulry, . . .	39	0	0
William Middleton, M.D., Apothecary, . . .	35	0	0	Hugh Cain, Miller, . . .	43	0	0
Thos. Brady, Schoolmaster, . . .	20	0	0	Thos. McGill, Shoemaker, . . .	39	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>				Samuel Bolland, Gate, . . .	39	0	0
James Tyrrell, Governor, . . .	220	0	0	Jane Fielding, Matron, . . .	42	10	0
				Mary Kelly, Deputy Matron, . . .	22	10	0
				Mary Cookery, Nurse, . . .	22	10	0

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan. 1873, to day of Inspection.
Number of times the Board of Superintendence met and discharged business, . . .	13	13
Local Inspector to Gaol, . . .	126	60
Do. each Bridewell, . . .	4	4
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church, . . .	165	129
Do. Roman Catholic, . . .	158	140
Surgeon, . . .	181	150
Apothecary, . . .	125	83
		Y

NORTH
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The quarters of the subordinate officers were in a fair state of cleanliness and order. They generally take their meals out of the prison, which entails much waste of time, I therefore submit that they be compelled to breakfast in the gaol, and that half an hour only be allowed for that meal, for prisoners here are not employed in their cells during their meal hours as in some other gaols, and therefore pass nearly the whole of that time in idleness.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873. (To day of Inspection).	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Average daily number in hospital,	12	9	19	7	30	7	9	1
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	36	9	74	38	100	18	03	—
Cost of medicine,	231	40	325	62	131	26	117	19
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital,	£7 6s. 3d.		£10 10s. 2½d.		£6 11s. 4d.		—	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£5 4s. 6d.		£4 3s. 1d.		£2 0s. 0d.		—	
	£5 16s. 2d.		£3 0s. 0d.		£4 2s. 9d.			

Hospitals.

As no change has been made in the hospital, I must again point out, as I did in my reports of 1869 and 1871, the impropriety of still permitting the male and female sections to be connected by a door, and consider that this door should be built up. Two males were the only inmates of this building at the time of my inspection, one of whom, K. W., an habitual drunkard, was here at my last inspection and has spent six months in gaol during this year. This unfortunate man's case has been frequently referred to by Inspectors-General, and is one of the most hopeless I have ever met.

The two prisoners in custody here were allowed to be constantly in association, and were even permitted to sleep in the same ward, although there was ample accommodation to keep them separate. I therefore consider that the statute forbidding two males to sleep in the same apartment should have been complied with. The bedding and sheets here, as already pointed out, were very dirty, and as the nurse has nothing to do but to attend to the hospital, I consider that she was much to blame for its untidy and dirty state.

If a small ward for sick females were fitted up in the proposed new female prison, the services of a regular hospital nurse could be dispensed with; for in the event of any serious malady breaking out, a hired nurse could be obtained, and ordinary cases could be treated in the respective prisons for males and females. Where this practice has been adopted, it is found to work well and economically. The medicines are generally procured from Dublin, and are compounded by the apothecary in the gaol from the doctor's prescription. Their cost in 1872 amounted to £6 11s. 4d., and in 1871 to £10 10s. 10½d. The number of patients in hospital in those years being respectively 37 and 26.

Books and
Journals.

The Deputy Governor keeps all the books of finance and the registries, and although I had occasion to make some suggestions to him in regard to them, they were, as a rule, kept with much care and precision, for which he deserves every credit. In a small gaol, as this is, the books should be kept by the Governor, and supervised by the Local Inspector. The Governor here only keeps his journal and the Punishment Book. The Local Inspector also keeps a journal, but it contains little information relative to the performance of his duties. By the Chaplains' journals it is not possible to ascertain how their duties are performed, but I am informed that they do not visit the prisons as required by statute, and the

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inspection of the provisions by these gentlemen is very irregularly done—sometimes they inspect them six times a week, and at other times not once, although the Roman Catholic Chaplain has four substitutes and the Protestant one. These are matters that I referred to in my last report, and am sorry to find that my remarks have had no effect on these gentlemen, and that the Board have not yet required them to comply with the by-laws and statutes. I must therefore again request the attention of the Board to, and a compliance by the Chaplains with, the provisions of the 69th section of the Prisons Act, as well as with the 11th section of 19 & 20 Vic., cap. 68.

The Doctor keeps all the hospital books and a useful journal, but he does not quite keep them in accordance with the required forms. I remarked on this matter at the time of my inspection, so that I have no doubt it will be corrected in future. I am informed that the Local Inspector generally looks over the dietary and finance books weekly, which is one of the most important duties connected with his office.

Board of Superintendence.

Robert Smyth, esq.	Richd. W. Reynell, esq.	John D. Lemon, esq.
Henry Murray, esq.	Lieut.-Col. Nugent.	John Delamar, esq.
Thomas J. Smyth, esq.	John Swift, esq.	Capt. L. Tottenham
Wm. Fetherstonhaugh, esq.	Edward Maxton, esq.	

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the first Thursday of the month, when the subordinate officers and small accounts are paid. Contractors are paid half-yearly, at assizes, at which time the superior officers also receive their salaries.

STATE OF MOATE BRIDEWELL.

Bridewell.

	M.	F.
No. of committals in past year, .	34	7
Of whom were drunkards, .	4	—
No. of committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	4	1
Of whom were drunkards, .	1	—
Petty Sessions and transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly—at Moate on second Thursday; at Ballymore on second Friday; and at Athlone on second Saturday of the month. Transmittals immediate.	
Committals, whether regular?	Committals for eight days signed by one J. P., a resident magistrate.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and order,	In fair repair and order, but the woodwork should be painted.	
Security,	Sufficient.	
Accommodation,	Six cells above; two day-rooms and one cell with two beds below.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient, and of a fair description.	
Water, how supplied?	A forcing pump in yard for males, with cistern which supplies water to the yard for females.	
Sewerage,	Clean.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day,	4d. per day for prisoners who get two meals; 1½d. additional for supper.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40 a year	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Is court-keeper, at £8 a year.	
Remarks,	One male, a schoolmaster, in charge, on remand, for indecent assault. His remand is for eight days, signed by Mr. Read, M.M. My colleague kindly inspected this bridewell for me.	

CHARLES F. BOURKE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Carlow
County
Gaol.CARLOW COUNTY GAOL, AT CARLOW.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
22ND SEPTEMBER, 1873.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	1	2	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	1	2	3	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrants,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	12	6	18	—	—	—

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted Summarily,	—	—	1	—	2	—
Committed for Trial,	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total,	—	—	1	—	2	—

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	16	1	1872,	13	5
1871,	13	5	1873 (day of Inspection),	12	5

SOUTH
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No returned convict was committed to this gaol during 1870, 1871, or 1873. Two males were committed in 1872.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection).

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
							Day of In- spection.		Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Common assaults,	21	2	25	12	15	6	-	2	3	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	9	-	9	1	2	-	1	-	1	-
Other assaults,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Larceny,	20	9	26	20	12	7	3	2	5	3
Military offences,	9	-	22	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	-	4	2	6	1	6	-	1	-	-
Revenue offences,	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Other Offences—										
Against property with violence,	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Against property without violence,	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	1	1	8	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Habitual Criminals' Act,	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Having arms in a proclaimed district,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishery Laws,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Game Laws,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Treasonable language,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Misdemeanors,	10	2	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	17	2	12	2	16	7	1	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	100	20	116	49	77	32	9	6	9	5
Vagrancy,	2	4	7	7	28	4	1	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	59	13	78	10	38	6	-	-	3	-
Debt,	7	3	10	1	12	1	2	-	1	-
Total,	168	40	211	67	155	43	12	6	13	5

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	10	1	12	1
Criminals,	116	49	77	32
Vagrants,	7	7	28	4
Drunkards,	78	10	38	6
Total,	211	67	155	43

SOUTH
DISTRICT.*Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the years 1872
and 1873.*Carlisle
County
Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	9	5	134	25	11	—	119	24
Twice,	1	—	19	10	—	—	6	4
Thrice,	—	—	9	7	—	—	2	2
4 times,	—	—	5	3	—	—	3	1
5	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	1
7 to 11 „	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
17 to 20 „	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
21 to 30 „	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	10	5	171	49	11	—	130	34
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	11	5	298	106	11	—	149	93

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	13.62	5.60	—	11.04	5.88	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	27	—	19th May.	25	—	27th Aug.
Lowest ditto,	14	—	26th Jan.	9	—	16th April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	19	—	19th May.	21	—	27th Aug.
Ditto of females,	11	—	19th April.	10	—	16th March.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	10	—	30th April.	4	—	15th April.
Ditto of females,	1	—	30th Jan.	2	—	4th Aug.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.

11th March, 1866,	34	29th March, 1870,	20
25th August, 1867,	41	15th September, 1871,	23
24th February, 1868,	35	19th May, 1872,	27
1st December, 1869,	23	27th August, 1873,	23

Prisoners
in custody
on day of
inspection.

I found 12 male and 6 female prisoners of all classes in charge when I made my inspection of this gaol in September of the year. Of these, 2 were debtors (males), 3 (males) untried, 3 others and 2 females under sentence convicted by juries at assizes or quarter sessions, and 8 summarily (4 males and 2 females) tried by magistrates presiding at petty sessions courts.

The convicted prisoners in custody were males—1 under sentence of eighteen months for an assault, 2 sentenced for twelve months for larceny, 1 other, for a breach of the revenue laws, sentenced for six months, 1 for three months for assaults and drunkenness, and 2 for one month for larceny and vagrancy. The untried males were on remand for larceny and assaults. The female prisoners were—1 young woman, for concealing a birth, sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months, another sentenced for four, and 2 for two months each for assaults, and 1 for one month for larceny. Eleven juveniles, of sixteen years and under, were

Juveniles.

committed to this gaol in 1873, previously to my visit—all were males; 5 for larceny, 4 for assaults, and 2 for vagrancy and trespass. No young offender was sent to a reformatory from this county during the year. One, not convicted, was discharged, the others were sentenced to from seven to thirty days with hard labour in the gaol.

Prisoners committed to this gaol in 1873 numbered only 235 individuals, viz., 181 males and 54 females, averaging 19 daily, including debtors, who pay for their own support. Yet this small number of inmates entail on the county a heavy burden for the carrying out of a very imperfect prison system.

The very heavy expense incurred in the management of this gaol is caused by the straggling buildings, which are destitute of many necessary appliances. Yet, notwithstanding the large expenditure incurred, the requirements of the law are not fulfilled. There is no school held in the prison. No night-watch or patrol after 10, P.M. The male prison is not artificially heated, and the female prison very imperfectly. Gas has not been introduced into the prison, only into the officers' quarters, and a few lamps are lighted on the outside. No profit is obtained from industrial works, and there are no baths with hot water laid on. There are baths in the hospital, but they are not provided with means for heating.

The net cost of Drogheda Gaol, which is managed on the separate system in a building so constructed that one prison officer can supervise all the inmates of each prison, was in 1872 only £454 19s. 1d. for the entire management and maintenance of 15 prisoners, each costing an average sum of £29 13s. 1d., while in this gaol, with very imperfect management, the cost for 19 prisoners during the year was £1,465 3s. 9d., or an average cost of £74 8s. 11d., in 1872. In the preceding year (1871), £77 17s. 6d., and in 1870, £92 15s. 2d. Yet there is no gaol more deficient in appliances for the carrying out of an efficient prison system. There is no school, no night-watch after 10, P.M., and other statutable requirements do not exist. My colleague in his report for 1872 called attention to the fact that while the food of a prisoner cost only 4d. per day, the other expenses chargeable for his management and maintenance was 3s. 11d., making his cost to the ratepayers 4s. 3d. per day—an expense incurred from the large staff required to superintend few prisoners in straggling buildings unprovided with suitable appliances; and we are both convinced that if the Board would obtain a loan from the Consolidated Fund, repayable, interest free, on the faith of a presentment in twenty half-yearly instalments, a considerable saving would be effected in the management of their gaol, and they would establish an efficient discipline thereby.

No change in the accommodation since last inspection.

I found the prison on my inspection clean and orderly, but the cells are damp, flagged, and neither artificially lighted or heated, except the cells for females by a stove, which is insufficient. No tables are supplied to the prisoners, even in the separate cells, and they must eat their food on the ground or on their lap, and they have no place to write in the cells unless also on their lap.

The Board have now provided ten baths for the use of the prisoners, but no means for supplying hot water for them, and they are useless from this cause, or an amount of unnecessary labour is required to fill them. The only means to heat the bath is by a kettle on a small fire in the nurse's apartment. The stone troughs in the male prison have now water supplied, but basins are required, so that all should not wash in the same water.

The prisoners are not given stockings, and the clogs which they wear on their bare feet are most unfit for the purpose of shoes. The soles are merely clumsy, ill-made, heavy pieces of wood, not hollowed out for the foot, and on them are nailed badly-made soft web, and unless the man balances himself fairly on them they turn under him on the stone stairs

South
District.
Carlow
County
Gaol.

Cost.

Baths.

Clothing.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Carlour
County
Gaol.Building
too large
for the
number of
inmates.

and flags of the gaol. I was not therefore astonished to learn that one man in No. 2 class had sprained his ankle from this cause when going down the stone stairs on the day previous to my visit. Two other men complained to me that they had hurt themselves in like manner and on inquiry I learn that it is a common occurrence.

The main defect in this gaol is its size for the few inmates, and the consequently large staff which it requires for few inmates. This can only be remedied by the establishment of a small compact prison, one for each sex, to suit the requirements of the county. The female prison would be rendered sufficient at a small cost, and a part of the old building converted into an hospital for prisoners of that sex. It should be lighted by gas, the cells sufficiently heated and boarded. Then one of the blocks of buildings could be altered to form a separate prison for males, and the remaining buildings might be closed up. The buildings are in fair repair, and the clothing of the prisoners, except the clogs and the want of stockings, suitable.

Some of the suggestions of my colleague in his report for 1872 have been carried out, but still much remains to be done.

A full supply of water is provided, which is raised by the power of the tread-wheel into a large tank, whence it is supplied to the entire gaol.

The laundry is divided into four troughs, but they are badly arranged, and are not stalled. The drying of the clothes is by a stove, which is said to answer the purpose.

A fumigating apparatus for cleansing personal clothing is provided in each prison.

The Governor himself takes photographs of prisoners, for which he receives a gratuity from the Board of £5 yearly, and is provided by the Board with chemicals, &c.

Unlock is held at 6, A.M., in summer, and at daylight; the lock-up is held likewise at 6, P.M., in summer, but in winter when it becomes dark; and the prisoners are left in their cells in darkness in winter for thirteen or fourteen hours during the long winter's night.

Stock at
the time of
inspection.

	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs				
of,	73	18	Shirts,	10 50
Sheets, pairs of,	40	15	Jackets,	10 36
Hammocks or			Vests,	10 24
Cots,	16	-	Trowsers,	10 40
Bedticks,	70	1	Caps,	10 23
Bedsteads,	96	-	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs	
			of,	10 24
			Shifts,	5 23
			Jackets,	5 21
			Petticoats,	10 20
			Aprons,	5 15
			Neckerchiefs,	5 42
			Caps,	5 20
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	5 9

I found a good stock of bedding and prison clothing, except the clogs. The stores are regularly and carefully kept, and the private clothing of prisoners are duly labelled.

All the prison clothing is made in the prison.

Punish-
ments for
prison
offences.

By Governor—	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1875.		From 1st Jan., 1874, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells,	26	13	15	6

These, which numbered 21, fifteen on males and six on females, were all inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor. One male was three times punished, 2 others twice. The Punishment Book was duly submitted to the Board at its meetings for inspection and sanction.

Schools.

No secular instruction is given to the inmates of this gaol, notwithstanding the requirements of the 106th section of the Prisons Act, which directs that prisoners should receive literary instruction. Prisoners who

can read are supplied with books, and Sisters of Mercy visit and instruct, under the superintendence of their Chaplain, the Roman Catholic inmates of both sexes. Prisoners of the Protestant persuasion seldom find their way into the gaol.

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County
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Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel—Hard Labour,	3	—
Whitewashing,	1	—
Mat-making,	2	—
Cook,	1	—
Cleaning Prison, Washing, Sewing, Sick, and Unemployed,	3	5
Discharged (before labour hours),	—	1
Debtors (unemployed),	2	—
Total in custody,	12	6

In consequence of the small number of prisoners and the large straggling buildings which must be cared, no profit has accrued from prison labour in this gaol for many years. The male prisoners were employed on the day of my visit—2 making mats, 3 at hard labour on the tread-wheel, and 3 at whitewashing, cooking, and cleaning the prison. The females were employed in washing and sewing.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work on the tread-wheel three hours each day, alternately off and on every quarter of an hour. For the periods of rest separate relief boxes have been provided. Six hours are assigned to industrial labour in summer and three in winter. Clogs, prison clothing, and brushes are made in the gaol by the inmates.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 3s. 4d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 2s. 3d.; newmilk, per gallon, 9d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal, per ton, £1 12s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9s. 2d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1.

Average daily cost of ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1870, . . 3·62d. | 1871, . . 4·38d. | 1872, . . 4½d.

I have never seen an inspection of Provisions Book in any gaol with so many complaints against the milk contractor. The observations under the head milk are constantly "thin," or "very thin;" and although the contractor appears to have been fined 10 per cent. the complaints still continue, and I would urge the Board to take efficient steps to procure a good article. My colleague in his report for 1872 remarks that, "As milk is the only animal diet allowed to prisoners, care should be taken that it be always of the best quality, and when not so, good milk obtained at the expense of the contractor." Although I found so many complaints against the milk it was of a good description on the day of my visit; the bread and stirabout were also good. I questioned all the prisoners in custody; no complaint was made to me by any, except about the clogs.

Officers—Non-resident. £ s. d.

Thos. J. Rawson, esq., Surgeon, —
A. Fitzmaurice, esq., Local Inspector, 60 0 0
Rev. A. B. Perry, Chaplain, 30 0 0
Rev. A. Wall, Roman Catholic Chaplain, 30 0 0

Resident.

Edw. Croghan, esq., Governor, 155 0 0

John Earl, Head Warder and Clerk, 50 0 0
Richard Walsh, Gate, 30 0 0
John Tyndell, Turnkey, 30 0 0
George Strickland, do., 30 0 0
William Halpin, do., 30 0 0
Mrs. C. Gavan, Matron, 38 0 0
Mrs. C. Croghan, Deputy Matron, 15 0 0
Elizabeth Twamly, Nurse, 10 8 0

All the intern officers are on gaol allowance.

SOUTH DISTRICT.	Number of times the Board of Superintendence met for the discharge of business.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.
		12	8
Carlisle County Gaol.	Visits of Local Inspector to Gaol.	103	74
	„ Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church.	170	129
	Visits of Chaplain, Roman Catholic.	172	132
	„ Surgeon.	88	84

Officers.

The hospital nurse is very old, and nearly blind. A few weeks previously to my visit she gave a bottle of poison in a mistake to a prisoner for her child, R. D., instead of castor oil, and were it not for the exertions and prompt treatment of the Medical Officer the child would have lost its life. It appears to me that had such happened the verdict of a coroner's inquest would have inculpated the Board who employ a person who, although a faithful and deserving officer, is physically incapable to discharge the duties. Again her salary, £10 8s. per annum, is insufficient discharging these duties. Indeed the salaries of the officers are generally insufficient.

I found no offences of officers entered in the Officers' Conduct Book. This is a mistake, as all the faults, no matter how trifling, should be recorded in it.

I regret that the Local Inspector was absent at the time of my visit through serious illness.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.
1870, . £1,133 10s. 9d. | 1871, . £1,323 18s. 4d. | 1872, . £1,465 3s. 9d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, value of Rations, &c.
1870, . £704 19s. 2d. | 1871, . £711 17s. 11d. | 1872, . £764 7s. 4d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.
1870, . £92 15s. 2d. | 1871, . £77 17s. 1d. | 1872, . £74 8s. 0d.

Repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.
1870, . £0 10s. 0d. | 1871, . £3 8s. 0d. | 1872, . £6 15s. 0d.

Repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance of Prisoners.
1870, . £48 19s. 3d. | 1871, . £59 19s. 10d. | 1872, . —

Books.

The registries of discipline and finance are here carefully kept by the Governor, who is assisted by the chief warden, and bestows much care on them. All the prescribed forms are in use. The Governor's journal is full, and enters into details on the various occurrences in the gaol. The Local Inspector also keeps a journal. The Chaplains enter the duty which they perform. The Medical Officer also has a journal, in which he enters visits and matters within his department. Extra diet is noted in it, but little extra diet is given, it is generally a change to bread, milk, and tea.

		1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of Inspection.)	
Hospitals.	No. of prisoners in hospital,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Average daily number in hospital,	2	3	7	4	2	2	—	—
	No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	·01	·01	·01	·01	·01	·06	—	—
	No. of deaths in the gaol, .	15	7	58	—	33	13	—	—
	Cost of medicine,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
		£12 4s. 7d.		£5 3s. 4d.		£16 13s. 5d.		—	

No death has occurred in this prison since September, 1871, when a lunatic, committed in the previous August, died.

The hospitals for prisoners of both sexes are in the same building, separated by the apartment of the matron, but with separate entrances.

for each. Two wards are above and two below; they are roomy and well ventilated, but seldom used. There are water-closets off the upper wards and a bath below. Some suggestions made by my colleague have not been carried out.

The Medical Officer being also surgeon to the county infirmary receives no salary for the duties which he discharges in the gaol.

SOUTH
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Board of Superintendence.

Henry Broen, esq., M.P.	William Duckett, esq., J.P.	D. H. Cooper, esq., J.P.
R. Clayton Browne, esq., D.L.	H. Eastace, esq., J.P.	P. J. Lecky, esq., J.P.
Sir C. W. C. Burton, bart.	John Alexander, esq.	H. Rochfort, esq., D.L.
P. J. Newton, esq., D.L.	William Fishbourne, esq., J.P.	William Elliott, esq., J.P.

The Board meets on the first Monday of each month, when accounts, Board, duly certified by the Local Inspector, are discharged by cheque drawn in the aggregate in favour of the Governor, who produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. The salaries of intern officers are paid monthly; the extern officers half-yearly at assizes.

There are no bridewells in this county.

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

CLARE COUNTY GAOL, AT ENNIS.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
16TH AND 17TH OCTOBER, 1873.

Clare
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class,	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	1	5	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	4	1	5	1	—	1
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	10	2	12	2	—	2
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Other Misdemeanors,	4	1	5	—	—	—
Drunkards,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total in custody,	28	6	34	3	—	3

Commitments of Juveniles to day of Inspection, 1873.

	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted Summarily,	3	1	6	—
Committed for Trial,	—	—	6	—
Total,	3	1	12	—
Number sent to Reformatories in 1873,	1	1	1	—

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Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	17	4	1872,	25	13
1871,	26	7	1873 (day of Inspection),	28	6

Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	—	1	1873 (up to and including	—	—
1871,	2	—	day of Inspection),	2	1
1872,	1	1	Day of Inspection,	—	—

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection).

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the Day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	—	—	1	—	20	—	3	—	1	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Exposing or abandoning children,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	—	—
Bigamy,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common Assaults,	51	7	39	12	34	6	3	—	—	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	5	1	4	3	10	1	9	—	2	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	19	—	12	3	4	—	—	—	1	—
Other assaults,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	13	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	6	—
Robbery,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	6	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Larceny,	25	14	19	31	15	17	3	3	4	4
Receiving stolen goods,	1	2	1	1	1	4	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	2	—	7	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	10	4	9	3	7	5	—	—	1	—
Revenue offences,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	2	6	1	2	1	5	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence,	3	—	6	1	8	3	—	—	—	—
Against property, without vio- lence,	2	—	2	5	4	1	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	6	—	5	1	6	1	—	—	1	1
Disorderly conduct on the public streets,	—	—	6	5	2	2	—	1	1	3
Absconding from service,	6	—	3	—	3	1	1	—	—	—
Breach of the fishery laws,	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Loitering on the public streets, &c.,	—	8	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	1
Using threatening language,	5	—	2	8	1	4	—	—	—	2
Contempt of Court,	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	7	2	5	—	11	3	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	192	44	141	89	151	64	25	5	19	11
Vagrancy,	1	—	5	3	1	10	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	28	12	36	18	36	17	—	1	5	3
Debt,	19	3	10	1	7	—	3	—	1	—
Total,	240	59	192	111	195	91	28	6	25	15

Commitments.

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CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	10	1	7	—
Criminals,	141	89	151	64
Vagrants,	5	3	1	10
Drunkards,	36	18	36	17
Total,	192	111	195	91

Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the years 1872 and 1873.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	5	1	101	30	10	1	97	31
Twice,	1	—	16	13	1	—	12	8
Thrice,	1	1	10	5	1	—	5	2
4 times,	—	—	3	1	—	—	3	3
5 "	—	—	4	2	—	—	2	1
6 "	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	3
7 to 11 "	—	—	3	6	—	—	2	3
12 to 16 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
17 to 20 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
21 to 30 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
31 to 40 "	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	7	2	143	60	12	1	129	55
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	10	4	302	213	15	1	297	213

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.

2nd March, 1866,	51	2nd September, 1870,	39
31st March, 1867,	77	3rd April, 1871,	45
1st January, 1868,	58	25th June, 1872,	40
4th May, 1869,	33	18th June, 1873,	51

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	19.11	9.33	—	23.97	10.62	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	40	—	25th June.	51	—	18th June.
Lowest ditto,	17	—	20th Jan.	18	—	4th Mar.
Highest number of males at any one time,	27	—	25th June.	36	—	23rd July.
Ditto of females,	17	—	29th July.	19	—	20th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	12	—	22nd April.	10	—	7th March.
Ditto of females,	—	—	12th Jan.	4	—	21st April.

I found in custody when I made my inspection 28 males and 6 females of all classes in the gaol, of whom 3 males were master debtors, and 8

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males and 2 females on remand, or for trial. Two males were under sentences of imprisonment for twelve months, 1 for burglary, the other for sheep-stealing. Thirteen convicted of assaults had been sentenced, 10 for six months, 1 for four and 1 for three months. One was under sentence for six months for obtaining money under false pretences, and a lad of seventeen for one month for leaving service.

Of the untried male prisoners 3 were for trial at the assizes for murder, 2 for rape, and 3 for larceny.

The females were 2 sentenced for twelve months for larceny and 2 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 1 for six and 1 for one month, 2 were for trial, 1 for writing a threatening letter, the other for larceny.

The large number of offenders against the person in this county is very remarkable, 28 males and 2 females were in custody during 1873 for murder, manslaughter, or conspiring to take life, and 50 males and 7 females for assaults.

Only 17 males and 21 females were committed for larceny, receiving stolen goods, or obtaining money under false pretences, 9 were military offenders, and 7 males and 5 females under the Poor Law Act. One hundred and fifty males and 62 female individual offenders were committed during the year, some had many previous convictions recorded against them, altogether amounting to, the males 312, females 316.

Juveniles.

No juvenile was in custody at the time of my visit. I found that only 7 male and 2 female young offenders were committed to the prison during the year 1872, and 15 males and 1 female during the present year, of whom 2 were for larceny, the remainder for throwing stones, assaults, &c.; 2 males and 1 female under ten years of age were sent to reformatories; but 1 male was discharged by order of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant on the following day, on account of some irregularity in his committal.

No change in accommodation since last inspection.

I found the prison on my inspection in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness. Since last inspection thirty-eight cells in the separate prisons have been furnished with bells, which were in good order when I visited, but only four were on the plan suggested by my colleague, which ring by means of a spiral spring.

The sewers are constantly flushed by a large supply of water which flows through them, still the foul air from the drains has a vent into the prison through the openings; but I now learn that effluvia traps have since my visit been placed over them; the privies require improvement.

Nineteen cells in the male prison and a like number in the female prison are artificially heated, and now have bells in order to meet the requirements of the separate system; six cells in the male and three in the female prison are reserved for prisoners on admission until examined by the medical officers. They are bathed on admission and afterwards weekly during their confinement. The baths for females are in the laundry and hospital. A good bath is in the male prison.

There is an abundant supply of water in every yard, raised by the power of the tread-wheel and wheel-pump, worked by five men from two well holes into a tank over the chapel.

The tread-wheel is not partitioned, neither are the troughs in the laundry. There is no drying closet with horses in the gaol, and the clothes when washed are dried on lines in a large room used for the purpose.

The cells are not, with the exception of two in the female prison, lighted by gas, which is only used in the Governor's house and office, the day-rooms, the corridors in the side prisons, and at entrance gate. Twenty-four sheds for stone-breakers have been partitioned in No. 7 yard, and large quantities of stones are broken and sold for gravel at a profit of 3s. 9d. per ton.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>			<i>Female Clothing.</i>			SOUTH DISTRICT.
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.	
Blankets, pairs of,	50	3	Shirts,	46	0	Shifts,	4	13	Clare County Gaol. Stock at the time of inspection.
Shirts, pairs of,	62	17	Jackets,	21	8	Jackets,	4	10	
Saps,	78	5	Vests,	21	6	Petticoats,	4	6	
Hammocks or			Trowsers,	21	13	Aprons,	4	25	
Cots,	57	—	Caps,	21	7	Neckkerchiefs,	4	26	
Bedricks,	12	8	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	22	0	Caps,	4	10	
						Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	4	6	

The supply of furniture and bedding is sufficient for the number of prisoners in custody, but some of the blankets are thin and worn; they are too thin for bedding, but would make good petticoats for the women. There is a very limited supply of prison clothing in the gaol. The supply of shirts is insufficient; only twenty-two pair of shoes for male prisoners in use, and none in store, and additional clothing should be provided.

No stockings are given to either male or female prisoners; and although the Prison Act does not enumerate stockings amongst the articles to be given to poor male prisoners they are now supplied in every well managed gaol. The Act directs that the female prisoners should be suitably clothed, and it is not suitable that women should be without stockings. If the female prisoners were employed to knit stockings a sufficient supply would be obtained. Some shelves are required in the female store.

As yet stalls for prisoners waiting for their turn in the tread-wheel have not been put up.

The fumigating stove in the clothing store is useless unless an enormous quantity of sulphur is used. I would suggest that a proper fumigating chamber be partitioned off the lime house, and then the private clothing of the prisoners would be properly purified and disinfected. There is one matter to which I desire to call the attention of the Board. I refer to the late attack of fever in the gaol, which there is good reason to believe may have originated from one of the privies being so near the well hole used for drinking purposes. That privy should be pulled down to prevent the possibility of its use at any future period.

The following is a report of the Medical Officer of the prison on this subject, which he inserted in his journal:—

"8th September, 1873.—Mr. Slattery, Acting Governor, has directed my attention to a 'necessary' (the existence of which I was not before aware of) about six yards from the principal well, from which the chief supply of water for the gaol is derived.

"The 'necessary' is in connexion with the tread-wheel, and has been in continuous use for the past year and a half.

"There has been a large accumulation of night soil found in the sewer leading from this 'necessary' over an extent of four or five yards. The sides of the sewer where this soil was deposited are not staunch, but, on the contrary, are said to be very imperfect, so as readily to admit of the percolation of its contents into the soil outside.

"I think the contents of the necessary should be received in a water-tight catch pit in connexion with water-proof drainage tiles; and in the meantime I would recommend that the water-supply should not be drawn from the well I have referred to.

"(Signed), P. M. CULLENAN, Surgeon."

The analysis of the water of the well is given at page 354 of this report.

Only one tell-tale clock is in the prison, a second should be provided.

Unlock is held at 6, A.M., in summer and 7, A.M., in winter; the prisoners are locked in their cells for the night at 6 in summer and winter. A night watchman, not a turnkey, patrols from lock-up to unlock in the morning.

The prison is managed according to the system prescribed by the Act 21 George IV., and the defects belonging to that system necessarily exist.

The keys of the prison are kept in the Governor's bedroom at night, except the key of the wicket, which is kept by the head warder.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Clare
County
Gaol.

The toll-tale clock is marked at intervals of each half hour.

The prisoners are photographed by a person not belonging to the staff who has a contract with the Board for the purpose. It would be preferable that it were done by a prison officer.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	4	1	1	—
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	37	10	46	29
Stoppage of Diet,	87	22	123	12
Other Punishments (handcuffs or irons),	1	4	1	1
Total,	129	37	171	43

The two solitary cells for males in the prison are without bells, are not heated, and are flagged. The solitary cells for females are in the bottom row of cells in the female prison. They are heated and have bells.

One punishment of a prisoner in 1873 was by magisterial direction, all the others on the sole authority of the Governor.

Schools.	Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.
		26	15	25	12
	Average daily number of pupils,	8	4	9	3
	Number of days on which school was held,	81	139	36	116

School-hours.—Males, 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock; Females, 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock.

The school-room is small and not partitioned; but I observe that the Inspector of National Schools, by whom it is inspected, reports favourably of the efficiency of the teacher. In his report he states—"School very efficiently conducted; proficiency fair; accounts satisfactory; school well supplied with requisites; it is held four days in the week; examined 6 prisoners on results programme; none had been ninety days in attendance, but I consider the circumstances of the school satisfactory." I observe, however, that for some months previously to my visit no school was held. The Chaplains sometimes visit the school and report.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Tread-wheel—Hard Labour,	12 males.
	M. F.
Stone-breaking—Industrial Labour,	11 —
Picking oakum,	— 5
Knitting and Sick,	2 1
Debtors (unemployed),	3 —
Total in custody,	28 6

Received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol.

1870, . £25 4s. 8d. | 1871, . £15 16s. 11d. | 1872, . £8 5s. 6d.

The small amount of profits in this prison shows that the productive labour is insufficient. The industrial works in use in the gaol for males are mat-making, oakum-picking, and breaking stones. The females, however, are usefully employed under Miss Palmer; they knit, pick oakum, wash, and do needlework, and until the end of last July were occupied in the dressing of flax. I would suggest that a screw box without a bottom be procured for packing the oakum, so as to reduce the bulk of the parcels, and make them more portable. When a tradesman is in custody his work is utilized for the benefit of the gaol.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7½d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s. 9d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. (in market); meat, per lb., 9d. (in market); new milk, per gallon, 9d.; salt, per cwt., 4s. 6d.; coal, per ton, £1 10s.; straw, per cwt., 2s. 6d. (in market); gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9s. 2d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 1s. 6d.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Clare
County
Gaol.
—
Contracts.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1870, . 3.27d. | 1871, . 5d. | 1872, . 4.84d.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, no complaint was made to me by any. The food which I tasted was of good quality, and the Chaplains always report it so, but I learn that on some occasions there was no inspection of it by them, and once the bread was returned by the Governor to the contractor as being of the inferior quality. The stirabout given to the prisoners is now supplied to them hot.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £1,390 6s. 0d. | 1871, . £1,546 6s. 3d. | 1872, . £1,597 9s. 2d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £944 15s. 1d. | 1871, . £925 17s. 3d. | 1872, . £950 16s. 2d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £55 12s. 2.88d. | 1871, . £51 10s. 5.5d. | 1872, . £53 1s. 0.96d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1870, . 14s. | 1871, . 14s. | 1872, . £2 14s.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners.

1870, . £1 11s. 6d. | 1871, . — | 1872, . —

Repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of Prisoners.

1870, . 81 12s. 3d. | 1871, . £108 12s. 0d. | 1872, . —

The books and journals of this gaol are well and carefully kept, but some forms have not been adopted. The Governor and Local Inspector keep journals, but the former was dangerously ill of fever at the time of my visit.

The markings of the tell-tale clock are entered in the locking book. The daily employment book is kept; the Chaplains in their journal state the duties they perform.

Officers.—Non-Resident.

	£	s.	d.
Captain C. M. Parkinson, J.P., Local Inspector, .	100	0	0
Rev. P. Dwyer, Protestant Chaplain, .	46	3	0
Rev. R. Fitzgerald, Roman Catholic Chaplain, .	46	3	0
P. M. Cullinan, esq., Surgeon, .	54	0	0
M. L. Greene, esq., Apothecary, .	20	0	0
M. Considine, Clerk, &c., .	50	0	0
Denis M'Mahon, Watchman, .	28	0	0

Resident.

	£	s.	d.
Capt. J. H. Healey, Governor, .	300	0	0
Patk. Slattery, 1st Turnkey, &c., .	70	0	0
Thos. Leydon, 2nd Turnkey, and Gate Porter, .	48	0	0
John Frawley, 3rd Turnkey, .	36	0	0
James Loftus, 4th Turnkey, .	36	0	0
Mary Palmer, Matron, .	63	0	0
Mary Kenny, Assist. Matron, .	20	17	7
Eliza M'Donnell, Nurse-tender, .	24	0	0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection, how caused, and how filled up.

John Frawley and James Loftus appointed Turnkeys in room of Michael O'Brien, dismissed, and Garrett Russell, resigned. Denis M'Mahon appointed Watchman in room of Michael Moraw, incompetent. Rev. Robert Fitzgerald appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain in room of Denis Kenny, resigned.

Board of Superintendence.

The Right Hon. Lord Inchiquin, D.L.
 Col. W. B. A. MacDonnell, D.L.
 Colonel Augustine Butler, D.L.
 Colonel Marcus Paterson, A.P.
 Major W. M. Molony, D.L.
 George Sampson, esq., J.P.

Nicholas Butler, esq., J.P.
 Richard Staacpools, esq., J.P.
 J. E. V. Fitzgerald, esq., D.L.
 Joseph Hall, esq., J.P.
 Major C. W. Studdert, J.P.
 Andrew Buright, esq.

South
 District,
 ———
 Clare
 County
 Gaol.

The Board meets regularly each month for the discharge of business, Board, when the intern officers are paid, and liabilities discharged by separate cheques in favour of each creditor, unless the accounts are small, when they are included in one cheque payable to the Local Inspector, who produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board.

The bridewells of this county are in many respects defective, and some are wanting in many requirements of a minor prison, and should be closed. From one, the Tulla Bridewell, a prisoner escaped in March, 1873. Bridewells.

The bridewell at Six-mile-bridge is not required, and very few prisoners are committed to it. My colleague and I have year after year recommended that both these bridewells be closed.

A lunatic committed for an assault was brought to the bridewell at Kilrush on the 7th June, previously to my visit, handcuffed, and tied on a car, in a raging state of mania; he remained in the bridewell until the 10th of the month, when he was brought to the asylum. Occasionally other insane persons are committed under like circumstances to it.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Kilrush.		Ennistemon.	
	N.	F.	N.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year,	63	8	31	8
Of whom were Drunkards,	22	9	22	5
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection,	15	9	10	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	3	3	—	3
Petty Sessions and Transmittals,	Weekly at Kilrush; on Mondays.		Fortnightly, but irregular.	
Commitments,	Generally regular; but lunatics occasionally committed.		Latterly regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair and order.		In fair repair.	
Security,	Sufficient, with care.		Yard for females insecure.	
Accommodation,	No change.		No change.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient and good.		Sufficient.	
Water,	By pump, but water not good.		By pump in yard for females, and well in yard for males.	
Sewerage,	Stated to be effective.		Stated to be good.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept; ventilation good.		Clean and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	6d. per day for prisoners of both sexes.		5d. per day for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper,	£34.		£35.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary £8.		Court-keeper; salary, £8	
Statutable Inspection,	9th August, 1873.		16th October, 1873.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in charge.		No prisoner in charge.	

SOUTH
DISTRICT—Clare
County.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Sixmilebridge.		Tulla.		Killaloe.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . .	8	4	38	10	49	14
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	3	—	16	—	4	—
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . .	2	—	7	2	12	5
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	—	—	4	—	5	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, . .	Fortnightly; at Sixmilebridge on Tuesdays.		Fortnightly at Tulla, on Thursdays.		At Killaloe fortnightly, on Tuesdays.	
Committals, . .	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . .	In good repair; lately painted.		In good repair. Privy should be improved.		In good repair and order.	
Security, . . .	Yards not secure. Spikes on down-pipe no use.		Down pipes in both yards give facilities for escape. Railing with spikes useless.		Yards insecure; iron spikes put up at gutter on roof insufficient.	
Accommodation, . .	No change.		No change.		No change.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, and of a good description.		Blankets good and sufficient; but more sheets required.		Bedding sufficient.	
Water, . . .	A pump on premises in order.		A pump not in order.		None on premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	Cesspools. The privies should be improved.		Stated to be sufficient.		None; earth closets should be procured.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, well ventilated.		Clean and orderly, but very damp.		Very clean and well kept; ventilation sufficient.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5d. per day for both sexes.		6d. for both sexes.		6d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£20.		£20.		£20.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court - keeper; salary, £8.		Court - keeper; salary, £8.		Court - keeper; salary, £8.	
Statutable inspection,	11th August, 1873.		10th August, 1873.		9th August, 1873.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in charge.		No prisoner in charge.		No prisoner in charge.	

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

CORK COUNTY GAOL, AT CORK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 20TH
AND 22ND DECEMBER, 1873.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	1	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	9	—	9	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	2	2	4	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
„ further Examination, . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	25	1	26	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	9	2	11	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders, .	37	—	37	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	9	6	15	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act, .	1	2	3	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	19	4	23	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	23	4	27	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	2	4	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Vagrants,	5	6	11	—	—	—
Drunkards,						
Total in custody,	150	30	180	—	—	—

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of inspection.		From 1st January to day of inspection.			
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ Summarily,	—	—	—	—	1	37
Committed for Trial,	1	—	—	—	—	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	1	5

Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	112	27	1872,	131	41
1871,	120	34	1873 (day of inspection),	150	30

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of inspection, and during each of the three preceding years and the expired portion of 1873.

Cork County Gaol.			M.	F.		M.	F.
	1870.	1871.					
	1870.	1871.	4	4	1873 (up to and including day of Inspection),	8	4
	1871.	1872.	2	4	Day of Inspection,	4	1
	1872.		2	1			

Prisoners in Custody during the year known to have been in Reformatories.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870.	1	2	1873 (up to and including day of Inspection),	2	-
1871.	3	1	Day of Inspection,	2	-
1872.	1	-			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on Day of Inspection.				Correspond- ing date in previous year.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	1	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	8	-	15	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	
Manslaughter,	2	-	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Attempts at suicide,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	1	
Rape and other carnal offences,	5	-	10	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	
Indecently exposing the person,	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	
Beggary,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Misconduct as servants,	7	2	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	
Common assaults,	204	51	194	63	205	39	23	3	20	8	
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	25	-	32	-	23	2	10	1	11	-	
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	38	4	36	2	33	2	7	-	6	1	
Other assaults,	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	6	-	10	-	8	-	5	-	3	-	
Robbery,	3	-	3	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	
Trespass,	5	10	5	7	1	9	-	-	-	-	
Taking & holding forcible possession, Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Conspiracy to rob,	5	-	20	1	7	2	1	1	4	-	
Larceny,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Assault to rob,	78	42	73	46	108	64	16	4	15	6	
Receiving stolen goods,	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	
Embezzlement,	-	-	8	-	4	4	1	1	1	-	
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	3	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	6	-	4	1	16	-	3	-	-	-	
Other malicious offences against property,	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Forgery,	15	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	
Offences against the currency,	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	
Riot, rescue, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Military offences,	1	1	15	1	2	1	1	-	12	-	
Naval offences,	31	-	50	-	69	-	35	-	17	-	
Under Poor Law Act,	58	-	25	-	24	-	2	-	6	-	
Revenue offences,	13	12	24	14	30	21	4	-	2	6	
	3	-	3	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	

Number of Commitments, &c.—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT
Cork
County
Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mercantile Marine Act,	71	—	30	—	43	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
Against property, with violence,	14	5	10	5	16	1	9	1	1	—
Sacrilege,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	73	101	58	101	56	58	16	11	5	18
Illegal fishing,	10	—	12	—	13	—	5	—	—	—
Having arms in a proclaimed dis- trict,	2	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	—	—
Contempt of Court,	2	—	7	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Robbing arms from militia bar- ricks,	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Escape from Industrial School,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	708	230	683	254	716	214	142	22	121	40
Vagrancy,	12	4	10	7	15	11	3	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	58	28	92	55	149	104	4	7	3	—
Debt,	39	6	30	9	30	3	1	1	7	1
Total,	817	268	815	325	910	332	150	30	131	41

Commitments.

CLASSES.	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Debtors,	30	9	30	3
Criminals,	683	254	716	214
Vagrants,	10	7	15	11
Drunkards,	92	55	149	104
Total,	815	325	910	332

Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1872,
and to the day of Inspection in 1873, in any year.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juvéniles.		Adults.		Juvéniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	42	3	503	122	40	3	503	131
Twice,	—	—	83	19	—	1	98	41
Thrice,	—	—	35	14	—	—	40	17
4 to 6 times,	—	—	40	38	—	—	40	39
7 to 11 "	—	—	18	24	—	—	28	18
12 to 30 "	—	—	4	9	—	—	5	19
31 to 60 "	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	4
Total No. of Individuals committed,	42	3	683	234	40	4	761	269
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	42	3	1,185	975	40	5	1,359	1,065

South
District.Clark
County
Gaol.*Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.*

28th March, 1866,	231	27th September, 1870,	173
24th April, 1867,	176	20th September, 1871,	171
13th June, 1868,	152	15th November, 1872,	202
11th September, 1869,	170	7th June, 1873,	229

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	119.45	35.6	—	146.8	37.1	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	202		15th Nov.	229		7th June.
Lowest ditto,	130		13th Feb.	153		30th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	157		13th Dec.	181		7th June.
Ditto of females,	52		15th Nov.	50		9th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	98		24th May.	115		8th April.
Ditto of females,	22		8th Jan.	23		18th Dec.

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement,	20	4	10	—
Whipping,	1	—	1	—
Total,	21	4	11	—

When I made my inspection of this gaol 150 males and 30 females of all classes were in custody; of these 1 male and 1 female were debtors, 16 males and 2 females had not yet been tried. Thirty-seven naval and military offenders, tried by courts-martial, and 96 males and 27 females by civil tribunals, under various sentences of imprisonment were in custody.

The following were the sentences of the convicted prisoners in custody at the time of my visit:—

	2 years & upwards.	18 & above 12 months.	12 months.	9 & above 6 months.	6 months.	3 & 4 months.	1 & 2 months.	Short periods.	Total.
Males,	15	5	27	6	18	13	36	13	133
Females,	—	—	2	1	1	6	16	1	27

On analyzing the offences of the prisoners in custody I find that 38 males and 7 females had been committed for crimes against property, sheep and cattle stealing, housebreaking, robbery and larceny, forgery, malicious injury, and like offences. Forty males and 4 females had been committed for various descriptions of assaults, and like offences against the person. The other prisoners on charge were for drunkenness, vagrancy, riot, disorderly conduct, poor law offences, illegal fishing, and having arms in a proclaimed district.

Seven hundred and twenty-five individual male prisoners, and 237 females were committed to this gaol in 1872, and 801 males and 273 females in 1873. The 725 males committed in 1872 have previous committals, which numbered 1,327 on the books of the prison, and the 801 males committed in 1873 have 1,399.

The 237 females committed in 1872 have 976 commitments, and the 273 committed in 1873—1,070 commitments recorded against them.

I found 2 debtors in charge, 1 an old man, who has for the last thirteen months been an inmate of the gaol under the old Debtors Act, and a young female, arrested for a debt lately incurred. Thirty males and 3 females were in custody for debt previously to my visit in 1873, which is a larger number of prisoners of the debtors class than I find elsewhere. The same number of male debtors were in custody in 1873 as in 1872, in which year 30 males and 9 females were committed.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Cork County Gaol.
Debtors.

I found 1 young offender (male) in custody. Thirty males and 5 females had previously been committed. Two of the females and 3 males were under ten years of age; all the girls committed, and 2 boys were sent to reformatories on the expiration of their gaol sentences.

Accommodation.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Wards,	9	5	Chapel,		One.
Yards,	8	7	School-room,	1	1
Day Rooms,	8	6	Laundry,		1
Solitary Cells,	2	2	Drying Room,		1
Single Cells, not less than 9 feet long, 6 feet wide, and 8 feet high=432 cubic feet,			Lavatories,	24	13
Single Cells heated and furnished with bells,	120	42	Baths, with Hot and Cold Water laid on,	1	1
Cells to contain three persons,	2	2	Privies,	1	
Shedding Rooms,	4	4	Water-closets,	17	3
No. of beds in such rooms,	8	1	Fumigating Apparatus,	1	
Hospital Rooms,	4	2	Treadwheels,	2	
			Tell-tale Clocks,	2	

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	494	63	Shirts,	283 152
Sheets, pairs of,	546	3	Jackets,	187 33
Rugs,	235	28	Vests,	188 5
Hammocks or Cots,	16	75	Trowsers,	174 25
Bed-ticks,	217	3	Caps,	159 69
Bedsteads,	165	120	Stockings or Socks, pairs of,	315 110
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	178 20
			Shifts,	65 38
			Jackets,	88 8
			Petticoats,	119 36
			Aprons,	90 70
			Neckerchiefs,	84 117
			Caps,	193 140
			Stockings, pairs of,	66 107
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	47 -

I found this gaol when I made my inspection in a very creditable condition in all respects, discipline properly maintained. The buildings in sound repair, clean, orderly, and well kept. The various appliances for separation in good order, and the entire establishment in a satisfactory condition.

Since last inspection the reception baths on the male side and the punishment cells in the basement under the central hall have been completed, and a visitors' room for males fitted up. The cookhouse adjoining the female prison, with baths, and reception ward for females has been commenced, and the work is being carried on principally by prison labour.

The structural alterations in this prison are now almost completed, and the improvements in the cell locks and gong fittings, the arrangements for supervision over officers and prisoners, and other appliances introduced into this prison have been eminently successful, more especially the principle first suggested in my report on this gaol in 1867 (p. 264) of lighting the prison cells by a gas jet in a chamber within the thickness of the wall, and separated by glass from the interior of the cell. That arrangement for lighting the cells is now being introduced into several prisons at present undergoing alterations at Trillick, Cork City, and Dublin. By the arrangement the cells are well lighted, the air in them is kept perfectly pure, tampering by the inmates with the gas-burners is prevented, and should an escape of gas occur during the night, it passes away by the flue, so that the loss of life which has occurred in other

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Cork
County
Gaol.

separate prisons, within my experience, from gas poison is rendered impossible. Gas is supplied to all the cells of the separate prisons, male and female, but is only in the corridors of the old prison.

Water for prison use, which was formerly procured from the river often at great inconvenience, is now supplied from the city main at a cost of £40 per annum. There are 12 water-closets in the male prison, and 3 in the female prison; 18 separate lavatories are in the male and 9 in the female prison.

One hundred and fourteen cells in the male prison, and 38 in the female prison are of a size, lighted, warmed, ventilated, and fitted up in such a manner as is required by a due regard to health, and are furnished with the means of enabling the inmates to communicate at any time with an officer of a prison. Six other cells in the male prison are too small for the separate confinement of prisoners unless those who work outside during the day.

The alterations being now completed, I gave on the 22nd December, 1873, the necessary certificate, under the 4th section of the Act 3 & 4 Vict., cap. 44, of the fitness in the several particulars of the cells which I have enumerated for the separate confinement in them of prisoners under the Act.

The new female prison fully answers the purpose intended. The cells in that prison measure superficially ten by eight feet nine inches, and are ten feet high; the inspection hall is twelve feet wide. The cells are sufficiently roomy, but the inspection hall is too confined. It can, however, at any time be improved by throwing the western wall of the prison further back. When the cookhouse, baths, and other arrangements now in progress are completed this prison will meet all the requirements for separation.

The bedding, blankets, sheets, and rugs are of a good description, and the supply ample for the requirements. The prison clothing also is sufficient, and suitable; stockings are given to the inmates of both sexes, and caps to the females.

The clerk and schoolmaster has charge of the prison clothing for males, that for females is under the care of the matron. The private clothes of prisoners are kept at the entrance gate, and the property of each person is properly made up and labelled. There is a good disinfecting and cleansing chamber attached to the male prison, but none in that for females. Separation is enforced with the prisoners who wash in the laundry. There are twelve compartments in which they are placed, each separate, and a small room adjoining is used for ironing and sorting clothes.

The chapel is in every way suitable.

Photographs of habitual criminals are taken by the prison schoolmaster, at a cost to the Board of 6d. for each copy.

Three officers have charge of the prison at night, one on the outside, who does no day duty, and two within the prison who watch alternately during the night. The marking of the rounds of the watchman is by Dent's patent tell-tale, which is simple and reliable.

The cells are unlocked at 6, A.M., in summer, and at 7, A.M., in winter, and are locked for the night at 6, P.M., at all periods of the year. The chief warder at morning parade gives the keys of his class to each warder, except those of the Chubb's locks, which are never intrusted to a subordinate officer; he also attends lock-up, and the Governor sometimes. At 10, P.M., a superior officer makes his final round. A Night-watch Book is kept, in which each officer on patrol makes a report of the state of the prison during his watch, and the markings of the tell-tale clocks are entered in it, as well as the number of feet of gas burnt during the night. The chief warder checks the reports of the night-watch.

The Governor and chief warder have iron safes in their bedrooms, and when the Governor has not possession of the keys the chief warder secures them in his safe.

The sewerage, which discharges itself into the river below the gaol, is stated to be effective.

No escape from the gaol or any of the bridewells of the county was effected in 1872, or up to day of inspection in 1873.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cook
County
Gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	110	13	131	12
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	257	22	355	13
Total, . . .	377	35	486	25

I found 2 males under punishment in solitary cells when I visited. The solitary cells for males which are underneath the central hall have bells which ring into it. The cells are not artificially heated, but are surrounded by heated apartments. Two punishment cells are in the female prison, they are artificially heated, but are flagged, and without bells or means to communicate with an officer of the prison. They are ventilated by a double slit in the wall without glass.

Employment.

	M.	F.
Treadwheel, } Hard labour, . . . {	18	—
Shot drill, } . . . {	14	—
Cleaning prison—labourers, . . .	22	5
Oakum-picking, . . .	83	11
Trades, . . .	8	—
Washing, ironing, knitting, &c., . . .	—	8
Cooking, . . .	—	3
Unemployed—debtors, . . .	1	1
Nursing, . . .	—	2

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1870, . £47 14s. 11d. | 1871, . £85 9s. 1d. | 1872, . £105 19s. 6d.

Punitive labour in this gaol is enforced by shot-drill, and the tread-wheel (which is stalled), on which each prisoner sentenced to hard labour works for two hours daily. Every person sentenced to hard labour is named in the Morning State, and from the number those exempt from labour by the Medical Officer are deducted; the remainder either work on the tread-wheel or at shot-drill. The men are six minutes on the wheel, and six off; they are employed during the period of rest in picking oakum.

Industrial labour consists of matmaking, weaving, tailoring, shoemaking, and oakum picking. Artisans when in custody work at their trades for the benefit of the prison. Much of the work of re-modelling the prison buildings was accomplished by the labour of the prisoners. The amount obtained from prison labour has year after year increased. It was £47 14s. 11d. in 1870, £85 9s. 1d. in 1872, and £105 19s. 6d. in 1873.

The cells on the lower tier of the male prison are occupied by prisoners engaged in industrial labour, including artisans, who work at their trades.

Three turnkeys trained to skilled labour, 2 weavers, and one a shoemaker, belong to the staff of this gaol, the former superintends the manufacturing department.

The women spin, knit, do needlework, and washing.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, . . .	19	—	14	—
Average daily number of pupils, . . .	8	—	7'6	—
Number of days on which school was held, . . .	78	—	144	—

School-hours.—Males—4 to 6.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork
County
Gaol.

The school-room in the male prison is faulty, it is not stalled, is badly lighted, and wanting in all the educational requirements for efficient teaching. I would therefore suggest that it be properly fitted up with two tiers of stalls, one above the other, on a plan now adopted in many gaols, and also that additional windows be opened in the wall of the room.

The school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and is visited by their Inspector.

Religious instruction is given, under the superintendence of the Chaplains, to the members of the Established Church, by lady visitors to the females, and by a committee of young men to the males. The Roman Catholics are instructed by the Sisters of Mercy and Christian Brothers. Sisters of Mercy visit Roman Catholic prisoners of both sexes in hospital, and men under sentence of death daily.

The Chaplains seldom visit the school; on one occasion the Protestant chaplain entered remarks thereon in the school registry, but the Roman Catholic chaplain appears to have neglected this duty. Proper registries are kept.

No school is held in the female prison.

Dietary and Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7½d.; bread, brown, per 12-lb. loaf, 1s. 7½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 5d.; meat, per lb. 9d.; skim-milk, per gallon, 3½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 1½d.; coal, per ton, £1 12s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 6s. 6d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary Diet for each Prisoner in the three preceding years.

1870, . . . 3-73d. | 1871, . . . 3-75d. | 1872, . . . 3-89d.

The provisions for issue, which I tasted, when I made my inspection, were of fair quality; and the Chaplains regularly report in the tabular form recommended for their use; on the quality of the food submitted for their inspection I questioned all the inmates individually. Two prisoners complained of the food. One man stated that the stirabout was sometimes very thin, and another that the portions of food were unequal, but neither statement was corroborated. The prisoners are treated kindly, and with firmness without severity. A military prisoner also complained that he was not permitted to attend school, but the man is well educated, and does not require school teaching. The Governor supplies him with books in his cell.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £3,758 10s. 11d. | 1871, . £3,987 6s. 8d. | 1872, . £3,885 2s. 3d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £1,937 18s. 11d. | 1871, . £1,731 6s. 1d. | 1872, . £1,766 6s. 10d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £26 2s. 0½d. | 1871, . £27 6s. 2-52d. | 1872, . £23 15s. 8d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1870, . £465 16s. 9d. | 1871, . £354 15s. 5d. | 1872, . £287 14s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners in each of the last three years.

1870, . £80 16s. 0d. | 1871, . £71 6s. 0d. | 1872, . £31 10s. 0d.

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners for the last three years.

1870, . £0 11s. 7d. | 1871, . £2 5s. 9d. | 1872, . —

Amounts repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners during the years—

1870, . £328 14s. 1d. | 1871, . £371 2s. 5d. | 1872, . £492 8s. 6d.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Cork County Cust.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this prison are well Books, and carefully kept by the chief warder and schoolmaster. They are checked by the Governor daily, who marks them with his initials. A Daily Report Book is kept in which each officer reports his wants, and the work done. The Morning State Book is on an improved form, and satisfactory. The journals of the Chaplains are more fully kept than formerly, and in them are entered the exact duties performed. On alternate weeks the Chaplains inspect the provisions. The journals of the Local Inspector and of the Governor are carefully kept, and record the different occurrences in the gaol. Both these officers are most efficient, and the satisfactory condition of the establishment, and strict discipline amongst the inmates are the result of their management. The journal of the Medical Officer is very fully kept. A general registry with all the headings required for returns under the Habitual Criminals Act is in use, and proper checks are established in the storekeeper's department.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-Resident.</i>				Timothy Byrne, Store and Sessions Warder,	54	4	0
William Penrose, Local Inspector,	200	0	0	Wm. Thompson, Weaver,	49	8	0
Rev. A. B. Wilson, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0	George Glascoth,	44	4	0
Rev. Thomas Walsh, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0	George Hayes, Shoemaker,	39	0	0
William Beamish, Surgeon,	74	0	0	Thomas Conolly,	36	8	0
Do. Compound- ing Medicine,	20	0	0	Eugene Looney,	36	8	0
				Peter Carey,	36	8	0
<i>Resident.</i>				James Holland, Weaver,	36	8	0
John Joyce, Governor,	350	0	0	Michael Deasy,	36	8	0
Maurice Fitzgerald, Chief Warder,	85	0	0	Daniel Sheehan,	36	8	0
Felix M'Sweeney, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	65	0	0	Jeffrey Smith,	36	8	0
William Hibby, Gatekeeper,	49	8	0	Edward Cooper (temporary),	36	8	0
				William Sweeney, Messenger,	26	8	0
				Elizabeth Delmage, Matron,	56	0	0
				Maria Perrody, Sub-Matron,	31	4	0
				Margaret Sweeney, do.,	26	0	0
				Cath. Curran, Searcher,	30	16	0

Officers on Gaol Allowance.

The chief warder, matron, and all subordinate officers receive plain rations of bread and milk, and (matron excepted) are supplied annually with uniform clothes.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	99	92
Do. to each Bridewell,	4	4
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	158	208
Do. Roman Catholic,	194	227
Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary,	391	379

The officers take their meals in their rooms, which are separate from the prison, but within the precincts of the gaol, one warder who resides outside but near the gaol, takes his meals at his residence.

South District. Cork County Gaol.	Hospital.									
	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873		(No day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of prisoners in hospital,	32	12	31	8	38	18	34	7		
Average daily number in hospital,	1.71	.5	.75	.25	1.75	.5	1.75	.5		
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	700	315	631	307	1,429	311	317	107		
Number of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—		
Cost of medicine,	£8 2s. 7d.		£8 12s. 11d.		£12 2s. 9d.		£9 1s. 5½d.			
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£2 19s.		—		£2 18s.		£6 18s. 9d.			

The hospitals are each in the quarters for prisoners of their sex, an arrangement which should be in every prison. The hospital for male prisoners is situate in the tower of the central wing. It has three large well ventilated wards, with two water-closets, a movable bath, and is furnished with all necessary appliances for the sick. The patients take exercise on the flat roof of the tower.

The hospital for females is sufficient for the requirements of the gaol, and is supplied with the necessary appliances. The Medical Officer of the prison is most attentive in the discharge of his duties in the prison.

Board of Superintendence.

The Hon. E. F. E. Burke Roche.	John Newman, esq.
Sampson T. W. French, esq.	Thomas J. Leahy, esq.
Daniel Conner, esq.	Richard Longfield, esq.
William R. Meade, esq.	Daniel F. Leahy, esq.
Robert Nettles, esq.	Abraham J. Forster, esq.
Nicholas Duncombe, esq.	Thomas Garde, esq.

The Board meets regularly on the last Friday of each month for the discharge of business, when the salaries of superior officers are paid.

The warders and other subordinate officers receive their salaries weekly. The Board at its meetings examine the accounts submitted for payment, and cheques are drawn in favour of each creditor for all sums above £3. Smaller accounts are included in one cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector. Twelve meetings of the Board were held in 1872, and twelve previously to inspection in 1873.

Bridewells.

In my report for 1869 I expressed my conviction that the great extent of the county Cork, covering a space equal to one-eighth of Ireland, requires that a district bridewell or other minor prison, on the separate system, should be established in the western district, in which short sentences might be undergone; then most of the bridewells of that district might be abolished, and short sentences would be effectively carried out, but none of the existing buildings are at all suited for the purpose, and the construction of several is very defective, especially that at Dunmanway, the passage to the only sleeping apartment for females in which bridewell is through the bed-room of the keeper. Although the construction of the bridewells remains unaltered, they are now sufficiently supplied with bedding and utensils, and one great improvement has been effected by the fixing of earth boxes to the privies. The Local Inspector, who is a painstaking officer carefully superintends their management, but lunatics are sometimes committed to bridewells, and remands of criminal prisoners for more than three days are made by one magistrate, contrary to the express provisions of the Prisons Act. In one district (Mallow) I learn that magistrates remand prisoners without having them brought before them, which is illegal.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork
County.
Bridewells.

	Macroom.		Bantry.		Clonsilla.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of committals in past year, . . .	35	11	81	12	55	12
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	10	1	29	1	23	5
No. of Committals in the Quarter preceding inspection, . .	11	2	13	3	21	1
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	1	1	2	-	9	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly at Macroom, on Wednesdays.		Bantry, fortnightly, on Thursdays.		Clonsilla, weekly, on Thursdays.	
Committals whether regular.	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	In good repair and order.		Some repairs required.		In good repair and order.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient, with care.		Scarcely sufficient.		Sufficient, with care.	
Accommodation, . .	No change since last inspection.		No change since last inspection.		No change since last inspection.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	None, except from roof.		A pump outside gate.		None, except from roof; should be conveyed from town reservoir.	
Sewerage, . . .	None; but earth-boxes used.		A sewer in each yard.		Earth-closets put up, but seat required.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept.		Very clean, and well kept.		Clean, and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3d. for both sexes.		3d. for both sexes.		3½d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£30—£11 4s. 4d. allowance.		£35 a year.		£32 12s.	
Whether keeper follows any other employment.	Court - keeper; salary, £5.		Court-keeper.		Court - keeper; salary, £5.	
Official Inspection, .	26th July, 1873.		30th July, 1873.		29th July, 1873.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.		One male prisoner in custody.		One male in custody.	

SOUTH
DISTRICT,Cork
County.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Kanturk.		Fermoy.		Kinsale.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	24	8	247	74	47	15
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	4	—	141	35	34	14
No. of Committals in the quarter pre- ceding inspection, . . .	6	1	48	18	5	1
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	2	—	22	11	—	1
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Kanturk, fortnightly, on Mondays.		Fortnightly.		Kinsale, weekly, on Saturday.	
Committals, whether regular.	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In good repair		In very good repair.		In good repair.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient, with care.		Sufficient, with care.		Sufficient, with care.	
Accommodation, . . .	No change since last inspection.		No change since last inspection.		No change since last inspection.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Sufficient and good		Sufficient and good.	
Water, how supplied,	No pump; rain-water from roof.		Pump in order.		None, except from roof.	
Sewerage, . . .	Earth-closets in use.		Earth-closets used.		Earth-boxes used.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean, orderly, and neatly kept.		Very clean and well kept.		Clean, dry, and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3½d. for both sexes.		2½d. for both sexes.		3½d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£32 10s.		£37 12s.		£37 12s.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £5.		None.		None; has a pension.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	6th August, 1873.		6th October, 1873.		26th July, 1873.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in charge.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork
County.
Bridewells.

	Charleville.		Mitchelstown.		Skibbereen.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	50	9	75	16	62	14
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	12	5	27	10	13	3
No. of Commitments in the quarter pre- ceding inspection,	11	3	23	6	16	4
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	1	3	9	6	2	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Charleville, fortnightly.		Fortnightly, on Fridays.		Weekly at Skibbereen, on Wednesdays.	
Commitments, whether regular.	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . .	In good repair.		In fair repair.		In good repair, except some of the outside doors are unsound at bottom.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient, with care.		Building too close to street.		Sufficient, with care.	
Accommodation, . . .	No change since last inspection.		No change since last inspection.		No change since last inspection.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied,	None, except rain-water from roof.		None on premises, or near.		A well of good water.	
Sewerage, . . .	Earth-boxes used.		Earth-closets used.		Earth closets used.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept.		Clean and orderly.		Clean, but damp.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	2½d. for both sexes.		3d. for both sexes.		3½d. males; 2½d. females.	
Salary of Keeper, . .	£27 12s.		£25.		£32 12s.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None; has a pension.		None.		Court-keeper, salary £5.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	6th October, 1873.		6th October, 1873.		30th July, 1873.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in charge.		Two prisoners in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

Cork
County,
Bridewells.

	Dunmanway.		Midleton.		Queenstown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	42	2	60	7	148	39
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	4	—	5	2	16	16
No. of Committals in the quarter pre- ceding Inspection,	13	1	9	2	45	6
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	3	—	—	—	1	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Dunmanway, fortnightly.		Midleton on Thursdays; fortnightly.		At Queenstown on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in each week.	
Committals, whether regular.	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry,	Correct, except names repeated.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	In fair repair and order.		In good repair and order.		In good repair.	
Security,	Yards not secure.		Sufficient.		Sufficient, with care.	
Accommodation, . .	Same as when last inspected.		Same as when last inspected.		No change since last inspection.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Sufficient, but some blankets thin.		Sufficient, but some blankets worn.	
Water, how supplied.	None on premises.		A well of good water on premises.		Supplied from town reservoir.	
Sewerage,	Earth closets used.		Earth closets used.		Effective.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and well kept.		Clean, but damp in winter.		Clean, orderly, well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	2½d. per day for both sexes.		3d. for both sexes.		3½d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£28 12s.		£37 12s.		£30.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Court-keeper, salary £5; is a tailor.		None.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	29th July, 1873.		27th July, 1873.		25th July, 1873.	
Remarks,	One boy in charge.		No prisoner in custody.		One male prisoner in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Cork
County.
Bridewells.

	Mallow.		Youghal.		Bandon.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	84	59	134	26	81	40
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	19	12	102	14	33	11
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	19	9	26	8	30	6
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	7	1	19	3	1	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Mallow, weekly, on Thursdays.		Youghal, weekly, on Thursdays.		Bandon, weekly, on Mondays.	
Committals, whether regular.	—		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In good repair and order.		In good repair and order.		In good repair and order.	
Security, . . .	Insecure. See former reports.		Sufficient.		Very secure.	
Accommodation, . . .	No change since last inspection.		No change since last inspection.		No change since last inspection.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient and good.		Good and sufficient.		Sufficient and good.	
Water, how supplied.	Tanks of slate in each yard, filled by contract.		Pump useless; no water on premises; water collected from roof.		Water collected from roof.	
Sewerage, . . .	Earth boxes used.		Earth-boxes used.		Earth-closets used.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and orderly.		Very clean and orderly.		Very clean, and well kept.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3½d. for both sexes.		2½d. for both sexes.		3d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£35.		£25.		£35 a year.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is court-keeper; salary, £5.		Courthouse-keeper, without salary.		Court-keeper; salary, £5.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	17th February, 1873.		27th July, 1873.		28th July, 1873.	
Remarks, . . .	Two prisoners in custody.		No prisoner in charge.		No prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LINTAIGNE, Inspector-General.

2 A 2

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Cork City
Gaol.CORK CITY GAOL, AT CORK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, JULY 26TH,
OCTOBER 3RD, AND DECEMBER 22ND, 1873.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	9	2	11	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	1	4	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders, . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	19	5	24	—	—	—
in default of Bail,	3	—	3	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	7	6	13	—	—	1
Other Misdemeanors,	5	2	7	—	—	1
Vagrants,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	16	26	42	—	—	—
Total in custody,	68	43	111	—	—	2

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		Free on 1st January to day of Inspection.	
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions, . . .	—	—	1	—
„ Summarily,	—	—	2	—
Total,	—	—	3	—
Number sent to Reformatories, . . .	—	—	5	—

Prisoners in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and corresponding date in three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	74	64	1872,	76	70
1871,	71	60	1873 (day of Inspection),	68	43

Returned Convicts in Gaol on day of Inspection, and three preceding years.

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
Cork City
Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	1	1	1873 (up to and including		
1871,	1	1	day of Inspection), . .	3	2
1872,	1	2	Day of Inspection, . .	-	-

Prisoners in Custody known to have been in Reformatories.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	1	-	1873 (up to and including		
1871,	5	-	day of Inspection), . .	6	1
1872,	4	1	Day of Inspection, . .	3	-

Commitments, specifying Offences, during years 1871, 1872, and 1873 ; also of all Prisoners in Custody on the Day of Inspection and corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children, rape, and other carnal offences, .	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	4	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	17	7	13	3	7	2	2	-	4	2
Other assaults,	26	6	13	2	14	6	2	-	3	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . .	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
Robbery,	6	-	13	1	1	1	1	-	1	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	6	-	4	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	13	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny,	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods,	3	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	40	40	39	35	41	49	6	2	7	4
Obtaining money by false pretences, Arson & attempts to commit arson, Other malicious offences against property,	1	1	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
Forgery,	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
Offences against the currency, . .	5	3	8	2	3	1	1	-	1	-
Military offences,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences— Against the person,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Petty larceny,	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Misdemeanors, assaults, &c., . .	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	22	-	37	-	14	-	1	-	4	-
Against the person,	5	7	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Petty larceny,	91	63	91	76	77	54	19	5	11	13
Misdemeanors, assaults, &c., . .	586	727	459	594	407	521	15	8	29	6
Remanded for further examination,	84	28	82	23	146	57	1	-	1	4
Total criminal class,	918	387	780	745	735	634	50	16	63	29
Vagrancy,	7	6	4	12	9	15	-	1	-	-
Drunkenness,	398	327	465	813	526	728	17	26	7	41
Debt,	50	8	59	7	16	1	1	-	6	-
Total,	1373	1728	1308	1573	1286	1438	68	43	76	70

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.

26th November, 1866,	126	23rd September, 1870,	302
13th August, 1867,	153	29th March, 1871,	160
22nd September, 1868,	145	29th September, 1872,	230
3th November, 1869,	138	1st August, 1873,	182

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Cork City
Gaol.*Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.*

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	66	12	875	620	62	15	1070	1144
Twice " " " " . . .	12	1	92	123	4	1	86	145
3 to 4 times " " " " . . .	—	—	23	31	—	—	27	80
5 " 10 " " " " " . . .	—	—	4	39	—	—	8	29
10 " 21 " " " " " . . .	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	2
Total, . . .	78	13	994	865	66	16	1200	1420
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in	31	6	530	352	59	10	581	467

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	86.16	62.6	—	78.52	61.26	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	230		29th Sept.	182		1st August.
Lowest ditto, . . .	108		22nd July.	120		5th May.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	120		3rd Oct.	111		20th June.
Ditto of females, . . .	116		29th Sept.	92		14th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	62		6th Jan.	60		7th Jan.
Ditto of females, . . .	36		29th July.	39		5th May.

Number of Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement and Whipping, by order of Court.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Solitary Confinement, . . .	4	7	11	7
Whipping of Juveniles, . . .	2	—	1	—
Total, . . .	6	7	12	7

In December, when I made my final inspection of this gaol, 63 male and 43 female prisoners of all classes were in charge—1 was a master debtor, and 3 (males) were for trial.

The convicted prisoners were 1 military offender, tried by court-martial, 12 males and 3 females by juries at assizes or quarter sessions, and 53 males and 40 females summarily by magistrates sitting in petty sessions. As regards the number and sentences of the prisoners in custody, it must be remembered that in consequence of the overcrowded state of this gaol many of the long sentenced prisoners, who would otherwise have been inmates of it, had been transferred to other prisons, and therefore the above numbers do not contain all the offenders under punishments who had been sentenced within the jurisdiction of the city when I made my inspection.

Two convicted prisoners in the gaol (males) were under long sentences of imprisonment—1 for eighteen months, the other for two years. One (female) had been sentenced for a term of twelve months. (Eighty males and 2 females) for periods of six months and under twelve months. Thirty-five (30 males and 5 females) for terms exceeding one month and under six. The remainder were for short periods of one month and under. Forty-three (17 males and 26 females) were drunkards.

In this, as in other large cities, many of the prisoners committed to the gaol are very frequently recommitted. Two committed in 1873 had already been each upwards of 100 times sentenced to imprisonment—1,266 males and 1,436 females were committed previously to my inspection in 1873, and these have—the males, 3,015, and the females, 5,072, recommitments recorded against them on the books of the gaol.

The committals in 1873 were 1,072 of males, and 881 of females; but these represent, the males, 2,592, and the females, 4,208 committals on the books of the prison—showing how frequently the same individuals are recommitted, especially the females.

Three male young offenders were in charge on the day of my inspection; 66 males and 16 females were committed during the year. These represent 79 recommitments of males and 17 of females. Seven males were under ten years of age, of these 3 males (3 under ten years of age) were tried by juries at quarter sessions, all the others summarily by magistrates sitting in petty sessions.

Sixteen males (no females) were sent to reformatories during the year 1873; of these, 5 were under ten years of age. Children of so young an age should rather be sent to industrial schools than to reformatories; and I desire to call the attention of magistrates to the 13th section of the Industrial Schools Act, which enacts that "a child apparently under the age of twelve years, charged before two justices in petty sessions with an offence punishable by imprisonment, or a less punishment, but who has not been convicted of felony, may be dealt with under the Industrial Schools Act, and sent to a certified industrial school."

As regards young female offenders it is satisfactory to observe that in no instance during the year 1873 was it necessary to send a female from the jurisdiction of the city of Cork to a reformatory school, all of the class having been sent to the industrial schools of the district. Twenty-six male young offenders and 3 females were sent to reformatories in 1873.

Sixteen males and 1 female were imprisoned for debt in this gaol during 1873. The numbers in 1872 were 53 of males, and 7 of females. One male was in charge when I visited.

A large building with proper separation for the classes is set apart for male debtors in this gaol, which building under the altered circumstances of the law between debtor and creditor will soon be available for other purposes.

No change in the accommodation in this gaol since last inspection.

Stock, at the time of Inspection.

	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	230½	99½	Shifts,	104 -
Sheets, pairs of,	185½	17	Jackets,	76 71
Bags,	199	73	Petticoats,	76 28
Hammocks or Cots,	112	86	Aprons,	76 142
Bedticks,	190	13	Neckerchiefs,	76 108
Bedsteads,	8	+	Caps,	76 24
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	72 -
			Shirts,	162 29
			Jackets,	64 26
			Vests,	64 27
			Trowsers,	64 14
			Caps,	64 -
			Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	60 -

SOUTH
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—
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In consequence of the overcrowded state in which I found this prison when I visited in July and October, it became necessary to transfer some of the then inmates to other gaols. The Board have, however, now decided to remodel the prison buildings, and it is hoped that when the alterations are completed sufficient accommodation will be provided in the prison to render further transfers unnecessary.

The Board have selected Richard Walker, esq., O.E., of the South Mall, Cork, to draw plans and specifications for the alterations which have been agreed upon. The plans are made with care and judgment, and when completed will be fully adequate for the purpose.

In order to make the plans as perfect as possible, Mr. Walker came to Dublin to meet my colleague and myself with the Architect of the Board of Works, and he has adopted all our suggestions; I trust, therefore, that his plan will be carried out in its entirety. The sum required for the alterations will be advanced by the Treasury on the faith of a presentment, repayable, interest free, in twenty half-yearly instalments. I annex the plan of the gaol as proposed.

Male Prison.—West wing (A on plan). The walls and arches forming the cells and passages, to be removed so as to form a large hall, on the north and south sides of which cells will be constructed, with galleries to the upper floors, approached by stairs in the centre. The eighteen old imperfect cells will thus be removed, and forty-seven new cells on the separate system substituted, giving an increase of twenty-nine cells in that wing, with a chamber for the heating apparatus, and circulating boiler for the baths.

The wall between the wing and the circular hall to be removed for the whole height. Ample provision will be afforded for the admission of fresh air through the windows and external gratings, with slides under the control of the prisoners. The ventilated air to pass off in a line with ceilings in each cell.

A 4-inch hot-water pipe will pass through each cell six inches from the boarded floor and in front of the external air grating.

The hall will be lighted in the day time by skylights in the roof, and at night by gas jets suspended in the middle.

The cells will be lighted at night by gas jets with reflectors fixed in chambers formed in the thickness of the walls; one jet to two cells with plate glass in iron frame, about six inches by eight inches, with ventilated air-pipes carried up through the walls into the roof space.

Separate stop-cock in gas supply-pipe to cells.

Potent bell gong apparatus, indicators, &c., throughout. Ration traps with flanges and spring latch; inspection hole with plate glass and gauze wire; patent indicator locks.

One bath supplied with hot and cold water and two water-closets on each floor; a wash basin with plug washer and grating in each cell, with tap; a stop-cock in the water-pipe will regulate the supply to the cells.

Hammock rings to be built into walls of cells and shelf put up in one angle of each; each cell will contain 840 cubic feet of air, with floor space, twelve feet by seven feet.

Two punishment cells to be fitted up in the wings which will remain unaltered.

When the south wings of the male and female prisons (marked B on plan) are similarly altered the gaol will contain 143 cells on the separate system, i.e., 95 on the male side and 48 on the female side. Eighteen cells in each wing would be removed, making the net increase of 59 cells on the male side and 30 on the female side.

A suitable chapel to be built at E on plan.

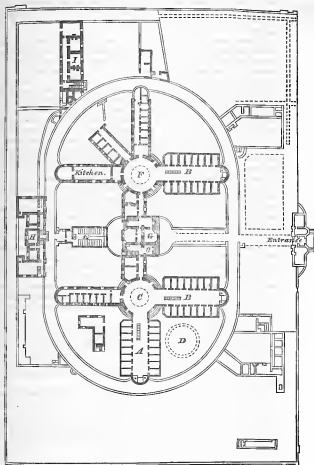
Kitchen.—Kitchen accommodation to be provided in one of the old wings which it is not proposed to reconstruct.

The door in the wall of yard to the south of west wing (marked D on plan) to be built up, the ground to be levelled to form an exercise ring.

The small buildings in the yards and courts to be removed, they are not required and obstruct light and air.

When I visited the prison in July I found 3 prisoners sleeping in some cells, and 3 and 4 others in each of the kitchens, altogether 34 males were sleeping in association. Eighty-six males (excluding debtors) and 77 females were on that day in custody, with only fifty-six cells for males and sixty-two for females, for their accommodation. The cells are 9 feet 5 inches long and 6 feet 4½ inches wide, yet in this insufficient space three persons were confined.

Plan of proposed Alterations.



A, West wing. B, South wings. C, Circular hall, male side. F, Ditto, female side. D, Exercise ring. G, Governor's house and office. E, New chapel. H, Hospital. I, Debtor's prison.

Notwithstanding that a number of prisoners were transferred to other gaols, when I again visited in October I found 154 prisoners in charge (77 males and 77 females)—many in both prisons, then as previously,

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were sleeping in association, and it became necessary for the Lord Lieutenant to make some farther transfers to relieve the overcrowded state of the prison. If, however, Mr. Walker's plan be now adopted by the Grand Jury, as suggested, the accommodation required to lodge all the prisoners belonging to the jurisdiction will be obtained without farther transfer.

In consequence of the disorganization which resulted from the association of prisoners night and day in the gaol, and also from the ill-health and consequent resignation of the late Governor, discipline in this gaol became very lax, and on my visit to the prison in October it was in a very unsatisfactory state.

On my inspection in December, I found an improvement—some of my suggestions had been carried out. Separate sheds for females employed in picking oakum had been put up in one of the yards, two yards in the male prison had been levelled, and steps put down for a passage. The laundry had been flagged, but still much remains to be done. I trust that the newly-appointed Governor will at once make other improvements indispensable for discipline, which can be carried out even under the disadvantages which exist from the overcrowded and faulty condition of the prison. On my last visit the women appeared under discipline, and the men did not walk about talking together during exercise.

I found on inspection the prison buildings clean and orderly, the cells sufficiently supplied with bedding, except one block of cells from which the sheets had been removed to be washed, and clean sheets had not yet been put on the beds. There was a sufficient supply of bedding in store.

The prison clothing in the gaol at the time of my inspection was sufficient, except that stockings are not given to prisoners of either sex. My colleague and I are of opinion that prisoners of both sexes should wear stockings. Canvas trousers also are too cold for winter, and frieze should be provided during the cold season. Since my colleague called attention, in his report for 1872, to the defects in the arrangements for cleansing the private clothes of prisoners, a proper fumigating apparatus has been put up in the male prison, but a second is required for the female prison. The stores are sufficient, except that in the female prison, which should be enlarged and better arranged.

There is an abundant supply of water to the gaol from the city reservoir, and from wells on the premises. The large tank at the top of the building supplies the lavatories and water-closets, which are on every story at the extremity of each corridor. The lavatories and water-closets are very faulty, but the proposed alterations will remedy their defects.

The laundry is divided into ten compartments, with a good drying-closet.

The main sewer is stated to be effective, but some of the openings have not proper effluvium traps, and the out-door privies are very faulty. They are mere cess-pools, and without proper seats.

No alteration has been made in the reception classes since my colleague inspected in 1872, but this department of the prison will, I trust, also be remodelled. A bath is in the reception ward for males, and another for females in the laundry.

The photographs of habitual criminals and grave offenders are taken by a professional photographer of Cork, at a cost of about £20 yearly.

Convicted prisoners are permitted to receive visits on the first Tuesday of each month on the order of the Local Inspector, or of a member of the Board of Superintendence; untried prisoners and pauper debtors on Mondays and Thursdays, master debtors daily. A proper visiting chamber will be fitted up in the gaol building when altered.

When I visited the prison in December, I found no fire in the day-rooms. The men in the yard for untried prisoners complained to me that

they were left in the open air, and without having access to a fire during the entire day, in direct contravention of the 7th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act, which directs that a fire shall be lighted in the day-rooms for ten hours in the day, from the first day of October to the first day of April in every year.

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My visit was on Monday and the prisoners stated that on the previous day (Sunday) they had been left from nine in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon (except during Divine Service) in the yard without being permitted access to a fire.

The apparatus for heating the prison was not properly heated on the day of my visit. It was slacked down, and even at four o'clock, when I examined the pipes for hot water, they were almost cold. This again is a breach of the statute which should not be permitted, and I must urge the Board to carry out the requirements of the law in this particular.

Gas is supplied to the hospital, the passages, the offices, and halls in which Divine Service is held, but not to the cells; and during the short days of winter prisoners remain in their cells in darkness from lock-up until unlock in the morning.

There is one tell-tale clock in the prison; it is marked hourly from 10, P.M., to 6, A.M. The markings of the clock are entered in the journal of the Governor, and in the State of Lockings Book. The clock is protected by a triple case and new locks.

The classification in this gaol is of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74. The classes are of felons, misdemeanants, and juveniles of the tried and untried prisoners of both sexes. The prisoners take their meals in their cells. All the cells are furnished with bells, and can be heated by hot water pipes.

Unlock is held at 6, A.M., in summer, and 7, A.M., in winter. The prisoners are locked for the night in their cells at 6, P.M., both in summer and winter. The Governor, his deputy, and each turnkey in his class, attend lock-up. The Governor occasionally visits the prison at uncertain hours during the night. The night patrol takes charge at 9, P.M. Two turnkeys hold watch at night, one of whom goes round the circular walk of the prison every hour, when he strikes a bell, and pegs the one tell-tale clock at door of the hospital in the gaol.

The keys of the prison are taken up at 9.30 in winter, and 10, P.M., in summer, and are kept by the Governor in his bedroom during the night; those of the hospital are in charge of a warder, unless when an important prisoner is confined in it.

No escape from the gaol was attempted in 1872 or 1873.

<i>Punishments for Prison Offences.</i>	<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.</i>		<i>From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	132	44	183	43

Four of the ordinary cells can be darkened, which are the only punishment cells in the gaol.

The Punishment Book was duly submitted to the Board at its meetings during the year, and signed by the chairman. One boy was under punishment when I visited.

Employment on day of Inspection.

MALES.				
Tread-wheel—hard labour,	22	Tin and smith work,	2	
Stone-breaking,	10	Carpenter,	1	
Cleaning Prison,	10	Tailoring and sewing,	1	
Weaving,	3	Picking oakum,	10	
Winding,	2	Sick,	2	
Matmaking,	3			
Clogmaking,	2	Total,	68	

South District.		FEMALES	
—	Cleaning Prison,	10	Carding,
Cork City Gaol.	Washing	12	Spinning,
	Clogmaking,	2	
	Tailoring and sewing,	5	
	Picking oakum,	11	Total,

Received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside Gaol.

1870, . £24 17s. 7d. | 1871, . £66 8s. 7d. | 1872, . £49 5s. 9d.

Punitive labour is enforced by the tread-wheel, crank-mill, and stone-breaking. During their sentence prisoners condemned to hard labour work on the wheel for three and a quarter hours daily in summer, and two and a half hours in winter; but for the first period of their sentence they are kept for six and a half hours daily on the tread-wheel in summer, and five and a quarter in winter. Sixteen men can work on the tread-wheel together.

All articles of clothing required for prison use are manufactured and made up by the inmates; various stuffs are wove, clogs, brushes, mats, and other articles are made, and skilled labour generally is utilized for the benefit of the establishment. Corn is ground by the power of the tread-wheel into meal, and is made into bread for the prisoners.

There is too much association of the prisoners in the factory. At stone-breaking, oakum-picking, and at the tread-wheel separation has been adopted. A master of works superintends the prisoners when at work in the factory.

The females wash, sew, repair the prison clothing and hedding, and pick oakum.

The amount received for work of prisoners, disposed of outside the gaol, diminished from £66 8s. 7d. in 1872, to £49 5s. 9d. in 1873. When the prison is re-organized, I expect a much larger sum will be obtained.

Schools.

No school is held or secular teaching imparted to the inmates of this gaol, but religious instruction is given, under the direction of the Chaplains, by the Sisters of Mercy to the Roman Catholic females, and to patients of that persuasion in hospital of both sexes. I am informed that a Protestant lady visitor instructs those of her own religion when in custody, of whom, however, few are committed.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 8d.; ditto, brown, per 12 lb. loaf, 1s. 8d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 17s. 6d.; Indian corn, per ton, £8 12s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 11d.; meat, per lb., 9d.; new-milk, per gallon, 9d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 11d.; coal, per ton, £1 12s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 3s. 9d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4s. 9d.; candles, per lb., 7d.; soap, per cwt., £1 2s.; horsing prison van, per trip, 3s. 9d.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1870, . 3s. 8d. | 1871, . 3s. 8s. 7d. | 1872, . 4s. 47d.

The food for the use of the prisoners, which I tasted on the day of my visit, was of a good description, and I observe that the Chaplains generally report favourably of the samples submitted for inspection. When I questioned the prisoners in charge, a complaint made was by a boy, sentenced to hard labour, that he was not given prison clothes, and that his own clothes are worn out in the gaol, especially his boots, working on the tread-wheel. He has no money to purchase others when he leaves the prison, and he will be unable to obtain a situation from his clothes being so shabby and worn. Poor prisoners should be given prison clothes when they demand them, and not turned out at the end of their sentence without clothes to resume their occupations in life, otherwise they may be driven into bad courses. As I have already observed, the untried prisoners complained that they were not allowed access to a fire as the Prisons Act directs.

<i>Officers and Salaries.</i>		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	South District.
<i>Non-resident.</i>									
Patrick Kennedy, Local In- spector,	100	0	0	Turnkeys.	Geo. Farlong, of Works, John Radford, Store- keeper,	53	6	0	Cork City Gaol.
Rev. Wm. C. Neigham, Pro- testant Chaplain,	46	3	0		John Barry, Weaver,	46	16	0	
Rev. John Fahy, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0		John Fahy,	41	12	0	
William Beamish, M.D.,	55	0	0		Timothy Horgan,	41	12	0	
Henry M. Jones, Apothec- ary,	10	0	0		William Murphy,	41	12	0	
					David Lyons,	41	12	0	
					Daniel M'Cormick,	41	12	0	
					William Murphy,	41	12	0	
					William Sullivan,	41	12	0	
<i>Resident.</i>					Margaret Kelleher, Matron, Catherine Curran, Assistant Matron,	35	2	0	
Wm. B. Minnear, Governor,	250	0	0		Sarah E. Kemp, do., and Schoolmistress,	28	12	0	
John Daly, Deputy-Governor and Clerk,	120	0	0		Mary A. Sullivan, Assistant, Elizabeth Radford, Nurse- tender,	28	12	0	
Wm. Plant, Assistant Clerk and Schoolmaster,	52	0	0		Margt. Murphy, Searcher,	27	6	0	
						5	0	0	

Vacancies.—Local Inspector and Governor superannuated.

<i>Visits paid by Officers.</i>	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.	From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	117	135
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	158	154
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	192	165
Physician (and Surgeon,	358	334
Apothecary,	120	141

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £2,638 17s. 6d. | 1871, . £2,646 3s. 10d. | 1872, . £3,902 14s. 10d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £1,254 2s. 5d. | 1871, . £1,226 14s. 2d. | 1872, . £1,519 12s. 0d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £19 13s. 10d. | 1871, . £19 2s. 1d. | 1872, . £21 3s. 5½d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1870, . £9 15s. 6d. | 1871, . £13 5s. 0d. | 1872, . £59 2s. 3d.

Repaid from Treasury for Maintenance of Prisoners.

1870, £388 10s. 8d. | 1872, £404 14s. 8d.

1871, £371 11s. 5d. | 1873 (to day of inspection), £472 15s. 11d.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are carefully kept by the Deputy Governor and the prescribed forms are in use. They are regularly checked by the Governor.

All the superior officers have journals. Those of both the Local Inspector and Governor are very carefully written up, and contain full details on various matters concerning the prison. The Chaplains state the duty they perform, and the Medical Officer enters observations daily in his private journal, which is well kept. He regulates the extra diet prisoners receive.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of inspection).		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of prisoners in hospi- tal,	26	49	16	44	51	57	—	—	Hospitals.
Average daily number in hospital,	5	167	21	68	2	67	—	—	
Number of prisoners pre- scribed for and treated out of hospital,	540	720	610	735	716	557	—	—	
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	
Cost of medicine,	£14 3s. 0d.		£16 8s. 2d.		£23 17s. 2d.		—		
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£6 12s. 6d.		£2 15s. 6d.		£2 6s. 7d.		—		

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Cork City
Gaol.

The hospitals for prisoners of both sexes are in the same building. The wards are spacious and properly ventilated. Three are for each sex, with separate yards for exercise. Water-closets are off the lower wards, but none for those above. A bath, with hot and cold water, is placed between the wards, and a slipper bath is in the hospital for females. The lower wards are floored with tiles. Bells have now been put up in each ward.

The hospital warder and his wife have apartments in the hospital building. Two males were in hospital when I visited. Three deaths, two of males and one of a female, occurred in the gaol during 1873.

Board of Superintendence.

John Daly, esq., Mayor.	John Waters, esq., J.P.	W. Hegarty, esq., Alderman.
Edwards Casey, esq., J.P.	Robert Scott, esq., J.P.	Jos. E. Tracey, esq., J.P.
John H. Clery, esq., J.P.	C. Keller, esq., Alderman.	Daniel Finn, esq., J.P.
William H. Lyons, esq., J.P.	T. Barrowes, esq., Alderman.	Isaac Julian.

Meetings of Board in 1872, 24; and 15 up to day of inspection in 1873.

The Board meets regularly for the discharge of business on the last Thursday of each month, when accounts are examined and paid by cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts and vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. The turnkeys receive their salaries weekly, the superior officers monthly.

JOHN LINTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

Dublin
County
Gaol.

DUBLIN COUNTY GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
24TH DECEMBER, 1873.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	—	4	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Habens Corpus Prisoners,	3	—	3	—	—	—
For further Examination,	1	2	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	24	3	27	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	6	3	11	—	—	—
By Courts-Martial.						
Military and Naval Offenders, . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	5	6	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	6	5	11	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	4	3	7	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	19	2	21	—	—	—
Drunkards,	2	6	8	—	—	—
Total in Custody,*	78	30	108	—	—	—

* Including 24 city prisoners.

Juveniles.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Dublin
County
Gaol.

Classes, &c., of Offenders.	In Custody on the day of inspection.				From 1st January to day of inspection.			
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
" Summarily,	—	—	—	—	9	—	33	1
Committed for trial,	—	—	—	—	2	—	22	1
Total,	—	—	—	—	4	—	57	3
Number sent to reformatories,	—	—	—	—	2	—	16	2
Included in the preceding— Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

Prisoners of all classes in gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	60	15	1872,	54	16
1871,	49	19	1873 (day of inspection),	78	30

Returned convicts in gaol on day of inspection, and three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	2	3	1873 (up to and including		
1871,	4	5	day of inspection),	5	6
1872,	7	1	Day of inspection,	2	1

Commitments, specifying Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 ; also of Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sending letters, threatening life, property, &c.,	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Concealing birth of infants,	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children,	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape and other carnal offences,	4	3	6	1	8	—	2	—	2	—
Common assaults,	78	27	75	13	81	18	5	2	3	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	—	2	—	6	—	1	—	1	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	63	9	70	6	65	7	10	1	4	1
Other assaults,	8	—	10	1	2	—	7	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	13	1	2	—	11	—	6	—	—	—
Robbery,	31	6	20	17	27	12	15	2	6	5
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny,	44	12	36	27	89	41	7	10	9	2
Receiving stolen goods,	—	—	4	—	1	6	—	1	—	—
Embezzlement,	3	—	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Dublin
County
Gaol.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average-daily number of prisoners in custody,	55.4	18.9	—	83.2	21.4	—
Highest number at any one time,	101		19th Sept.	146		1st August.
Lowest ditto,	53		30th March.	53		22nd Mar.
Highest number of males at any one time,	76		19th Sept.	112		1st August.
Ditto of females,	30		24th Sept.	34		1st August.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	38		30th March.	43		13th Jan.
Ditto of females,	12		2nd May.	9		22nd Mar.

The preceding tables show an increase in the number of commitments in 1873 as compared with the two previous years; commitments for drunkenness also increased from 211 in 1872 to 305 in 1873.

On the day of my inspection of this gaol 108 (78 males and 30 females) prisoners of all classes were in charge; of these 1 was a pauper debtor (female). Three (males) had been committed under warrant of the Lord Lieutenant for participation in the Ribbon Conspiracy, 9 males and 2 females were on remand or for trial. Three (males) military offenders, and 90 for civil offences (63 males and 27 females) were under sentence. These included 24 prisoners transferred from other districts in consequence of the crowded state of their gaols.

The following were the crimes and sentences of the convicted prisoners in charge:—

The males.—For stealing arms from the military barracks at Bandon, county Cork, 2 sentenced for periods of 730 days, and 1 for 504 days.

For burglary, larceny, forgery, embezzlement, and fraud—One sentenced for a term of two years, 1 for eighteen and 6 for twelve months, 15 were for six and under twelve months, and 8 for terms of one month and under six.

For manslaughter, assaults, and rape—One for two years, 1 for eighteen months, 4 for twelve months, and 12 for six and under twelve months; 8 were for periods of one month and under; 1 was for fourteen days.

For disorderly conduct, drunkenness, threatening, rescue of a prisoner, and making a false attestation—Two for three months, 1 for two months, and 3 for short periods.

The females.—For larceny, robbery, and illegal possession of property—One for twelve months, 1 for nine, 1 for six, and 1 for five months; 7 for two, three, and four months, and 1 for one month.

For concealing birth—One for twelve, and 1 for six months.

For loitering for prostitution, and assaults—One for one month, 2 for seven months, and 1 for fourteen days.

One female convict was committed eleven times during the year.

Nothing in the preceding schedule of crimes and punishments require special notice, further than to observe that the same individuals, especially females, are constantly recommitted—one female inmate of the gaol in 1872 had been upwards of 180 times in custody, another during the past year upwards of 160 times, and some in both years more than 140 times. The 254 females committed in 1873 have 2,160 recommitments recorded against them on the books of this gaol, and 650 males committed from the county Dublin district have been 1,290 times in custody.

**SOUTH
DISTRICT.**
*Dublin
County
Gaol.*
Juveniles.

Fifty-seven males and 7 females under sixteen years of age were committed to this prison in 1872, and 60 males and 3 females of that age in 1873. Eighteen males and 2 females were sent to reformatories during 1873. Four males were under ten years of age, two of whom were sent to reformatories after the period of their punishment in the prison had expired. Juveniles when in custody here are kept altogether separate from adults, and do not take exercise or attend school with the latter. Thirteen young offenders who had absconded from reformatories and from industrial schools, who had been sentenced to a reformatory for breach of rules in the latter institutions were in custody during the year.

Debtors.

I regret to observe that prisoners for debt, both male and female, still continue to be committed to this prison, 16 males and 3 females were so committed in 1873, and 25 males and 1 female in 1872. Two females were in charge for a considerable time in 1873, one was afterwards removed to the Four Courts Marshalsea, where she remained on pauper allowance until her death. The accommodation for debtors in this prison is the same as in former years, and it is unnecessary to make any change in it.

No change in accommodation since last inspection.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>			<i>Female Clothing.</i>		
	<i>In Use.</i>	<i>In Store.</i>		<i>In Use.</i>	<i>In Store.</i>		<i>In Use.</i>	<i>In Store.</i>
Blankets, pairs of,	172	4	Shirts, . . .	193	20	Shifts, . . .	71	32
Sheets, pairs of,	194	6½	Jackets, . . .	106	25	Jackets, . . .	61	25
Rugs, . . .	190	15	Vests, . . .	121	8	Petticoats, . . .	79	10
Hammocks or			Trowsers, . . .	139	26	Aprons, . . .	73	45
Cots, . . .	122	-	Caps, . . .	137	29	Neckerchiefs, . . .	37	-
Bed-ticks, . . .	173	4	Shoes, Slippers, &			Caps, . . .	64	24
Bedsteads, . . .	16	-	Clogs, pairs of,	170	65	Shoes, Slippers, &		
						Clogs, pairs of,	25	15

I found the prison buildings always when I visited the gaol during the year in a creditable condition of order and cleanliness, the cells properly ventilated, and their fastenings, furniture, and appliances in good order. The heating apparatus was kept at a sufficient temperature in both prisons.

The stock of bedding, blankets, sheets, rugs, and prison clothing in use is of a good description, with a sufficient supply in store.

The prison stores are properly fitted up, well cared, and with an abundant supply of bedding, clothing, and utensils. The storekeeper has charge of the clothing and bedding for male prisoners, the matron for those belonging to her prison. The Local Inspector and Governor report that they take stock twice in the year.

A good fumigating apparatus for the disinfecting and cleansing of the private clothing of prisoners is attached to each prison.

The private clothing of prisoners, after being properly cleansed, is tied into bundles and labelled.

The sewerage is effective, the water-closets, lavatories, and baths carefully attended to, the supply of water sufficient, and the general arrangement of the gaol satisfactory.

Water from the river Liffey, for ordinary prison use, is distributed to the different sections of the gaol by the power of the crank-pump. The crank is on an improved principle, and is worked by 12 men in separate compartments; an equal number of boxes has been provided for prisoners when waiting for their turn on the crank. Excellent water for drinking purposes is taken from a spring well on the premises.

Photographs are well taken by the Deputy Governor, who is paid 2s. for three copies of the photograph of each prisoner taken. This department is carefully attended to, and, as has been remarked in former reports, the photographing of prisoners in this gaol has been attended with good results.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
DUBLIN
COUNTY
GAOL.

Visits to convicted criminal prisoners are permitted monthly on orders signed by members of the Board of Superintendence; untried prisoners receive visits weekly, and master debtors daily between the hours of 10 and 5. The arrangements for visitors to criminal prisoners are very satisfactory. Untried prisoners see their professional advisers daily at reasonable hours. Separation under the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV., cap. 44, is strictly enforced on all classes of criminal prisoners tried and untried, without modification, except as regards prisoners in custody under the provisions of the statute passed for the protection of life and property. The latter are treated according to rules specially drawn up, with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, and are permitted to take exercise for five hours daily.

The cells, which number 91 for males and 31 for females, are in every respect suitably fitted up with the necessary appliances for separation. Gas is kept lighting in the cells from dark to 7, p.m. in winter, and in the early morning after unlock when necessary. Unlock is held at 7, a.m., and lock-up at 5.30, p.m., at all periods of the year. The warder in charge of the class, the Governor or his deputy, or both, are present at lock-up and unlock, and go final rounds at 10.30, p.m. Special Chubb's locks are placed on the cells of important prisoners at night; one night-watch (taken in turn from roll of warders) patrols during the night, and attends to wants of prisoners who communicate with him by ringing their bells when they require his assistance. The bell from pauper debtors' room rings into central hall.

The tell-tale clocks (2 in the male and 1 in the female prison) are well secured by Chubb's locks. All prisoners are exercised for two hours daily in the open air, except during rain when they take their exercise—the males in the large central hall, the females in the corridor of the female prison.

Fines are duly imposed for neglect to mark the tell-tale clocks, and the markings of the clocks are regularly entered in the Morning State Book by the Deputy Governor, who has charge of the keys of the clocks.

The keys of the prison cells are locked in an iron safe in the office of the Governor at night.

No escape was attempted from this gaol in 1872 or 1873. It is perhaps the most secure gaol in the kingdom.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.	
By Governor—	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	30	3	66	3
Stoppage of Diet,	7	—	23	—

No change has been made in the punishment cells since last inspection, 2 in the male prison are boarded, and 2 have flags. They can be heated in winter, and have bells. I found 1 male in punishment when I visited.

The Punishment Book is laid before the Board at each meeting, and signed by the Chairman.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	31	1	65	10
Average daily number of pupils,	6	1	14	1
Number of days on which school was held,	120	44	200	74

School-hours.—Males, 10 to 12; Females, 10 to 12.

From the preceding table it will be seen that school was very irregularly held in this prison during 1872, although more frequently in 1873. The Protestant Chaplain is reported to have visited the school nine times, and the Presbyterian Chaplain once during the latter year, but there is no record of a visit from the Roman Catholic Chaplain.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Dublin
County
Gaol.

The school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and Mr. O'Carroll, District Inspector, on his last inspection, reports on it as follows:—"The teachers are not classed, but their qualifications are fair. No school was held in the female prison since 7th August, 1873, and occasionally the male teacher did not hold school in consequence of office duty. He was absent from illness for ten days in June. The male school is fairly conducted, and suitably fitted up; reading, writing on paper, arithmetic and geography are taught."

Two hours are allotted for school—the males are taught by the gate warder (who is by trade a tailor), the females by the assistant matron. The schoolroom for males is formed from 3 cells united. It is on the top corridor of the prison, and is divided into 9 stalls, but is too small for the number of prisoners in custody.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Three hours daily at crank-pumps—Hard labour,	24	—
Washing, ironing, and mangling,	—	8
Carpenter,	1	—
Cooper,	1	—
Tailor,	1	—
Painting,	1	—
Shoemaking,	2	—
Matmaking,	1	—
Picking oakum,	37	—
Needlework,	—	10
Unemployed,	3	—
Discharged (before labour hours),	—	9
Debtors (unemployed),	—	1
Wardsmen and Women,	7	2
Total in custody,	78	30

Received for produce of prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol.

1870, . £30 7s. 6d. | 1871, . £4 4s. 6d. | 1872, . £23 0s. 3d.

The profits from prison labour here are not equal to those in some other gaols, but it must be held in remembrance that all the clothing for the prisoners have been made during the present year in the gaol. Punitive labour is carried on for three hours daily; prisoners so sentenced work on the crank for ten minutes, with a rest of a like period, when others take their places. During rest they are confined in boxes, and pick oakum.

Industrial labour consists in picking oakum, mat making, painting, glazing, tailoring, carpentry, cooperage, shoemaking, and masonry, when skilled labour can be obtained, and the work is required. Prisoners are employed at industrial labour for three and a half hours daily. Three artisans are on the staff, and are stated to superintend the prisoners at their respective trades; but the tailor is also gatekeeper and schoolmaster, and his time must be fully employed.

The females wash, knit, pick oakum, and sew. The laundry, which is divided into 12 compartments, is suitably fitted up with drying-room, ironing and mangling rooms. The steam boiler in the laundry heats the prison (for females), and baths for the use of female prisoners.

Contract's.

Bread, white, per lb., 2½d.; brown do., per lb., 2d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 17s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 6d.; meat, per lb., 9½d.; new milk, per gallon, 1s.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coal, per ton, £1 12s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s. 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 4s.; soda, per cwt., 9s. 4d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary diet for each prisoner.

1870, . . 5-36d. | 1871, . . 5-49d. | 1872, . . 6-14d.

The food prepared for the use of the inmates, which I tasted when I made my inspection, was of a good description; and the chaplain generally report favourably of the provisions submitted for their inspection.

I questioned all the prisoners in charge; the only complaints made to me were by the three prisoners in custody under the provisions of "The Peace Preservation Act," but the complaints they made were trivial.

Hospital.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of inspection.)	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, . . .	7	21	36	15	27	21	34	14
Average daily number in hospital, . . .	0.7	1.2	2.5	1.3	2.07	2.06	1.3	1.4
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital, . . .	237	136	257	119	221	72	344	76
Number of deaths in the gaol, . . .	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cost of medicine, . . .	£30 15s. 7d.		£30 11s. 11d.		£29 17s. 2d.		£30 2s. 0d.	
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	£23 18s. 11d.	
Cost of "extra diet" for all other prisoners not in hospital,* . . .	£11 15s. 10d.		£38 17s. 2d.		£20 6s. 9½d.		£16 13s. 10d.	

There are separate hospitals for each prison, with abundant accommodation. In the male hospital are two large wards, two smaller for special cases, and a day-room for convalescents. It has water-closets and baths with hot and cold water laid on. The hospital warder sleeps in the hospital building. The hospital for females adjoins that prison; it consists of two wards, one with 8 the other with 5 beds, and has water-closet and movable bath. The hospital books are well kept.

Medicines for the use of the establishment are compounded, and all necessary medical appliances are supplied by a Dublin apothecary according to contract.

The Medical Officer devotes much care and attention to the discharge of his duties in the prison, and he reports favourably of the conduct of the hospital warder during the year.

Officers and Salaries.

		£ s. d.	
<i>Non-Resident.</i>			
Capt. Langrishe, Local Insp.,	150 0 0	James Reynolds, Gate Warder, Schoolmaster, and Tailor, . . .	50 0 0
Rev. Robert Flemyng, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	65 0 0	William Bagger, . . .	40 0 0
Rev. S. G. Morrison, Presbyterian Chaplain, . . .	65 0 0	Samuel Wallace, . . .	40 0 0
Rev. Edw. Kennedy, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	65 0 0	James Kenny, . . .	40 0 0
Wm. Thornhill, esq., Surgeon,	150 0 0	Andrew Armstrong, . . .	40 0 0
<i>Resident.</i>		George W. Hill, . . .	40 0 0
Henry Price, esq., Governor,	345 0 0	John Peacock, . . .	35 0 0
Thomas Flewett, Deputy Governor and Clerk, . . .	110 0 0	George Bartley, . . .	35 0 0
Jas. Gordon, Chief Warder, Storekeeper, and Shoemaker, . . .	65 0 0	John Wallace, . . .	35 0 0
		Mary Jane Dyer, Matron, . . .	50 0 0
		Ellen Nevin, Assistant Matron, . . .	30 0 0
		Mary Byrne, Laundry Superintendent, . . .	25 0 0

The intern officers receive gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection
Local Inspector to Gaol, . . .	105	107
Chaplain, Prot. Ecclesiastical Church, . . .	158	169
Presbyterian Chaplain, . . .	163	166
Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	163	163
Surgeon, . . .	146	164

* Including Hibernia Corps prisoners who are on special dietary, as ordered by the rules made by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

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It will be seen from the preceding table that the extern officers were regular during the past year in their attendance for the discharge of their duties in the gaol. The Governor reports favourably of the conduct of the subordinate staff.

None of the families of officers have apartments in the interior of the prison, but the Governor and his deputy reside with their families in the front building. Five warders without families sleep in the central hall of the male prison; and the matrons have rooms in the female prison, but not in that part in which the cells for prisoners lie.

There is no officers' mess-room in the gaol. Prisoners (with the sanction of the Board of Superintendence) clean the apartments of the warders and matrons.

Net cost of gaol, including diet and salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £3,435 12s. 0d. | 1871, . £3,007 11s. 6d. | 1872, . £3,707 19s. 3d.

Total cost of officers, including clothing, value of rations, &c.

1870, . £1,536 15s. 1½d. | 1871, . £1,515 10s. 8½d. | 1872, . £1,674 14s. 4d.

Average cost of each prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £35 11s. 5d. | 1871, . £38 1s. 5d. | 1872, . £46 18s. 8½d.

Repaid by the War Department for military prisoners.

1870, . £117 11s. 0d. | 1871, . £158 14s. 0d. | 1872, . £44 16s. 0d.

Repaid by Treasury for the maintenance of prisoners.

1870, . £298 15s. 6d. | 1871, . £202 15s. 2d. | 1872, . £194 1s. 2d.

The registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are well and carefully kept by the Deputy-Governor and Clerk (Mr. Flewett), an intelligent officer, who has discharged the duties of his office, in this prison, for many years to the satisfaction of my colleague and myself. Some, however, of the prescribed books are not in use, including the general Visitors' Book and the Daily Employment Book, both of which should in future be kept.

My colleague in his report for 1871 called attention to this omission, which, as yet, has not been remedied.

The journal of the Governor is kept with much care and precision. In it are recorded the various matters which require notice connected with the discipline and management of the prison. The Local Inspector also has a journal, as likewise the Chaplains and the Medical Officer. The journal of the latter officer contains precise notices of various matters which come within his cognizance in the discharge of his duties; and valuable information connected therewith, which he furnished to my office, has been the means of reforming and restoring to health a young offender considered incorrigible and hopelessly epileptic.

Each warder on the staff has a note-book in which he records the duties he performs. These books are inspected and initialed by the Governor daily.

Board of Superintendence.

Robert Warren, esq.
Phineas Riall, esq.
Ion Trant Hamilton, esq.,
M.P.
Thomas Drury, esq.

Henry J. M'Furlane, esq.
Richard Manders, esq.
Thomas F. Calbeck,
esq.
Colonel Vesey.

C. O'Connell Fitzsimons,
esq.
Charles Cobbe, esq.
Thomas H. Guinness, esq.
Major Hartley.

Meetings of Board, 13 in 1872, and 12 up to day of inspection in 1873.

The Board meets, for the discharge of business, on the first Thursday in each month, when the salaries of subordinate officers and petty expenses are paid by cheque drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts at the next meeting of the Board. Superior officers receive their salaries quarterly. Large sums are paid by separate cheques drawn to order of each creditor.

There are no bridewells in this county.

It is with much regret I add, that as this report was passing through press, the public service sustained a severe loss by the death of Mr. Price, the Governor of this gaol. He was an upright, loyal, and efficient officer, in whom the Executive, the Board of Superintendence, and the Inspectors-General placed unlimited confidence, and to whose memory I desire to pay this marked tribute of respect.

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Dublin
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JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

GALWAY COUNTY AND TOWN GAOL, AT GALWAY.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 2ND SEPTEMBER AND 18TH OCTOBER, 1873.

Galway
County and
Town
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	1	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	3	4	—	—	—
For further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	5	3	8	2	1	3
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	7	1	8	1	—	1
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	4	—	4	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	3	4	—	—	—
In Default of Bail,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	2	2	4	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	1	3	—	—	—
Vagrants,	—	2	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	3	2	5	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	28	20	48	3	1	4

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of inspection.		From 1st January to day of inspection.	
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	—	3
" at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	—	3
" Summarily,	—	—	3	1
Committed for Trial,	—	1	1	—
Total,	—	1	1	4
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	1

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County and
Towns
Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	4	—	4	—	4	—	1	—	3	—
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manlaughter,	2	1	4	—	10	1	1	—	—	—
Infanticide,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	3	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Common assaults,	135	51	150	47	65	17	4	2	4	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	8	—	1	—	14	—	5	—	3	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	29	7	32	8	19	4	—	1	8	—
Other assaults,	5	—	12	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	3	—	4	1	5	—	1	—	—	1
Robbery,	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Taking and holding forcible possession,	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	2	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny,	30	28	21	22	25	18	3	7	4	1
Receiving stolen goods,	4	—	1	—	2	5	—	2	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	7	—	1	—	1	4	—	—	1	—
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other malicious offences against property,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Forgery,	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Offences against the currency, .	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	12	6	23	3	14	—	—	—	1	—
Military offences,	4	—	2	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Naval offences,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	6	11	8	6	1	5	—	—	—	1
Revenue offences,	7	2	14	5	3	2	—	—	4	1
Other offences—										
Against the person,	7	1	6	1	5	3	—	1	—	—
Against property with violence,	9	5	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property without violence,	19	7	25	4	23	5	1	—	—	1
Affecting the public peace, . .	27	34	36	64	7	24	—	1	—	—
Contempt of Court,	1	5	5	2	3	2	—	—	—	1
Abduction,	2	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	—
Unlawfully having arms, ammu- nition, &c.,	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insanity, attempted suicide, . .	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Absconding from Reformatory and Industrial School,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Failing to report being under police supervision,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	47	14	36	8	42	6	1	—	—	1
Total criminal class,	381	174	414	183	257	99	24	15	36	9
Vagrancy,	4	12	8	8	7	13	—	2	—	—
Drunkenness,	83	124	82	172	57	68	3	2	—	—
Debt,	17	2	10	2	6	1	1	1	5	1
Total,	485	312	514	366	327	181	28	20	41	10

Number of Prisoners of all Classes in Gaol on the Day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.	South District.
1870,	50	19	1872,	41	10	Galway County and Town Gaol.
1871,	43	16	1873 (day of Inspection), 28	20		

Returned Convicts in Gaol on the Day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	1	1	1873 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	—
1871,	2	2	Day of Inspection,	—	—
1872,	2	3			

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods.

Number of Times Committed.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once within the year,	M. 40	F. 7	M. 335	F. 118	M. 27	F. 4	M. 250	F. 80
Twice "	9	—	21	18	1	—	20	12
Thrice, "	—	—	14	6	—	—	3	3
4 times "	—	—	2	6	—	—	2	4
5 " "	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1
6 " to 10 times within the year,	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	4
10 " to 17 "	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	1
Total,	49	7	375	164	28	4	256	105
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in	44	7	290	102	24	4	213	72

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	41·96	15·07	—	39·66	16·34	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	89		6th April.	79		29th April.
Lowest ditto,	38		25th Nov.	41		4th Jan.
Highest number of males at any one time,	71		23rd March.	60		29th April.
Ditto, of females,	24		30th April.	23		27th April.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	21		14th Dec.	27		27th Aug.
Ditto, of females,	6		4th Sept.	6		4th Jan.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.

30th March, 1866,	90	22nd July, 1870,	77
30th July, 1867,	56	24th October, 1871,	78
11th March, 1868,	54	6th April, 1872,	89
8th September, 1869,	64	29th April, 1873,	79

I found in custody when I made my inspection 28 males and 20 females of all classes and both jurisdictions.

The males were—1 master debtor, 2 criminal prisoners for trial, 12

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under various sentences, who had been tried by juries at assizes or quarter sessions, 4 tried by courts-martial, and 9, including 3 drunkards, summarily by magistrates sitting at petty sessions.

The females were 1 debtor, 3 untried criminal prisoners, and 4 who had been convicted by juries, besides 12 (including 4 drunkards and vagrants) summarily adjudicated on by magistrates at petty sessions.

The sentences of the convicted prisoners were—the males, 1 sentenced for two, and 5 for one year; 3 sentenced for six months; 5 for three and four months; and 5 for one and two months each. The rest were for short periods, in no case exceeding fourteen days.

The sentences on the female convicted prisoners were, 2 sentenced to imprisonment for ten, and 1 for six months; 4 others were sentenced for two, three, and four months respectively; 5 for one month, and 4 for short periods of fourteen days and under.

At present female prisoners are divided into two classes, one for known prostitutes, the other for women and young girls who are supposed to be chaste; such a classification is necessarily fallacious, and in association, mutual contamination must be the result. The antecedents of many of the females in charge show how deeply they are sunk in guilt; one woman in the gaol during the present year has upwards of ninety convictions recorded against her, another between sixty and seventy, four others between thirty and fifty, and five between twenty and thirty.

The number of individual females committed from this district amounted to 171 in 1872, while in the adjoining county of Roscommon only 29 females were committed. The number of houses of bad character is likewise greater than in the adjoining counties.

Debtors.

I found in custody one master debtor, who has been an inmate of this gaol since February, 1873, and as he refuses to file his schedule, there is no prospect of his discharge. A mistress debtor, A. H., was also in custody. This woman has been an inmate of the prison since August, 1864, and there is every reason to believe that she will continue to occupy the gaol until 1877, when imprisonment for debt shall cease. She appears to be gradually losing her intellect; she talks incoherently, and shows symptoms of a person who would become insane. The circumstances of this woman's case have already been so frequently referred to by the Inspectors-General, that it is unnecessary for me to repeat them.

Juveniles.

Twenty-eight young offenders, males, and 4 females under 16 years of age were committed to this gaol previously to my inspection in 1873. Four had previously been in custody; 1 was under 10 years of age. Eight males and 1 female were sent to reformatories during the year. Three females summarily convicted and 1 male were in custody at the time of my visit; the latter on remand charged with obtaining money under false pretences. Two males had been sentenced to an imprisonment of two months, and one for three months.

In 1872 47 juveniles were committed, of these 7 were females, and 40 males. Nine males and three females were ordered to be sent to reformatories, but the sentences of one male, M. O., aged thirteen, was illegal, as he was only committed for ten days to gaol, and the minimum gaol sentence of a young offender, who is afterwards to be sent to a reformatory, must be fourteen days—the boy was therefore discharged. The father of one of the boys is a convict, and both the parents of two others were old offenders; one boy had been sentenced to an imprisonment with hard labour for three months, and five others for one month, the rest for fourteen days and under.

My colleagues and I have year after year in our reports called attention to the necessity for remodelling the female prison, and I trust that the

matter will now be taken up by the Board and Grand Jury, so that hardened criminals will no longer be in a position in this gaol to corrupt the less guilty committed for minor offences, illegal fishing, and breaches in the excise laws.

The alterations in the buildings of this gaol to suit an improved prison system are likewise urgently required, because Galway has been made a central military depot, and in all such towns there should be a strictly separate prison, both for males and females.

In 1871 the Grand Jury had under consideration to remodel the female prison belonging to this gaol (which is amongst the most defective in Ireland), and I then had engraved the ground plan of the entire premises of the late town and the county prison, in order that the relative position of the buildings might be understood.

I had a conversation with Mr. Roberts, the architect, who at the time had charge of the prison, he was of opinion that the remodelling of the buildings could be effected at a comparatively small cost, and as the amount required would be advanced by the Treasury, interest free, repayable in twenty half-yearly instalments, the burden on the county would be very inconsiderable.

No change in accommodation since last inspection.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			<i>Male Clothing.</i>				<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	<i>In Use.</i>	<i>In Store.</i>			<i>In Use.</i>	<i>In Store.</i>		
Blankets, pairs of,	201½	16½	Shirts, . .	113	-	Shifts, . .	54	-
Sheets, pairs of,	188½	61	Jackets, . .	92	-	Jackets, . .	31	-
Rags, . .	121	4	Vests, . .	136	-	Petticoats, . .	39	-
Hammocks or Cots, 141	22		Trowsers, . .	86	-	Aprons, . .	47	-
Bedticks, . .	152	74	Caps, . .	83	-	Neckerchiefs, . .	46	-
			Shoes, pairs of,	72	-	Shoes, pairs of,	21	-

I found when I made my inspection the buildings in use in good order and repair, very clean and well kept. The supply of bedding and furniture sufficient for the requirements of the establishment, and the prisoners suitably clothed, except that no stockings or socks are given to those of either sex, and no caps are supplied to females. The Prisoners Act directs that female prisoners shall be suitably clothed, and it is not suitable that females in a gaol or penitentiary should be without caps or stockings.

The cell fittings, bells, and other appliances in the male prison were, when I visited, in good order; a bath with hot and cold water laid on has been fixed in the female prison; water-closets have been put up in the hospital, and the boiler for clothes and drying-closet in the laundry have been repaired. Water is now supplied to the prison from the town main; traps have been placed over the mouths of the sewers, and a building behind the main prison has been fitted up with baths. Males are there bathed on admission, and females in the laundry. A sentry box is used as a fumigating apparatus, and separate clothes stores, one of which is used for the private clothing of prisoners, the other for prison clothing the property of the gaol, have been provided.

All prisoners are, unless in bad health, bathed weekly during their imprisonment.

A good bath is also on the basement story of the male prison, and four lavatories in that prison, but no lavatory in the prison for females.

The same apartment is used for laundry and kitchen. It has two boilers, one used for cooking, the other for boiling clothes. Four troughs are used for washing, and two for the bakery.

The prison rules are now duly posted on all parts of the gaol, and the subordinate officers appear respectful and attentive to their several duties.

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The male prisoners under criminal committals are subjected to partial separation. They take their meals and sleep in separate cells, and are placed apart and under supervision generally when at work. The classes of females are in association, as has already been stated.

Gas has not been introduced into the cells of this prison. It is only used in the porch, the Governor's house, the halls, and corridors of the prison, and within the boundary wall.

Photographs of habitual criminals are taken by a photographer belonging to the town of Galway; he is paid 9d. for each copy required.

Unlock is held at 6, A.M., in summer, and at daylight in winter; the prisoners are locked for the night at 8, P.M., and at dark in winter.

The prisoners are locked up by the turnkey in charge in presence of the Governor or head turnkey, and the night-watch then comes on duty.

Four turnkeys patrol at night, two from lock-up until 9, P.M., on the exterior and one in the interior of the prison. From 9 until 10, P.M., two others take their places, and at 10, P.M., the turnkey, who had first watch in the interior of the prison, resumes duty, and takes watch on the exterior for the night. At 10.20, P.M., the keys of the prison are taken by the Governor and locked in his bed-room. He reports that he visited the prison at late and uncertain hours, to test the vigilance of the watch, forty-three times during the year.

No escape was attempted from the prison or from any of the hidewells during the past year.

<i>Punishments for Prison Offences.</i>	<i>From 1st January to 31st December, 1870.</i>		<i>From 1st January, 1871, to day of inspection.</i>	
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
By Magisterial authority,	1	—	—	—
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	12	—	33	1
Stoppage of Diet.	8	1	41	—
Total,	21	1	74	1

The Punishment Book is duly submitted to the Board at its meetings. I found one military prisoner under punishment for insubordination.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Treadmill—Hard Labour,	15	—
Bonemill, „	4	—
Flag washing, „	1	—
Cooking, „	—	4
Washing, „	—	7
Oakum picking, „	2	7
Sick and Unemployed,	4	1
Discharged (before labour hours),	1	—
Debtors (unemployed),	1	1
Total in custody,	28	20

Amount received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol for the last three years.

1870, . £27 17s. 11d. | 1871, . £43 2s. 4d. | 1872, . £44 10s. 8d.

Punitive labour is here enforced solely by work on the tread-wheel, the power of which is applied to pumping water for prison purposes, and for crushing bones for manure. A hand-pump is also used for pumping water. The prisoners are employed on the mill for six and three quarter hours in summer, and four and three quarters in winter—time actually employed, four and three quarter hours in summer, and three hours in winter—intervals of rest, ten minutes. The prisoners also tease oakum. Mats and brushes are manufactured. Artisans when in custody are employed at their

trades, and the clothing of the prisoners is made up within the gaol by the inmates. The females wash, sew, and knit. Two prisoners sometimes work at the same mat. This is not necessary. By using a mat board with stops one man can unassisted do the work. Two men never work at the same mat in the best regulated prisons. Two turnkeys, a shoemaker and matmaker, give instructions in their respective trades.

Twenty-two prisoners can work on the tread-wheel together, eleven on each side; when a greater number of prisoners sentenced to hard labour are in charge they work on alternate days.

Four hundred and twenty bushels of bone dust to the value of £52 10s. were on hands at the close of the past year, besides one ton of picked oakum and matting to the value of £25 18s. 9d.

Schools.

No secular teaching is imparted to the inmates of this gaol, but the Sisters of Mercy visit the prison twice in the week, and afford moral and religious instruction to the Roman Catholics, who constitute almost the entire criminal population of the gaol.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 8d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s.; potatoes, per cwt., 5s.; meat, per lb., 4½d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 4d.; coal, per ton, £2; straw, per cwt., 2s. 2d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8s. 6d.; candles, dip., per lb., 6d.; soap, per cwt., £1 5s. 8d.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1870, . 401d. | 1871, . 388d. | 1872, . 377d.

The food (which I tasted), prepared for the use of the prisoners on the day of my visit, was of good quality, and I observe that the Chaplains generally report favourably of the samples submitted for their inspection. The exceptions were that on four or five occasions the milk was of an inferior description.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody; no valid complaint was made to me by any.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £1,966 6s. 7d. | 1871, . £2,398 2s. 8d. | 1872, . £2,446 5s. 3d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £1,228 3s. 9d. | 1871, . £1,172 18s. 9d. | 1872, . £1,206 12s. 6d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £38 18s. 7½d. | 1871, . £39 2s. 6½d. | 1872, . £40 3s. 9½d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1870, . £15 6s. 0d. | 1871, . £6 14s. 0d. | 1872, . —

Amounts repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners.

1870, . £5 7s. 0d. | 1871, . £1 3s. 0d. | 1872, . —

Amounts repaid by the Inland Revenue Department for Excise Prisoners.

1870, . £16 12s. 8d. | 1871, . £11 16s. 7d. | 1872, . £18 14s. 1½d.

Repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of Prisoners.

1870, . £99 5s. 7d. | 1871, . £158 1s. 8d. | 1872, . £151 2s. 4d.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this prison are kept by the clerk, and are in the prescribed forms. The journal of the Governor is carefully kept. The Local Inspector also has a journal in which he enters various matters which come under his notice. The

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Galway
County and
Ticon
Gaol.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Gaol
County and
Town
Gaol.

Chaplains have journals in which they enter their visits. The journal of the Medical Officer is fully kept. The markings in the tell-tale clock are entered in the State of Prisons at Lockings Book. The Local Inspector and Governor both check the various books and accounts.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.									
	£	s.	d.						
Captain T. C. Lambert, Local Inspector,	130	0	0	Turnkeys.	Thos. Hogan, Weaver,	43	10	0	
Rev. John D'Arcy, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0		Patk. Smith, Hosp. Asst.,	55	0	0	
Rev. John Greaven, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0		Martin M'Cormack,	44	0	0	
Jas. V. Browne, esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0		Wm. Humphreys, Shoemaker,	44	0	0	
J. M. O'Connor,	45	0	0		Thomas Hession,	44	0	0	
Resident.						Patk. Coen, matmaker,	44	0	0
W. J. Joyce, esq., Governor, 300	0	0	0			John Madden,	44	0	0
Charles Ford, Head Turnkey, 60	10	0	0			Thomas Kelly,	44	0	0
						Margaret Foy, Matron,	30	0	0
						Mary Hogan, Assistant Matron,	27	10	0
					Catherine Hogan, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0	

Vacancies in the Staff.—Peter Duggan, Clerk, died; James M. O'Connor, Clerk, appointed.

Margaret Foy, matron; Catherine Hogan, hospital nurse—on gaol allowance.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	177	137
Ditto, to each Bridewell,	4	2
Chaplain, Prot. Ecclesiastical Church,	194	138
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	223	168
Surgeon,	168	71

Hospitals.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873, (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	47	36	47	31	27	26	—	—
Average daily No. in hospital,	3.61	1.76	3.13	1.64	1.05	1.07	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	48	27	89	57	47	55	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£17	6s. 9d.	£7	6s. 2d.	£10	8s. 2d.	—	—
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£10	5s. 4d.	£3	10s. 9d.	£5	17s. 3d.	—	—

The hospitals for both males and females in this gaol are under the same roof, and no change has been made in the arrangements since last inspection. There are no water-closets in the building, but one is in the exercising yard of each department. There is a movable bath in the hospital. The nurse and one warder sleep in the hospital, the accommodation in it is greater than is required, and some of the wards have no beds or furniture.

Board of Superintendence.

Randal E. L. Athy.	John W. H. Lambert.	James O'Hara.
Robert Bodkin.	Walter P. Lambert.	George Morris.
Sir Thos. J. Burke, bart.,	John W. Lynch.	Christr. T. Redington.
Pierce Joyce	John A. Daly.	Walter S. Taylor.

The Board meets on the last Saturday of each month. Seventeen meetings were held in 1872, and 8 up to day of inspection in 1873, when the various journals and books are submitted for inspection, the subordinate officers paid, and other business transacted. The salaries of the superior officers and accounts of contractors are settled quarterly, by cheques signed by three members of the Board, and countersigned by the Governor. The accounts are audited half-yearly at assizes by a committee of the Grand Jury.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Galway
County and
Tuam
Gaol.

When I visited the bridewell at Tuam on the 17th October, 1873, I found 2 females in custody—one, M.G., committed on the 12th of the previous August, on a committal signed by one justice "for three days." From that period up to the time of my visit, a period of upwards of two months, during which she had been kept in the prison; she had never been brought before a magistrate, and I observed on the back of the committal a quantity of writing intended as remands from time to time. She was when I visited in bed, and stripped, and in a very excited state. I learned that she was a tinker's wife, and was committed on remand for an assault on her husband, having stabbed him with a knife.

This woman was stated to be insane, and had been kept during the two months of her illegal imprisonment in the bridewell, with a grave charge hanging over her without medical treatment, if insane, and without steps having been taken to ascertain whether she was of sound mind when she committed the offence.

The second female, E.M., whom I found an inmate of the bridewell, was labouring under acute mania, one of the class of cases which require immediate medical treatment, and if neglected may end in permanent insanity, she also was on remand for three days for an assault, although amongst her papers was a duly signed medical certificate of her insanity, and a committal to a lunatic asylum, signed by one justice. Finding by the books of the bridewell that similar cases are of frequent occurrence I requested the Local Inspector to make inquiry on the subject, and I learn from his report that when he visited the bridewell on the 25th of the month of October, the female, M.G. was still there, having been, notwithstanding the observations which I made in the Visitors' Book of the bridewell, remanded from time to time without being brought before a magistrate, nor had she been examined by a medical man. The Local Inspector in his report adds, "She appeared to me to be in a miserable condition, her manner was very excited, and she spoke at times incoherently. The keeper informed me that he applied at the Petty Sessions about a month previously to the sitting magistrates requesting them to commit her to the county prison, they, however, refused to move in the matter. I directed the keeper to call in the dispensary doctor. The second woman, E.M., had been removed to the lunatic asylum previous to my visit." He likewise reported that—"The keeper states that the constabulary usually obtain remands without bringing the prisoners before a magistrate, and that they frequently retain the committal documents in their possession for several days, owing to the difficulty of finding a Justice of the Peace; none of these remands have the usual stamp affixed."

This woman was ultimately discharged on the 29th October, on bail, the magistrates considering that she was not insane.

The lifeless body of this woman was afterwards found in the river in the vicinity of Tuam, on the 20th of December following, when an inquest was held, and a verdict returned of "Found drowned."

Thus a life was lost, but how or by whom does not appear. The woman was shut up on illegal committals in the bridewell from the 12th August to the 29th October, and within one month after her discharge her dead body was found in the river.

Bridewell.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Galway
County and
Town.

Bridewells.

I refer to this case, because it should be understood that there is no part of the prison system in Ireland which requires such constant supervision by superior authority as the bridewells. The above is not an isolated case of illegal committals to a bridewell, and notwithstanding that my colleague and I devote much care and attention to the management of these minor prisons, abuses constantly occur in them which could not happen in a county prison. From the defect in the law we cannot remedy them, but we check them, and bring such matters as come under our notice before the Executive.

I am informed that at Clifden and Gort prisoners are sometimes recommitted to the Bridewell on remand without having been brought before the committing justice.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Oughterard.		Portlanna.		Eyrecourt.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	58	21	16	7	13	-
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	1	-	6	3	5	-
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	9	6	6	1	1	-
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	-	-	1	1	-	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly, on Thursdays.		Fortnightly, on Mondays.		Fortnightly on Tuesdays	
Committals, whether regular.	Regular.		Regular.		Some irregular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	In fair repair; but some doors and window-sashes unsound.		In good repair.		In fair repair.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient with care.		A down-pipe in each yard impairs the security.		Very insecure.	
Accommodation, .	No change.		No change since last inspection.		No change since last inspection.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Ample, but three of the blankets rather worn.		Sufficient for the few prisoners committed.	
Water, how supplied,	None.		By pump.		No water on premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	No sewer; a cesspool outside.		Privies have cesspool behind them.		None; a cesspool.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and well ventilated.		Clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½d. per day.		4½d.		5½d. males; 3d. females.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£24 12s.		£24 12s.		£34 12s. 4d.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper, salary £8; Interpreter at Quarter Sessions.		Court-keeper, salary £8.		Is Clerk and Sexton of the Church.	
Date of Statutable Inspection.	14th June, 1873.		27th April, 1873.		1st September, 1873.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	THUR.		LOUGHREA.		BALLINASLOE.		SOUTH DISTRICT. Galway County and Town. Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Commitments in past year, . . .	110	23	89	20	69	21	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	31	6	33	11	34	8	
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection, . . .	16	10	10	4	16	—	
Of whom were Drunkards, . . .	4	2	3	2	—	—	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Fortnightly, on Mondays.		Weekly, on Thursdays.		At Ballinasloe weekly on Fridays.		
Commitments, whether regular.	Some illegal.		Some illegal.		Regular.		
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order, . . .	In good repair and order.		In sound repair.		In very good repair.		
Security, . . .	Sufficient with care.		Sufficient with care.		The yards now secure.		
Accommodation, . . .	No change since last inspection.		No change since last inspection.		No change.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Bedding sufficient, except blankets.		Bedding sufficient.		Bedding of a very good description, and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied.	By pump in order.		Forcing pump in order; drinking water from lake.		Water in both yards, supplied by forcing pump.		
Sewerage, . . .	None; a cesspool; earth-closets should be provided.		A cesspool; earth-closets required.		None; a cesspool under privies.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but damp.		Orderly, but ventilation imperfect.		Clean and orderly; ventilation good.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5½d.		4½d. per head.		5d.		
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£24 12s.		£33 12s.		£24 12s.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £8.		Court-keeper; salary £8.		Court-keeper; salary £8.		
Date of Statutable Inspection.	17th October, 1873.		31st March, 1873.		1st September, 1873.		
Remarks, . . .	Two females in custody, stated to be of unsound mind.		No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.		

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH DISTRICT. Galway County and Town.				
		Children.		Gent.
<i>Bridewells.</i>	No. of Committals in past year,	M. 75	F. 18	M. 43 F. 3
	Of whom were Drunkards,	26	1	20
	No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	23	4	16 6
	Of whom were Drunkards,	8	—	2
	Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	At Children and Carna fortnightly, and Letterfrack monthly.		Weekly, on Saturdays.
	Committals, whether regular?	I am informed that prisoners are remanded without being brought before the justice who signs the warrant.		Prisoners are, it is stated, sometimes not brought before committing justices.
	Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.
	Repairs and Order,	In good repair.		In good repair.
	Security,	Sufficient with care.		Sufficient with care.
	Accommodation,	No change since last inspection.		No change since last inspection.
	Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Bedding sufficient, but few rugs worn out.
	Water, how supplied?	No water, except from roof. Spring well near.		Pump, in good order.
	Sewerage,	Stated to be good.		Sewers require to be cleaned.
	Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and orderly.		Clean and orderly.
	Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	6½d. per day.		4½d. for males, and 4½d. for females.
	Salary of Keeper,	£33 12s.		£32 12s.
	Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Courthouse-keeper, salary £8.
	Statutable Inspection,	June 13th, 1873.		March 31st, 1873.
	Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		One male in custody.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

KERRY COUNTY GAOL, AT TRALEE.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
4TH AUGUST, 1873.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Kerry
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	1	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For further Examination, . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	7	2	9	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	13	—	13	1	—	1
By Courts-Martial.						
Military and Naval Offenders, . .	1	—	1	1	—	1
Disposed of Summarily.						
Other Misdemeanors,	8	2	10	1	—	1
Under Poor Law Act,	3	2	5	—	—	—
Drunkards,	10	5	15	1	1	2
Total in Custody,	43	13	56	4	1	5

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In Custody on the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 15 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 15 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted Summarily,	—	—	1	—	1	1	11	1
Committed for Trial,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Total,	—	—	1	—	1	1	14	1
Number sent to Reformatories, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	1
Included in the preceding— Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—

Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	43	9	1872,	59	7
1871,	33	13	1873 (day of Inspection),	43	13
				2 C 2	

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Returned Convicts in Gaol on day of Inspection, and three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Kerry	1870.	5	3	1873 (up to and including	
Cussey	1871.	5	2	day of Inspection),	2 1
Gael.	1872.	7	2	Day of Inspection,	2 1

One male in custody in 1873 known to have been in a Reformatory.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life.	4	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Manslaughter.	3	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Infanticide.	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences.	2	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults.	107	14	119	24	65	5	11	1	19	3
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty.	46	5	57	4	23	1	-	-	6	-
Other assaults.	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.	5	1	3	-	3	-	5	-	-	-
Robbery.	4	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock.	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny.	28	39	31	18	13	7	-	2	5	1
Receiving stolen goods.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement.	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences.	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud.	2	1	2	-	3	1	1	-	1	-
Other malicious offences against property.	5	-	20	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
Forgery.	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Offences against the currency.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.	7	-	25	-	8	-	3	-	8	-
Military offences.	2	-	5	-	4	-	1	-	1	-
Under Poor Law Act.	7	8	11	5	2	1	-	1	-	-
Revenue offences.	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against the person.	2	3	3	-	3	2	-	-	2	-
Against property with violence.	5	1	4	-	7	-	-	-	1	-
Against property without vio- lence.	15	-	7	2	1	-	-	-	2	-
Affecting the public peace.	13	28	20	19	9	4	-	1	1	-
Having a dog not licensed.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of contract.	7	1	10	-	6	1	2	-	-	-
Workhouse offences.	3	-	4	3	4	1	3	1	1	-
Neglecting to register birth of child.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having arms in a proclaimed district.	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Detained as a witness.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination.	23	8	11	5	14	5	-	1	-	-
Total criminal class.	302	103	358	85	178	29	32	7	53	4
Vagrancy.	4	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
Drunkenness.	151	79	133	116	87	34	10	5	-	2
Debt.	9	1	11	2	5	1	1	1	6	1
Total.	466	183	527	205	270	64	43	13	59	8

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been Committed during the following periods.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Kerry County Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once within the year,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice	37	3	271	55	15	2	189	30
Three	3	1	54	7	—	—	20	3
Four	—	—	9	4	—	—	4	3
5 times	—	—	3	4	—	—	1	—
6 " to 8 "	—	—	6	8	—	—	1	2
12 " to 22 "	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
Total,	40	4	344	81	15	2	215	39
No of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in	36	4	208	42	15	2	141	16

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.			From 1st January, 1872, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	45.26	10.57	—	39.46	8.75	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	77		10th Nov.	61		8th April.
Lowest ditto,	41		6th May.	37		8th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	64		10th Nov.	50		8th April.
Ditto, of females,	19		30th June.	15		14th July.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	33		7th May.	27		7th July.
Ditto, of females,	4		21st July.	4		4th June.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each year.

25th February, 1866,	64	9th September, 1870,	71
2nd February, 1867,	66	9th November, 1871,	73
12th January, 1868,	73	10th November, 1872,	77
10th September, 1869,	63	8th April, 1873,	61

One young offender was sentenced to whipping by order of Court in 1872.

I found in custody when I made my inspection 43 males and 13 females of all classes in custody; of these 1 male and 1 female were debtors, and 1 female is on remand.

The convicted prisoners in custody at the time of my visit were males; 1 sentenced by court martial to an imprisonment of eighteen months for obtaining goods under false pretences; 20 prisoners tried by juries at assizes and quarter sessions, and sentenced, 7 to periods of from twelve to eighteen months each, 4 for five and six months, and 8 for terms of from two to four months.

Male prisoners summarily convicted numbered 10 drunkards, 3 poor-law offenders, 8 for riot, illegal fishing, and trespass, and 1 boy of twelve years of age for cutting trees.

Twelve female convicted prisoners were in charge; one sentenced for six and one for nine months for larceny, a third, a returned convict, sentenced to imprisonment for three months for not reporting herself to the police, and a fourth likewise sentenced for three months for drunkenness. Another had been sentenced for two months for a workhouse offence. All

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the remaining female convicted prisoners in charge had been sentenced for periods not exceeding one month, having been convicted of drunkenness and assaults.

Of the 56 prisoners in charge on the day of my visit, only 10 males and 2 females were under sentences for offences against property, the others were for crimes against the person, perjury, riot, drunkenness, and like offences.

By reference to the previous convictions of the prisoners in charge, it appears that one man has been in custody in this gaol thirty-nine times; another thirty; 3 twelve and thirteen times; and 15 from two to seven times each. One has already in August been five times convicted in 1873 and 3 others three times each.

One woman in custody, twenty-nine years of age, has sixty-two convictions entered against her on the books of this gaol; another has been thirty-three times in custody; and 3 have been from fourteen to eighteen times in charge.

Altogether the 12 women in custody, when I visited, have 166 convictions in this gaol recorded against them.

Debtors.

Two debtors were in custody, 1 (male) with a pension of £27 yearly, has been an inmate of this gaol since October, 1869. The other, a female, committed under an attachment for contempt of Court in September, 1871. These persons have resided in the prison free of rent, for many years provided with fire and light, and occasionally treated in hospital, and dieted at the cost of the ratepayers; even the blankets of the bed of the male debtor are prison property, as his bed-clothes were quite unfit for use. These prisoners have no desire to leave the prison, and it is much to be regretted that the law does not compel their removal from it.

Juveniles.

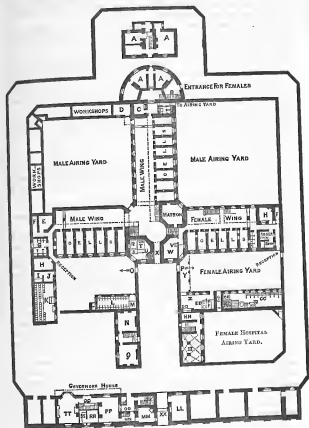
I found one juvenile in charge sentenced to an imprisonment of twenty-one days for cutting trees. He was, at the time of my visit, breaking stones in association with adult offenders, as there are no means for separation of young offenders from adults in this gaol. Seventeen juveniles had previously been committed, of whom 2 were females. Both the females and 5 males were sent to reformatories on the termination of their gaol sentences. The relatives of the two female young offenders are stated to be persons of notoriously bad character, one a returned convict. The brother of one of the males sent to a reformatory for burglary and robbery, was tried at the last assizes at Tralee for a like offence.

At the Spring Assizes, 1873, the Grand Jury of the county passed a presentment to re-model the buildings of this gaol, to suit the separate system of prison discipline, under the Act 3 & 4 Vict., cap. 44. Plans and specifications were drawn up, and they have met the approval of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. Contracts have been entered into, and the alterations will now be commenced without delay. The work has been entrusted to the firm of Messrs. M'Curdy and Mitchell, architects, who have taken much pains to have all the most recent improvements adopted. Amongst others, the lighting of the cells from a gas jet in a chamber in the walls of the cells.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

				<i>Male Clothing.</i>				<i>Female Clothing.</i>			
		In Use.	In Store.			In Use.	In Store.			In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs				Shirts, .	56	31		Shifts, .		20	21
of, .	165	24		Jackets, .	19	85		Jackets, .	17	15	
Sheets, pairs of,	102	16		Vests, .	19	48		Petticoats, .	25	6	
Bed-ticks, .	102	56		Trowsers, .	19	106		Aprons, .	12	8	
Bedsteads, .	122	36		Caps, .	19	60		Caps, .	20	35	
				Stockings, .	20	16		Stockings, .	9	15	
				Shoes, .	19	24		Shoes, .	12	4	

The following is the ground plan of the proposed new building :—



GROUND PLAN

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 FEET

A Hospital-cum-chapel.
B Entrance for females to chapel.
C Solitary cell.
D Apothecary's shop.
E Solitary cell.
F Fumigating store.
G Water-closets.
H Reception room.
I and J Clothing stores and bath.
K Male school-room.
L Crack.
M Pump.
N Clerk's office.

O Entrance to male prison.
P Entrance to female do.
Q Church room.
R, S, T, and U Heating apparatus.
V and W Female or Under Matron's waiting-room.
X Entrance to central hall, male prison.
Y Covered passage to kitchen.
Z Kitchen.
BB Drying-closets.
CC Sealed washing troughs.
DD Kitchen range.
EE, FF Boilers, &c.

GG Passage from female airing yard to female hospital airing yard.
HH Female hospital airing yard.
II Female school-room.
JJ, KK Boilers, &c.
LL Guard-room at entrance gate.
MM Governor's servants' room.
OO Yard.
PP Governor's kitchen.
QQ Entrance and hall to Governor's house.
RR, SS Pantry, &c.
TT Dining-room.

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No change in accommodation since last inspection.

I found this prison when I visited it, clean and orderly, but its structural defects can only be remedied by a total remodelling of the building, which it has now been decided to accomplish.

Some of the suggestions of my colleague, which do not interfere with the proposed alterations, have been adopted, and the others will be included in the general remodelling of the prison.

As the alterations will I understand be at once commenced, it is not necessary for me to point out defects which are being remedied, especially as I look forward to the prison being now placed on a satisfactory footing.

No change has been made in the lavatories since last inspection; male prisoners still wash in the prison yard, and the females in the bathroom; but baths have been put up in both male and female prisons, and all prisoners are bathed on committal, and weekly afterwards during their imprisonment, unless they complain of illness, in which case they are first inspected by the Medical Officer of the gaol. The baths have both hot and cold water laid on.

The supply of water to this prison is ample. It is conveyed from a deep well-hole outside the wall of the gaol, and is conducted into every yard of the prison. Small tanks have been fixed over each of the outside privies, which can be thoroughly flushed at any time. They were all in good order when I visited.

The sewers of the prison empty themselves into a cess-pool which is outside the wall of the prison, and discharges itself into the main sewer of the town. The laundry has six troughs and drying-room.

I have pointed out to the Local Inspector and the Governor how I consider a saving might be effected in making the alterations in the gaol, by the employment of prisoners in the removal of walls and other matters, but care should always be taken that the prisoners so employed are quite separate from free labourers and the workmen of the contractor, so that no prohibited article can be conveyed into the prison through the latter.

When the alterations in the buildings are made, water will be raised by the power of the crank-pump, which it is proposed to erect. That crank also, if the gear of the mill now worked by the capstan were connected to it by an iron rod, might be applied to grind corn. The materials of the present capstan would more than pay the cost of the alteration, under which arrangement, when the power of the crank is not required to pump water, it would be usefully employed.

My colleague in his report for 1872 called attention to the very insufficient method in this gaol for cleansing and disinfecting the private clothing of prisoners. I examined the hot steam presses now used for the purpose and find them perfectly useless for that object. The heat generated in them is quite insufficient, and not greater than that in a Turkish bath. An insufficient heat will not destroy contagion, kill vermin, or destroy their eggs, which it would merely hatch. Steam to be effectual, either to render zymotic contagion innocuous or to destroy the eggs of vermin, must be far above boiling point. As sufficient heat cannot be generated in these presses, the present system should be abandoned, and the fumigation by sulphur substituted.

The stores are well kept, and printed labels are placed on the private clothing of each prisoner. The supply of bedding and prison clothing is good and sufficient; no rugs are given, but an additional blanket instead. The private clothing of males is kept over the entrance gate. The prisoners are now properly clothed—stockings or socks are supplied to the inmates of both sexes. The stockings are knitted in the prison.

The classification of the male criminal prisoners is in five divisions. That of the females in two divisions, known prostitutes in one, and all others, including debtors, in the second. All prisoners take their meals

and sleep separately in their respective cells, as far as the accommodation will permit. The tread-wheel, the stone-sheds, the laundry, and the school-room are stalled, but as the prisoners are at other times in association, such separation is nugatory. There are seventy-nine single cells for males, and fifteen for females in the gaol.

The food is cooked, and the water for the laundry, bath, and drying-room heated by a steam boiler in the kitchen. One prisoner now does all the work of the kitchen without assistance.

Gas is supplied to the central hall, the office at the gate, and round the insulating area.

Unlock is held at 6.30, A.M., in summer, and 7, A.M., in winter, and lock-up at 6, P.M., in summer, and 4.30 in winter. The Governor or his deputy with the class turnkey takes part in the looking in of each prisoner. A superior officer goes round at night at 8, P.M., in winter, and 9, P.M., in summer.

Two turnkeys, one armed on patrol, the other in the guard-room alternately keep watch at night.

Two tell-tale clocks, well protected from being tampered with, are placed at opposite extremities of the watchman's beat. The Governor examines them daily, and the markings are entered in his journal, the Lookings Book, and Morning State.

The photographs of prisoners are taken by the Governor. He has traced offenders by photography, who had been lost sight of, but were identified through his exertions.

Poor debtors and untried prisoners receive visits under the by-laws on Tuesdays and Fridays from 10, A.M., to 3, P.M.; convicted prisoners at uncertain periods, on an order of a member of the Board of Superintendence or the Local Inspector. As my colleague has remarked, frequent visits to convicted prisoners are very objectionable. Two iron gates, seven feet apart, separate prisoners from their visitors.

No escape from the gaol was attempted during the present or the past year.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.	
By Governor—	M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	40	12	17	10
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	50	14	6	4
Other Punishments, . . .	2	—	—	—
Total, . . .	92	26	23	14

The punishments were all inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor, and the Punishment Book duly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

The punishment cells are now darkened by a shutter as suggested by my colleague.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Quarrying stones—Hard Labour, . . .	25	—
Cleaning the prison, . . .	2	—
Laundry, &c., . . .	—	5
Brush and Matmaking, . . .	3	—
Baking and cooking, . . .	1	—
Shoemaking, . . .	1	—
Needlework, . . .	—	1
Knitting, . . .	—	2
Sick, . . .	4	1
Unemployed, . . .	1	2
Discharged (before labour hours), . . .	5	1
Debtors (unemployed), . . .	1	1
Total in custody, . . .	43	13

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Received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol.

1870, £22 1s. 9d. | 1871, £31 9s. 0½d. | 1872, £41 15s. 11d.

Employment.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work for two hours daily on the tread-wheel (from 11, A.M., to 1, P.M.), sixteen men working at a time; each remains on the mill for eight minutes with rest for four minutes; but the power of the tread-wheel is not turned to useful account.

The prisoners likewise work on the capstan mill for one hour daily, to grind corn for prison use. They pump and break stones for eight hours daily.

Industrial labour is carried on by matmaking, haking, and weaving. When artisans are in custody they work at their trades. Clothing for both male and female prisoners is made in the gaol.

Bread is baked in the gaol on three days of the week.

The women wash, knit, spin, and work at the needle.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	71	16	35	16
Average daily number of pupils,	8.8	2.7	4.92	2.37
Number of days on which school was held,	266	271	151	151

School-hours.—Males—10 to 12 noon; Females—10 to 11½, A.M.

The schools are stalled. The males are taught by one of the warders, the females by the assistant matron; but at the time of my visit the school warder had left, and no school (male) was held. No pupil whose age exceeded nineteen years attended the school during the past year.

Sisters of Mercy attend on holidays and give religious instruction to the Roman Catholic prisoners.

The Chaplains or their substitutes visit the school and enter their visits in the registry.

Consumables. Potatoes, per cwt., 6s. 4½d.; skimmed milk, per gallon, 5d.; coal, per ton, £1 16s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9s.; soap, per cwt., £1 5s.

Average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1870, . 3-15d. | 1871, . 3-09d. | 1872, . 3-66d.

The food for the prisoners, which I tasted on the day of my visit, was of a good description. The wheaten bread, although dark, was sound and fit for use. I questioned all the prisoners in charge; no just cause of complaint was made to me by any. Very few complaints of the quality of the provisions is recorded in the Chaplain's Report Book, except that the potatoes are sometimes faulted.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £2,216 17s. 8d. | 1871, . £1,995 1s. 10½d. | 1872, . £2,300 7s. 8d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £1,216 16s. 7d. | 1871, . £1,172 9s. 4d. | 1872, . £1,194 1s. 11d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1870, . £45 2s. 9-88d. | 1871, . £34 17s. 1-17d. | 1872, . £35 19s. 11-2d.

Repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1870, . — | 1871, . £1 16s. 0d. | 1872, . —

Repaid by Treasury for Maintenance of Prisoners.

1870, . £162 7s. 6d. | 1871, . £205 1s. 3d. | 1872, . £160.

The books and accounts are well and carefully kept. The registries of discipline and finance are kept by the chief warder under the supervision of the Governor, who daily checks and initials them.

The journals of the Local Inspector and Governor, are duly written up, that of the Governor enters fully into details on the several occurrences in the gaol and the duties which he performs. He is an attentive, vigilant officer, and since his appointment the prison has much improved.

The journal of the Medical Officer details the treatment of cases under his charge. The Chaplains enter the duty which they discharge.

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Books.

£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
<i>Officers and Salaries.</i>					
<i>Non-Resident.</i>					
Vest. Archdeacon Denny, Local Inspector,	180	0 0	Turnkeys.	G. Cotter, Baker,	41 0 0
Rev. R. D. Orpen, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0 0		Edward Meera, Shoemaker,	40 0 0
Very Rev. John Mawe, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0 0		Patrick Lenihan, Tailor,	40 0 0
Wm. H. Lawlor, Physician,	—	—		Robert Farmer, Miller,	40 0 0
Michael Lawlor, Apothecary,	30	0 0		Pask. Kane, Gatekeeper,	40 0 0
<i>Resident.</i>				M.O'Sullivan, Schoolmaster,	40 0 0
Robert Harris, Governor,	200	0 0		Thomas Brien,	40 0 0
Sylvester Murphy, Head Warder,	50	0 0		William Hines,	35 0 0
				Jeremiah Howe, Porter,	15 0 0
				J. Dunning, Night Watchman,	50 0 0
				Ellen Riordan, Matron and Schoolmistress,	45 0 0
				Anne Murphy, Assist. Matron,	20 0 0
				Mary Quinnell, Nursetender,	20 0 0
				Ellen Hayes, Assistant do.,	12 0 0

Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection, Michael O'Sullivan, Turnkey and Schoolmaster, resigned.

The porter and assistant nursetender are given gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec, 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	119	68
Chaplain, Prot. Episcopal Church,	128	69
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	188	116
Physician and Surgeon,	386	221
Apothecary,	374	206

The quarters of the officers, who sleep within the precincts of the gaol, were tidy and well kept when I visited them. Three warders sleep in the gaol at the entrance to the prison.

Hospital.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Prisoners in hospital,	73	12	63	21	72	16	36	16
Average daily number in hospital,	2.13	0.83	1.65	1.53	1.72	.46	1.92	0.74
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	76	13	139	18	141	22	76	5
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	—	1*	1	—	1	—
Cost of medicine,	£22 8s. 6d.		£5 6s. 7d.		£22 13s. 10d.		—	

The hospital arrangements will be totally changed when the alterations in the buildings are made. At present the hospitals for both sexes are in the same building, with a common staircase. The wards have water-closets and baths off each, and are roomy and well ventilated. Those for males are above, for females below. There are separate exercising yards for each sex. There are two nursetenders at present, but the services of one will be discontinued at Summer Assizes, and arrangements made for obtaining the temporary assistance of a monthly professional nurse, should she be required; but no case requiring hospital treatment has occurred in the prison during the last twelve months.

* A debtor.

SOUTH
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County
Gaol.Wilson Gun, esq., D.L.
Nich. Donovan, esq., D.L.
Sir M. Jas. O'Connell, Bart.
D. D. C. McGillicuddy, esq.

Board of Superintendence.

Maurice F. Sandes, esq.
Thomas Galloway, esq.
Francis B. Chute, esq.
Major Crosbie, D.L.Lieut.-Col. Bleumerhasset.
Sir John F. Godfrey, Bart.
Samuel F. Hussey, esq.
George R. Browne, esq.

The Board meets for the discharge of business on the last Thursday of each month, when accounts are settled, and cheques drawn for the salaries of subordinate officers, which are paid weekly by the Governor, who produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. Superior officers and contractors for large sums are paid half-yearly by separate cheques drawn in favour of each.

My colleague and I have for many years called attention in our annual reports on the bridewells of this county to the inadequate salaries which the keepers of these minor prisons receive from the county for their maintenance and that of their families. Six of the eight bridewell keepers in the county receive only £10 a year for salary, a sum which no day labourer would accept, yet these men hold responsible situations, often having grave offenders in their charge; and I would urge the Board of Superintendence to favourably consider the recommendations of my colleague and myself, and advise the Grand Jury to present adequate salaries for these men.

The police lock-up at Tralee has been improved; the gaol will now be remodelled, and the minor prisons throughout the district should be also placed in a proper position.

Bridewells.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Castletisland.		Kearmore.	
No. of Committals in past year, .	M.	F.	M.	F.
Of whom were Drunkards, .	69	9	67	15
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, .	25	2	15	6
Of whom were Drunkards, .	30	-	9	-
	5	-	1	-
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; on Thursdays.		Fortnightly; on Mondays.	
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.		Regular, with one exception.	
Registry, .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	Building in good repair.		In fair repair, but sashes unsound, and painting required.	
Security, .	Now sufficient; the downpipe removed.		Fair.	
Accommodation, .	No change.		No change since last inspection.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.	
Water, how supplied	None on premises, but near.		None on premises.	
Sewerage, .	Stated to be sufficient.		Sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.		Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	Males, 6d.; females, 5d.		Males, 6d.; females, 5d.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£10.		£10.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Is Petty Sessions Clerk, salary £100 a year.		Holds some land.	
Official inspection,	4th August, 1873.		31st July, 1873.	
Remarks, .	No prisoner in custody.		Two male prisoners in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Kilbarney.		Dingle.		Milltown.		South District, Kerry County, Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in last year, . . .	114	20	49	6	42	6	
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	27	11	36	2	1	1	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection, . .	35	3	6	—	6	2	
Of whom were Drunkards, . .	7	1	5	—	—	—	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Weekly, on Wednesdays.		Fortnightly; on Fridays.		Monthly; on Mondays.		
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.		Now regular.		Some illegal for indefinite periods.		
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order, .	Prison in good repair.		Some window sashes and doors unsound. Wood-work should be painted.		New doors have been put up; painting required; roof admits the wet.		
Security, . . .	Sufficient, with care.		Still very insecure.		Sufficient, with care, except shed against boundary wall.		
Accommodation, .	No change since last inspection.		No change since last inspection.		No change since last inspection.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.		Good and sufficient.		
Water, how supplied?	A pump in front yard.		None on premises, but a stream close by.		None on premises.		
Sewerage, . . .	Earth boxes would be an improvement.		—		A cesspool.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and well kept; ventilation sufficient.		Very clean and orderly, ventilation sufficient.		Very clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.		
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	Males, 6d.; females, 5d.		Males, 6d.; females, 5d.		Males, 6d.; females, 5d.		
Salary of Keeper, .	£20.		£10.		£10.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Weighmaster, salary £31; court-keeper, salary, £8.		Is a carpenter by trade.		None.		
Official Inspection, .	February 3rd, 1873.		2nd August, 1873.		5th August, 1873.		
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in charge.		No prisoner in custody.		

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

Kerry
County,

Bridewells.

	Tarbert.		Ophersveen.		Listowel.	
No. of Committals in past year, .	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Of whom were Drunkards, .	27	2	65	17	557	33
No. of Committals in the quarter pre- ceding inspection,	24	—	23	5	449	13
Of whom were Drunkards, .	2	3	21	6	20	8
Of whom were Drunkards, .	2	—	6	2	19	2
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly; on Tuesdays.		Fortnightly; on Saturdays.		Weekly; on Saturdays.	
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.		Lunatics are sometimes committed en route to Lunatic Asylum.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair.		In fair repair, except roof, but flagging in a bad state of repair.		In fair repair, except some outer doors should be repaired.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient, with care.		A saw-pit at back should be removed and ivy cut.		Sufficient, with care.	
Accommodation, .	No change since last inspection.		No change.		No change since last inspection.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient.		Sufficient; blankets rather thin.		Sufficient, and good, except one pair of blankets thin.	
Water, how supplied	None on premises.		None.		None on premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	None.		Stated to be sufficient.		Stated to be sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.		Clean, but damp; ventilation sufficient.		Clean; ventilation sufficient.	
Cost of Dietary, per head per day.	Males, 6d.; females, 5d.		Males, 6d.; females, 5d.		Males, 6d.; females, 5d.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£10.		£10.		£20.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Occasionally employed in a store.		Has a pension of £27 a year.		None.	
Official inspection,	8th August, 1873.		1st August, 1873.		8th August, 1873.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in charge.		No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.	

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

KILDARE COUNTY GAOL, AT NAAS.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
22ND NOVEMBER, 1873.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Kildare
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	8	1	9	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Deserters,	1	—	1	—	—	—
For further Examination,	8	3	11	—	—	—
Under Lord Lieutenant's Warrant,	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment,	27	4	31	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	5	2	7	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act,	5	1	6	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	3	5	8	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	8	1	9	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	3	4	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	72	20*	92	1	—	1

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.	
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	—	—
„ Summarily,	—	—	1	—
Committed for Trial,	—	—	3	—
Total,	—	—	4	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—
Included in the preceding—				
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	—	—	—	—

Prisoners of all Classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	58	24	1872,	38	26
1871,	57	16	1873 (day of Inspection),	72	18

* Including 2 female drunkards committed and inspected.

SOUTH DISTRICT. *Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years.*

<i>Kildare County Gaol.</i>	M.	F.	1873 (up to and including day of Inspection),	M.	F.
1870,	7	3			
1871,	4	4	3	2	
1872,	7	2	Day of Inspection, . . .	-	-

Prisoners in Custody known to have been in Reformatories.

	M.	F.	1873 (up to and including day of Inspection),	M.	F.
1870,	-	2			
1871,	1	-	1	-	
1872,	4	-			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Corresponding date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Attempt to commit suicide,	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Offences connected with Fenianism,	2	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	2	-	3	2	-	5	-	-
Ribonism,	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Infanticide,	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child stealing,	-	2	-	2	3	2	-	7	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	6	-	10	-	18	3	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bigamy,	34	28	35	23	33	27	3	3	2	-
Common assaults,	11	1	4	1	3	1	-	2	-	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	4	2	7	-	6	2	3	-	2	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	2	-	8	-	4	-	-	1	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	3	-	3	1	3	2	-	1	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	62	26	52	33	85	26	27	6	5	7
Larceny,	3	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	-
Unlawfully pawning or disposing of goods,	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences,	2	-	3	-	7	4	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	4	-	3	2	5	1	-	-	1	-
Other malicious offences against property,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery,	1	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	4	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	40	-	34	-	28	5	-	2	-	-
Military offences,	7	-	10	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	1	-	5	-	3	3	1	-	1	-
Prevention of Crimes Act, and Breach of Ticket-of-Leave,	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Absconding from Reformatory,	4	2	5	4	1	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences—	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threats causing fear of life,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leaving employment,	4	43	2	37	10	59	1	2	-	4
Trespass,										

SOUTH
DISTRICT.*Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).**Kildare
County
Gaol.

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Averagedaily number of prisoners in custody,	46.1	18.4	—	53	24.2	—
Highest number of pris- oners at any one time,	87		9th Feb.	101		4th Oct.
Lowest ditto,	45		21st Dec.	38		29th March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	63		9th Feb.	72		27th June.
Ditto, of females,	31		29th Nov.	38		4th Oct.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	28		21st Dec.	26		29th March.
Ditto, of females,	9		29th March and 26th Aug.	10		18th March.

One young offender was sentenced to be whipped by order of Court in 1872.

I found on my inspection 72 males and 20 females of all classes inmates of this gaol, including 2 males under warrant of the Lord Lieutenant; 51 males and 11 females were under various sentences of imprisonment, and 13 males and 4 females on remand or for trial. No debtor was in custody.

Thirty-two males and 6 females under sentences had been tried by juries at assizes or quarter sessions; and 19 males and 10 females summarily by magistrates sitting in petty sessions; of the latter 3 males had been committed for being drunk and disorderly, and 7 females for drunkenness and loitering for prostitution.

Six males belonging to the jurisdiction of the city of Dublin, from which they had been transferred by warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, were in charge. They were under sentences of imprisonment, 2 for eighteen, and 4 for twelve months.

The male prisoners convicted within the jurisdiction of this district had been sentenced to imprisonments, 4 for eighteen months, 5 for twelve, 1 for nine, and 12 for six months each—6 others had been sentenced for three and four months, and 13 for one and two months, the remainder for short periods.

One female had been sentenced for eighteen months, 1 for twelve, and 2 others for six months each; 7 were under sentence for periods of from one to three months, and 5 for short terms.

Three hundred and twenty individual males and 150 females were committed to this gaol in 1872; the males have 678 recommittals recorded on the books of the gaol, and the females 2,148 recommittals. Up to the time of my inspection in 1873, 377 males and 142 females were committed. These have been recommitted, the males 678 times, the females 2,102 times, and I find that 2 women in custody in 1872, had been recommitted upwards of 140 times, and another, in charge in 1873, upwards of 160 times.

Juveniles.

Thirty male and 4 female young offenders were committed to this gaol up to the date of my inspection in 1873. Of these 2 males and 2 females were sent to reformatories. A fine intelligent boy, the son of a convict, was in custody when I visited, on remand, charged with larceny of turkeys; as he was under twelve years of age he has since been sent to an industrial school, under the 13th section of the Industrial Schools Act.

* Exclusive of 32 males from Richmond Prison, and of prisoners under Lord Lieutenant's warrant.

The marshalsea of this prison was unoccupied at the time of my inspection; three males had been in custody previously during the year.
No change in accommodation since last inspection.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kildare
County
Gaol,
Debtors.

Stock at time of Inspection.

				Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.		
	In Use.	In Stock.		In Use.	In Stock.	In Use.	In Stock.	
Blankets, pairs of,	211½	33½	Shirts, . . .	204	38	Shifts, . . .	45	12
Sheets, pairs of,	237½	45	Jackets, . . .	147	42	Jackets, . . .	48	11
Hugs, . . .	196	17	Vests, . . .	114	49	Petticoats, . . .	66	61
Hammocks or . . .			Trowsers, . . .	113	42	Aprons, . . .	39	35
Cots, . . .	87	11	Caps, . . .	137	43	Neckerchiefs, . . .	33	9
Bedricks, . . .	77	22	Socks, pairs of,	201	79½	Caps, . . .	61	37
Bedsteads, . . .	36	-	Shoes, . . .	91	10	Stockings, . . .	65	91½
						Shoes, . . .	36	3

This gaol was, when I made my inspection, in the same creditable condition of order, cleanliness, and discipline as when I inspected it on the different occasions since the present Governor has been in office. The Local Inspector, who is always at his post, and is a most painstaking officer, accompanied me with the Governor over the establishment.

I found the buildings all in sound repair and well looked after. The heating apparatus now works well, and the bells and appliances for separation in the male prison are in order.

Mr. Brett, the county surveyor of Kildare, who had prepared the plans and specifications for remodelling the female prison, met me on the spot, and he arranged to adopt the suggestions of my colleague and myself, that the cells in the new female prison be lighted from gas jets in the chambers in the walls of the cells, each jet to light two cells, and we also propose that the bells of the cells be rang by a spiral spring.

If the proposed plan of lighting the cells is carried out the possibility of gas poisoning of the inmates will be prevented, the air in the cells will not be deteriorated by the combustion of the gas in them; and prisoners cannot tamper with the gas burners, as is the case when the light is in the apartment—a matter of more consequence than is generally imagined.* Another advantage in the proposed arrangement is that prisoners cannot commit suicide by hanging themselves from their gas burners, or the handles of the bells in their cells, as has sometimes happened.

It is also proposed that water be introduced into each cell with a basin.

The remodelling of the female prison in this gaol is much required, and I trust that the work will be at once commenced. The present cells in the old prison are too small for separation—flagged, not artificially lighted or heated, and wanting in various appliances for carrying out an efficient prison system. It would be a waste of public money to attempt to improve them, and I have to congratulate the Board on the decision at which they have arrived—to have cells of a sufficient size, and with suitable appliances, on the most approved plan.

Eighty-eight cells in the male prison contain the required number of cubic feet for separate confinement, and are artificially lighted, warmed, ventilated, and furnished with appliances for separation, with water-closet and lavatory (divided into five compartments) on each corridor, and two baths in the basement with hot and cold water laid on.

* In an inhabited room or cell 1,200 cubic feet of fresh air per hour is required for each person. A burning candle in the room is about equivalent to the addition of a fresh inmate. Every cubic foot of good coal gas consumes about two and a quarter cubic feet of oxygen, and produces one and a quarter cubic feet of carbonic acid gas, which with a large amount of watery vapour and other deleterious products when diffused in the atmosphere causes oppression of the vital functions and other injurious effects.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Kildare
County
Gaol.

The female prisoners are at present lodged in the old building which it is proposed to alter. They sleep in separate cells, and during the winter months they are permitted to remain separately in rotation at the fires lighted in the day-rooms, but the arrangement is not satisfactory.

On week days, weather permitting, all prisoners are exercised for two hours, unless otherwise directed by the Medical Officer. On Sundays male prisoners are exercised for one hour. No arrangement is made for prisoners to exercise in wet weather, except that prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed at shot-drill in the central hall of the prison.

Temporary lavatories, with three basins in each, have been put up in the day-rooms of the female prison.

Water for prison use is obtained in unlimited quantities from the canal which adjoins the gaol, and it is driven by the power of the crank-pump into the cistern on the roof of the male prison, whence it is distributed to the different departments of the establishment. There are sufficient water-closets in good order in the different buildings, and the sewerage is effective, and discharges itself by a pipe under the canal into a field adjoining.*

Each prisoner gets a bath weekly, and oftener if necessary. There are two baths in the basement of each section of prison, but those for females should be separated by a partition. There is a good plunge bath in the prison for males.

A laundry is in each prison, that for males has a washing machine with wringing apparatus in which the blankets, sheets, and clothes from the military barracks are washed by contract. The laundries are both lighted by gas.

The laundry for females is well arranged, the stalls have lattice doors, there is a good drying-closet, and every appliance for carrying out an extensive washing, an occupation peculiarly suited for females of the class who find their way into this prison.

The bedding which I found in use in the prison is of a good description, and extra blankets are given to females who occupy the cells which are not heated in the old building.

The clothing of the prisoners is suitable and good; stockings are given to prisoners of both sexes, and caps to the females. The private clothes of prisoners are properly disinfected and cleansed in an iron box in the area, one in each prison. The clothes are made up in bundles and a book is kept which contains the list of each article, the property of the prisoners.

The prison stores are well arranged, but a separate store is required for the private clothes of prisoners, which should not mix with prison property.

Gas is supplied to all parts of the male prison, and to the dayrooms of prison for females, but not to the cells for females; it is kept burning in the cells of the male prison up to 8 o'clock, P.M., Sundays excepted, and in the officers' quarters until 11, P.M. It remains lighting in the central hall and on the outside of the prison during the night.

The prison cells are unlocked at 6.30, A.M., at all periods of the year, and are locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer, and at dusk during winter. The Governor, or in his absence the head warder, is present with the officers in charge of the classes at lock-up, and the evening guard is also in attendance. The class officers lock each his own division, and hand over the keys, with a docket containing the list of prisoners in charge;

* Water to the house of the Governor and the Marshalsea, was supplied from a pump in the hospital yard; the water was in appearance very pure and free from bad taste or odour, but having been analysed by Dr. Cameron, it was found to be very much polluted by animal matter and unfit for use; and on excavations being made, cesspools, without an outlet, were discovered, and that their contents had percolated through the gravelly soil of the land. The canal water, which is good, has now been conveyed over the entire premises.

a superior officer then ascertains that the prisoners are in their cells, and the locks and fastenings secure.

The keys are kept at night in an iron safe, fixed in the wall of the office of the Governor, and secured by Chubb's patent locks. The keys of the safe, the office, and the entrance gate, are kept by the Governor in his bed-room during the night. The Governor frequently visits the interior of the prison at uncertain hours after final lock-up.

A superior officer makes his final rounds at 10, p.m., when the night guard goes on duty in the interior of the building, into which he is locked. The turnkeys in rotation perform that duty.

Separate chapels are fitted up for Protestant and Roman Catholic worship, and are suitable.

The head warder takes photographs of habitual criminals and others suspected to be such. Five pounds gratuity is given him by the Board for this service.

Both tell-tale clocks are carefully protected from being tampered with.

Untried prisoners receive visits on any day, except Sunday, in order to prepare their defence—debtors daily, and convicted prisoners once in two months. The arrangements for the reception of visits by prisoners are such as to prevent the possibility of prohibited articles being introduced into the prison.

No escape from the gaol was attempted in 1872 or 1873.

There is no bridewell in this county, and all prisoners are at once forwarded to the gaol.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority,	2	—	—	—
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	32	8	31	2
Other Punishments,	—	1	1	—
Total,	34	9	32	2

Five punishment cells are suitably fitted up in the basement of the prison for males, with bells which ring into central hall; two are for females, next the laundry. They are heated, and supplied with bells. The Punishment Book is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the chairman.

Punitive labour is here enforced by shot-drill, in summer for four hours, in winter for three hours daily; males sentenced to hard labour also work on the crank-pump for from three to four hours daily, according to the number of prisoners in custody so sentenced.

Industrial labour is carried on by oakum-picking, and harrack-washing by contract. Tradesmen when in custody are employed at their trades. All the clothing of the prisoners is made up in the gaol; and brushes, mats, and other articles are made. There are good workshops on the basement, in which artificers can work at their trades in separation.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Under sentence of hard labour, employed at shot drill, . . . 33 males.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Picking oakum and pumping,	30	—	Darning,	—	2
Picking oakum,	27	—	Sewing,	—	8
Tailoring,	3	—	Knitting,	—	1
Shoemaking,	2	—	Sick,	1	—
Cleaning prisons,	3	1	Unemployed,	2	—
Cooking,	1	—	Attendants in hospital,	2	—
Washing,	1	—			
Washing and sewing,	—	8	Total in custody,	72	20

* Under Lord Lieutenant's Warrant.

South
District.
Kilmore
County
Gaol.

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
Kildare
County
Gaol.

Received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol
1870, . £101 10s. 6d. | 1871, . £51 6s. 11d. | 1872, . £63 0s. 6d.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	38	-	33	-
Average daily number of pupils,	10.2	-	9.7	-
Number of days on which School was held,	283	-	220	-

School-hours.—Males—12 to 1.30, p.m.

At the time of my visit no school was held, the teacher having resigned; but ordinary secular instruction is given for one and a half hours daily. The school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and inspected by their officers. The schoolroom for males is stalled, being divided into eleven compartments. Both Chaplains visit the school, and record their opinion of the teacher in the School Registry.

The Roman Catholic females and the males, under certain restrictions, receive moral and religious instruction from Sisters of Mercy who visit them. They are taught in their respective places of worship and in their cells.

This school was inspected by W. O. B. Newell, esq., District Inspector, in September, 1873, who reports:—

"Average attendance for quarter ending 30th June, 1873, 10.6. Reading, writing, and arithmetic good by senior class, spelling fair, grammar and geography poor.

"In junior classes—Class 1.—Reading middling, spelling unsatisfactory, writing and arithmetic fair.

"Class 2.—Reading and writing good, spelling and arithmetic fair. School closed on twenty-eight days, when teacher was either ill or required by the Governor for other duties. No copy-books are supplied. The old series of reading books (published before 1856) used."

I would suggest that Vere Foster's copy-books be obtained, and also modern school books. These are supplied so very cheap by the Education Commissioners, that a few shillings laid out on them would supply the want.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 8d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 8d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s. 1½d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 9d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal (Scotch), per ton, £1 8s.; ditto (Whitehaven), £1 12s. 6d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; soap, brown, per cwt., £1 1s.; ditto, white, per cwt., £1 13s.; sherry wine, per large bottle, 2s. 6d.; black tea, per lb., 2s. 3d.; soft sugar, per lb., 3d.; starch, per stone, 3s. 9d.; blue, per lb., 9d.; washing soda, per cwt., 10s. 6d.; black lead, per lb., 10d.; heavy butt leather, per lb., 1s. 9d.; sifter leather, per lb., 2s.; kip leather, per lb., 2s. 8d.; hemp, per lb., 2s. 2d.; closing yarn, per dozen, 11d.; knitting cotton, per lb., 1s. 3d.; sewing needles, per 100, 1s.; knitting needles, per 100, 2s.; thimbles, per dozen, 5d.; grey frieze, per yard, 4s. 10½d.; tweed, for petticoats, per yard, 1s. 1½d.; linsey woolsey, for petticoats, per yard, 1s. 4d.; woollen kerchiefs, 2s. 5d.; black and blue thread, per lb., 2s. 8d.; white spools, per dozen, 8d.; white tape, per piece, 5d.; blankets, each according to weight, 2s. 2½d. per lb.; rugs, each, according to pattern to be seen at the prison, 5s. 5d.; blue calico, yard wide, per yard, 6½d.; check (linen), yard wide, per yard, 8½d.; bleached calico, yard wide, per yard, 6d.; blue linen, yard wide, per yard, 9d.; bed ticking, yard wide, per yard, 8½d.; twilled calico, for sheeting, two yards wide, 1s. 2½d.; lime brushes, 2s. 6d.; sweeping brushes, 2s. 6d.; floor scrubbers, 1s. 10d.; cars, per Irish mile, 8d. going and 4d. returning.

Net Average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1870, . . 4.54d. | 1871, . . 4.5d. | 1872, . . 4.5d.

The food (which I tasted) prepared for the use of the prisoners on the day of my visit, was of a good description; and I observe that—except the milk, which is sometimes faulted—the chaplains report favourably of the samples of provisions submitted for their inspection. I questioned all the

inmates of the gaol on the day of my visit, and the only complaint was that on one occasion the stirabout was not well made. A new officer had been appointed in charge of the kitchen, and the stirabout was badly cooked, but the meal of which it was made was good.

SOUTH
DISTRICT
Kildare
County
Gaol.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £2,301 14s. 5½d. | 1871, . £2,370 7s. 9d. | 1872, . £2,371 6s. 7½d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £1,216 12s. 9½d. | 1871, . £1,234 11s. 7½d. | 1872, . £1,261 17s. 0½d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £26 2s. 6½d. | 1871, . £30 5s. 11d. | 1872, . £32 17s. 9½d.

Repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1870, . £398 19s. 0d. | 1871, . £176 6s. 3d. | 1872, . £207 17s. 0d.

Repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of Prisoners.

1870, . £250 18s. 1d. | 1871, . £227 18s. 11d. | 1872, . £185 19s. 10d.

Inquest.

One, 20th June, 1873, a prisoner's infant child which died on its way from Quarter Sessions to the gaol.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are well and carefully kept, principally by the clerk, but are checked by the Governor daily, and monthly by the Local Inspector, who is a most careful officer. The books are so constructed that they check each other. All the extern officers have journals. Those of the Local Inspector and Governor are kept with the greatest care and attention. The Governor notes in his journal when he is absent from lock-up. The Medical Officer, who is very attentive, makes a full report in his journal of the cases which are under his treatment. The Chaplains record the duty they perform in their journals. The Protestant Chaplain enters very fully into the particulars of the duties which he discharges.

The several officers on duty report in the State of Prison at Lockings Book.

The markings of the tell-tale clock are regularly entered.

Subordinate officers, when they leave the prison during the day, must produce a pass at the gate.

An Officers' Conduct Book is kept.

<i>Officers and Salaries.</i>		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Non-resident.</i>								
P. C. Cannon, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0		Edwin Crichton, Clerk,	60	0	0
Rev. M. T. De Burgh, Protestant Chaplain,	45	0	0		Wm. Phayer, Gate-warder,	40	0	0
Rev. James Hughes, R. C. Chaplain,	45	0	0		Wm. Manders, Carpenter,	45	0	0
Frederick J. Falkner, esq., Surgeon,	65	0	0		Chas. White, Shoemaker,	40	0	0
					Patrick McNeill,	30	0	0
					Patrick Scully,	30	0	0
					Laurence Kirwan,	30	0	0
					John Seaborn, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
					John Dillon,	30	0	0
					Miss Esther Tormey, Matron,	45	0	0
					Mrs. Mary Molloy, Assist. Matron,	25	0	0
					Mrs. Margt. Lyons, Hospital Matron,	25	0	0
<i>Resident.</i>								
Edw. J. Gildea, esq., Governor,	300	0	0					
Jeremiah M'Kenna, Head Warder,	75	0	0					

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection.

William J. Foster, Schoolmaster, resigned; Samuel T. O'Keefe appointed. William Bury, Tailor Warder, resigned; Hugh Gilson appointed, taught school. Denis Farrell, Warder, absconded; Laurence Kirwan appointed. Samuel

SOUTH DISTRICT. T. O'Keeffe, Warder, resigned; Patrick Scully appointed. Florence Newton, Warder, dismissed; John Seaborne appointed, teaches school. Hugh Glass, Tailor Warder, resigned; John Dillon appointed.

Kildare County Gaol.

All the intern officers receive gaol allowance of food.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector,	240	208
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	+209	195
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	+273	230
Surgeon,	157	162

Hospital.

	1872.		1873.		1872.		1873 on day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	2	2	—	2	4	1	4	1
Average daily number in hospital,	04	1.06	—	01	178	0082	49	11
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	114	55	125	61	97	61	119	26
No. of deaths in the gaol,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£16 2s. 11½d.		£14 15s. 10d.		£14 11s. 10d.		—	—
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	£1 6s. 3½d.		£0 4s. 10d.		£1 2s.		£2 17s. 6½d.	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£17 17s. 8½d.		£16 12s. 7½d.		£61 7s. 1d.		£15 19s. 6d.	

The hospital for females was not occupied when I visited. One male was in the hospital for male prisoners, but the hospitals in this prison have few inmates. Four males and 1 female only were in hospital in 1872, and 4 males and 3 females in 1873.

The hospitals for each sex are under the same roof, but separate (back to back). They have baths and water-closets, and each an exercising ground. As has been remarked the Medical Officer of this prison is very regular in the discharge of his duties in the prison. Arrangements are made in the hospital for communication with the night watchman on duty, if necessary.

Board of Superintendence.

John La Touche, esq., D.L.	Richard Moore, esq., J.P.	Baron De Robeck, J.P.
Major H. L. Barton, D.L.	G. P. L. Mansfield, esq., J.P.	Saml. G. Ireland, esq., J.P.
Major R. H. Burrows, J.P.	J.P.	G. L. O'Kelly, esq., J.P.
Patrick Nolan, esq.	Thos. Cooke Trench, esq., J.P.	Thos. Hendrick, esq., J.P.
F. H. Henry, esq., J.P.	J.P.	

Meetings of Board, 19 in 1872, 14 up to day of inspection in 1873.

The Board meets on the first Wednesday in each month, unless that day should fall on the first or second day of the month, when the meeting is held on the following Wednesday. All salaries of intern officers, and other liabilities under £2, are discharged at the monthly meetings of the Board, by cheques drawn in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces receipts at a subsequent meeting. Large amounts are paid to each creditor by a cheque in his favour.

A committee of the Grand Jury visit the prison, and enter their report in the Visitors' Book at each assize. The reports are invariably favourable.

* The chaplains' visits include those of their curates, who are allowed to assist them in the discharge of their religious duties.

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General*

KILKENNY COUNTY AND CITY GAOL, AT KILKENNY.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 15TH AUGUST AND 23RD SEPTEMBER, 1873.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Kilkenny County and City Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Pauper Debtors.	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony.	3	1	4	—	—	—
“ Misdemeanors.	1	1	2	—	—	—
“ Further Examination.	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment.	6	3	9	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	1	2	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders. . . .	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act.	—	2	2	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties. .	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors.	3	—	3	—	—	—
Total in custody.	22	8	30	—	—	—

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection, 1873.	
	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	10 years old and under.	Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted summarily.	—	—	1	1
Committed for trial.	—	—	—	—
Total.	—	—	1	1
Number sent to Reformatories. . . .	—	—	—	—
Included in the preceding—				
Workhouse offenders.	—	—	1	—

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870.	29	2	1872.	14	13
1871.	23	11	1873 (day of Inspection).	22	—

* Includes 1 committed in 1872, but not convicted until 1873.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kilkenny
County and
City Gaol.

Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	1	2	1872,	-	2
1871,	3	1	Note in 1873.		

Prisoners in Custody during the year 1873 known to have been in Reformatories.

2 female prisoners.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Correspond- ing day in previous year.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life.	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	1
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	6	2	7	-	8	-	-	-	3
Rape and other carnal offences,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Common assaults,	43	9	25	3	27	5	4	-	3	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	25	5	10	1	2	1	1	1	1	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	5	1	7	1	5	2	1	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . .	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-
Robbery,	4	1	3	-	2	-	3	-	1	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	-	6	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Larceny,	28	10	23	15	13	15	2	5	-	2
Receiving stolen goods,	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Obtaining money by false pretences,	6	-	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Offences against the currency, . .	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	11	-	10	-	10	-	5	-	1	-
Revenue offences,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences:										
Against property, with violence,	1	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, without vio- lence,	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace, . .	5	5	11	3	6	2	-	-	-	1
Other offences, viz.:										
See summary attached,	13	7	11	6	5	2	1	-	-	1
Remanded for further examination,	55	15	48	20	36	7	1	-	-	1
Total criminal class,	211	61	180	63	120	47	21	8	9	11
Vagrancy,	5	5	4	-	2	4	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	73	37	63	59	45	39	-	-	1	2
Debt,	5	2	6	2	3	-	1	-	3	2
Total,	294	105	253	124	170	90	22	8	13	15

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Kilkenny County and City Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once within the year, . . .	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice " . . .	12	3	185	53	14	2	124	46
Thrice " . . .	2	—	16	12	2	—	9	6
4 times " . . .	1	—	1	3	1	—	—	1
5 " to 10 times within the year,	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Total, . . .	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2
	16	3	203	73	17	2	134	60
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st January in	12	1	140	40	13	2	61	28

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Averagedaily number of prisoners in custody,	19.42	6.7	—	23.15	9.27	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	44		13th Nov.	47		16th Aug.
Lowest ditto,	14		20th Aug.	24		19th July.
Highest number of males at any one time,	37		17th Nov.	32		15th Aug.
Ditto, of females,	12		13th Sept.	15		16th Aug.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	7		10th Sept.	17		5th March.
Ditto, of females,	3		12th Feb.	4		1st Jan.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.

2nd November, 1866, . . .	51	16th August, 1870, . . .	40
12th August, 1867, . . .	77	6th June, 1871, . . .	40
14th October, 1868, . . .	49	13th November, 1872, . . .	44
7th June, 1869, . . .	39	16th August, 1873, . . .	47

I found in custody when I made my inspection in September 22 males and 8 females of all classes and from both jurisdictions of county and city in custody; 1 was a pauper debtor; 5 males and 2 females were on remand or for trial, 5 were military prisoners tried by courts-martial, and 11 males and 6 females by civil tribunals, 7 males and 4 females at assizes or quarter sessions, and 4 males and 2 females summarily by magistrates sitting in petty sessions.

The sentences on the convicted prisoners were, males 1 for a period of two years, 1 for eighteen months, 4 for twelve months, 1 for nine, 2 for one, and 1 for two months, besides 2 military prisoners sentenced to an imprisonment of 336 days, and 2 others for 168 days each.

The females were 4 for larceny, sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months, and 1 for two months for a like offence.

Of these, 14 males and 2 females belonged to the jurisdiction of the county, and 6 males and 6 females to the city jurisdiction.

No change in accommodation since last inspection.

SOUTH DISTRICT,		Stock at the time of Inspection.											
		In Use.		In Store.		Male Clothing.				Female Clothing.			
		In Use.		In Store.		In Use.				In Store.			
Kilkenny County and City Gaol.	Blankets, pairs of,	83	33*										
	Sheets, pairs of,	162	149			Shirts, . . .	81	40*		Shirts, . . .	11	15	
	Rugs, . . .	97	8			Jackets, . . .	52	39*		Jackets, . . .	8	7	
	Hammocks or					Vests, . . .	57	38*		Petticoats, . . .	8	6	
	Cots, . . .	86	18			Trowsers, . . .	33	37*		Aprons, . . .	10	18	
	Bedticks, . . .	47	9			Caps, . . .	31	41*		Neckkerchiefs, . . .	18	25	
	Bedsteads, . . .	20	85			Stockings or				Stockings, pairs			
						Socks, pairs of,	57	0		of, . . .	9	-	
						Shoes, . . .	22	34*		Shoes, . . .	9	10	

When I made my inspection in September, the Governor was absent on leave, and the Local Inspector accompanied me over the gaol. I found the buildings in sound repair, clean, and well kept, the prisoners suitably clothed, and the establishment in a satisfactory condition. Some of the suggestions of my colleague in his report for 1872 have been carried out. The communication between the hospitals for males and females has been closed. A shed has been put up between the laundry and the female prison; doors put to stalls for washing in laundry, a new bath put up in male prison, and two cells in the female prison have been converted into a sleeping apartment for the assistant matron, an improvement which was much required. A good bath lined with zinc has been put up in the male prison, which is supplied with hot water from the boiler; but the bath for females is too far from the laundry, and great inconvenience is experienced in carrying hot water to it. Besides the bath in the female prison is not lined with zinc and leaks. I would suggest that it be removed to a cell in the old prison adjoining the boiler in the laundry with a supply pipe from the boiler (the cost of doing so will be a mere trifle), and that the bath be repaired. The washing troughs in the laundry should also have hot water supplied to them by a pipe from the boiler instead of its being carried to them in tubs as at present. The water-closets and lavatories in both male and female prisons are sufficient.

Only 23 individual females were committed to this prison in 1873 from the jurisdiction of the large county of Kilkenny, with a population of 119,302 inhabitants; 53 were committed from the city, but they were for the most part prostitutes, who are constantly recurrent to the prison, and hang about the purlieus of the military barracks; one of these has been upwards of 120 times convicted. Two women who had formerly been in reformatories, were in custody, but no female juvenile was committed from either jurisdiction of county or city during the year 1872.

In 1873 two females under sixteen years of age were committed, one of whom was under ten years of age.

Twenty-one males were committed; 2 were sent to reformatories in 1873, but had been convicted in 1872.

I found one pauper debtor in charge, an old man, who has already been for the last three years in the gaol, and as he has no desire to leave it, will remain a burthen on the rates until discharged, when imprisonment for debt shall cease in 1877.

Water for prison use is obtained in sufficient quantity from a well-hole, whence it is driven by the power of the crank-pump to a large cistern which supplies the prison building. The hospital is supplied from another source. The power of the tread-wheel is not applied to any useful purpose.

The laundry has four troughs for washing, which are stalled, and a good drying-room adjoining.

The storekeeper weighs out the food for use, and delivers it to the matron, under whose direction the females cook for prisoners of both sexes.

* Clothing supplied since stock taken, viz.:—Blankets, 30; shirts, 40; jackets, 16; vests, 17; trousers, 17; caps, 33; and shoes, 29.

The old kitchen in the male prison is still used for heating water. There is an excellent chapel in this gaol. It is fitted up for Roman Catholic worship, as few Protestant prisoners are committed from this district. Protestant worship is held in the Board-room, when prisoners of that persuasion are in custody.

Stockings are not supplied to prisoners nor caps to the females. I have already called attention in former reports to this want; it is not suitable that prisoners, especially females, should be without stockings, and women in a penitentiary should have caps. Shelves are much required in the store-room for the private clothing of females, and printed labels naming the articles should be adopted for labelling their clothes.

One of the cells of the old prison is used for fumigating the clothes of prisoners, and is found to answer the purpose intended.

Individual cellular separation is enforced with both sexes in this prison. The prisoners do not work in the cells in which they sleep.

One hundred and four separate cells are in the male prison, and eighty-eight in that for females. Of these sixteen have been converted into lavatories, and eight into water-closets; two are used for punishment, and ninety-one for males, and seventy-five for females, are available for prisoners for sleep and work. Of these forty-seven for males and thirty-five for females are artificially heated, and thirty-two for males, and twenty for females are lighted by gas. Gas has likewise been introduced into the inspection hall, and the wings and passages of the prison.

The left side of the prison for males, which is heated, has likewise been fitted up with gas in the three lower tiers of cells.

As no officer in the prison is competent to take photographs for the identification of offenders under the Habitual Criminals Act, a stranger is employed for the purpose, who is paid 4s. for each individual who is photographed.

The prison cells are unlocked at 6, A.M., in summer, and 7, A.M., in winter; the locking-up of the prisoners is held, from April to October, at 6, P.M., and at 5, P.M., during the winter months. The Governor reports that he attends the lock-up both of the male and female prisoners, accompanied by the matron in the latter building. He sees each prisoner in the cell, and the locks are tested by him. A turnkey patrols the interior of the male prison at night. There is no external watch. The Governor occasionally visits the prison at unexpected hours during the night.

Convicted prisoners are permitted to see their friends monthly on an order from the Local Inspector or Governor. The apartment in which visits are received is suitable. Pauper debtors and untried criminal prisoners twice in the week.

There is but one tell-tale clock in the gaol, which hangs in the central hall. It is pegged every hour, and the Governor to further insure the vigilance of the watch, pulls from his bed-room occasionally during the night a small bell, which the watchman on duty must answer.

The alterations in the hospital which my colleague suggested in his report for 1872, have been carried out, and fully answer the purpose intended.

No escape from the gaol or any of the bridewells of the county was attempted during the past year, but a house outside the gaol boundary, by which a prisoner escaped in 1871, renders the prison insecure at that point, as any prisoner who can procure a ladder for a few minutes can escape by the roof of the house into the street.

Number of Punishments for Prison Offences. 1872.

	1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.
By Governor—	2	2
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	4	—

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kilkeavy
County and
City Gaol.

All these punishments were inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor. The punishment book is regularly laid before the Board at its meetings to be checked by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel and crank-mill—Hard Labour,	9	—
Hard labour,	—	—
Washing, scouring prison flags, &c.,	—	5
Cooking,	1	1
Prison duties,	4	2
Unemployed,	5	—
Discharged (before labour hours),	2	—
Debtors (unemployed),	1	—
Total in custody,	22	8

Punitive labour in this gaol is enforced by shot drill, employment on the tread-wheel, and pumping water by the crank-pump.

No industrial labour for males is carried on in this prison, not even stone-breaking or oakum picking (although there are thirteen sheds for stone-breaking on the premises), and the labour of the inmates is for the most part wasted. Artisans, however, when in custody are employed at their trades for the benefit of the prison, but no trade is taught, and profits on the sale of work outside the gaol are "nil."

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work on the tread-wheel for one hour and a half daily, and at the crank-pump for three hours and a half. They are relieved every quarter of an hour.

My colleague and I have year after year called attention to the necessity to alter this system, but without avail, and no better evidence can be given of the necessity for a central prison (in which all grave offenders would receive the same treatment), than the inequality of punishment here when compared with other prisons. Three months' imprisonment in some other prison is a greater punishment than twelve months here.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	65	6	53	8
Average daily number of pupils,	5.75	.87	10	1.68
Number of days on which School was held,	260	260	190	190

School-hours.—Males, 12 to 2, P.M.; females, 12 to 2, P.M.

The school is held in the central hall, and two hours on five days in the week are set apart for scholastic instruction.

Stalls should be put up in the hall for prisoners when at school, so that they should not be in association together.

If the schools were in connexion with the Board of National Education they would be visited by the Inspector, who would test the efficiency of the teaching.

The Chaplains visit the school and enter observations in their journals.

The male prisoners are taught by the turnkeys in rotation, but, as might be supposed, little or no benefit can be derived by the prisoners from their teaching. Teaching is an art which requires high qualifications which cannot be expected in subordinate discipline officers. The clerk keeps the registry of the schools from returns he receives from the turnkeys and the matrons.

When females capable of instruction are in custody they are taught by the matron or assistant matron.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 6½d.; ditto, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 6d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 12s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 8d.; meat, per lb., 7½d.; new milk, per gallon, 7½d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 4d.; salt, per cwt., 3s. 3d.; coal, per ton, £2; turf, per box of 20 stone, 3s. 2d.; straw, per cwt., 1s. 10d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 8s. 4d.; candles, per lb. 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 7s. 4d. Other contracts—Plumbing, per annum, £6.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Kilkenny
County and
City Gaol.
Contracts.

Average daily cost of ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1870, . 4d. | 1871, . 4½d. | 1872, . 4¼d.

The food for the use of the inmates which I tasted when I visited was of a good description, and the Chaplains report favourably of the samples submitted for their inspection.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody, no complaint was made to me by any.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £1,797 8s. 2d. | 1871, . £1,808 11s. 11d. | 1872, . £2,049 14s. 7d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £1,091 17s. 2d. | 1871, . £1,068 6s. 7d. | 1872, . £1,102 14s. 0d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £61 3s. 3d. | 1871, . £63 8s. 9½d. | 1872, . £69 18s. 7½d.

Repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1870, . £102 5s. 0d. | 1871, . £30 5s. 0d. | 1872, . £10 11s. 6d.

Repaid by Treasury for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners.

1870, . £68 12s. 3d. | 1871, . £98 17s. 3d. | 1872, . £125 11s. 5d.

The various registries of discipline and finance are in this gaol carefully kept by the clerk, and are now regularly checked by the Local Inspector. My colleague in his report for 1872 pointed out that some of the registries in use are unnecessary and might be discontinued. In this opinion I fully agree, and also that the forms in use in the Waterford Gaol, which is similarly circumstanced to this, should be adopted here. The journal of the Local Inspector is very full and carefully kept; the journal of the Governor is also well kept. These officers enter in their journals all the various occurrences in the gaol. The Chaplains and Medical Officer have journals, in which they record the duty performed. The Medical Officer also enters the diseases and directions for the diet and treatment of the prisoners in his journal. The extra diet book is signed by Medical Officer weekly.

The markings of the tell-tale clock are entered in the State of Prison at Lockings Book—each class warder keeps a Daily Employment Book.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-resident.</i>		£	s.	d.	<i>James Leonard, Clerk and</i>		£	s.	d.
William Hayden, esq., Jun.,					Storekeeper,		58	0	0
Local Inspector,	170	0	0		Nichl. Murray, Gatekeeper,	40	0	0	
Rev. R. Y. Healy, Protes-					Thomas McCullagh, ex-ist-				
tant Chaplain,	46	3	0		ruet in mat and brush				
Rev. Martin Howley, Roman					making,	40	0	0	
Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	0		Jeffrey Mara,	40	0	0	
John James, esq., M.D., Sur-					Thos. Molloy, Shoemaker,	40	0	0	
geon,	65	0	0		William Cole,	40	0	0	
					Henry Walsh,	40	0	0	
<i>Resident.</i>					Mrs. M. A. McCullagh, Matron,	55	0	0	
E. H. Robbins, esq., Governor,	300	0	0		Mrs. Bridget Butler, Assist-				
Nich. Leonard, Senr. Turnkey,	47	0	0		ant Matron,	31	0	0	

* Includes £20 as Secretary to Board of Superintendence, and £40 Inspector of Bridewells.

† Each turnkey instructs in schooling.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection.—The Rev. Walter de Montmorency Protestant Chaplain, resigned; Rev. Robert Y. Hently appointed.

Kilkenny
County and
City Gaol.*Visits paid by Officers.*

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	157	109
Do, to each Bridewell,	4	2
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	159	126
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	171	141
Physician and Surgeon,	147	141

Hospital.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of inspection).	
No. of prisoners in hospital,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Average daily number in hospital,	1.28	0.2	1.2	0.13	2.9	0.4	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	50	22	118	50	86	39	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	—	—	—	1*	—	—
Cost of medicine,	£19 12s. 0d.		£17 19s. 6d.		£26 16s. 10d.		—	
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital,	£6 16s. 1d.		£10 6s. 0d.		£27 4s. 5d.		—	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£20 5s. 9d.		£7 13s. 7d.		£2 0s. 2d.		—	

Since last inspection the alterations suggested by my colleague in the hospital have been carried out. The door on the staircase has been put up, so as to cut off all communication between the hospitals for different sexes. The work is well done and the separation is complete.

There are two wards for each sex in the hospital building, they are well ventilated, with water-closets attached. The wards for males are on the ground floor, and are flagged; those for females above and boarded. There are baths in the hospital, one for each sex.

On the day of my visit both hospitals were unoccupied.

Board of Superintendence.

Lieut.-Colonel Howard St. George, D.L., J.P.	Harvey De Montmorency, esq., J.P.	Edward L. Warren, esq., D.L., J.P.
Maj. Sir James Langrishe, bart., D.L., J.P.	P. Connellan, esq., D.L., J.P.	John McCreery, esq.
Michael Cahill, esq., J.P.	Frederick R. M. Rende, esq., J.P.	John P. Hyland, esq.
Capt. T. P. T. Booke, J.P.	John Waring, esq., J.P.	Francis Sullivan, esq.

The Board met twelve times in 1872, and nine times up to day of inspection in 1873.

The Board meets monthly for the discharge of business on the second Wednesday of each month, when the salaries of inferior officers and petty disbursements are paid; large accounts and the salaries of superior officers are discharged by presentments half-yearly at assizes.

The expenses incurred for the maintenance of bridewells are settled by the Board quarterly.

The Local Inspector who is a very attentive officer regularly inspected the bridewells during the year.

* A suicide.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Uxlingford.		Callan.		Thomastown.		South District, Kilkenny County, Bridewells.
No. of Committals in past year, .	M. 42	F. 7	M. 66	F. 15	M. 12	F. 4	
Of whom were Drunkards, .	24	2	44	7	3	2	
No. of Committals in the quarter pre- ceding inspection,	-	1	7	4	5	3	
Of whom were Drunkards, .	-	-	4	1	2	2	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly.		First Thursday in the month.		First Tuesday in the month.		
Committals, whe- ther regular?	Some illegal.		Regular.		One illegal.		
Registry, . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order,	In good repair and order.		In good repair.		In bad repair.		
Security, . .	Yards not secure.		Yards not secure.		Sufficient, with care.		
Accommodation, .	No change since last inspection.		No change since last inspection.		No change since last inspection.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Good and suffi- cient.		Good and suffi- cient.		Sufficient bedding; some blankets much worn.		
Water, how supplied,	Pump out of order.		None on premises.		By pump, lately re- paired.		
Sewerage, . .	None; a cesspool.		Sufficient, but privies require improvement.		Sufficient; watercloset in order.		
Cleanliness, Dry- ness, and Ventila- tion.	Clean and orderly, dry and well ven- tilated.		Clean and orderly, but damp; win- dows small and without glass.		Clean and orderly, but damp.		
Cost of Dietary, per head, per day.	6d.		4d. per day.		1d. per day.		
Salary of Keeper, .	£15.		£15.		£30.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Court-keeper; salary, £8.		Court-keeper.		Court-keeper; salary, £8.		
Official Inspection,	23rd August, 1873.		12th March, 1873.		15th May, 1873.		
Remarks, . .	No prisoners in custody.		No prisoner in cus- tody.		No prisoner in cus- tody.		

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.King's
County
Gaol.KING'S COUNTY GAOL, AT TULLAMORE.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
14TH NOVEMBER, 1873.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	—	3	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	3	2	5	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>By Courts Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders, . .	20	—	20	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, . . .	1	—	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Received from Richmond Bridewell, .	17	—	17	2	—	2
Total,	54	2	56	3	—	3

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

Offences.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of In- spection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.		Corre- sponding day in pre- vious year.	
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences, .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	30	6	23	7	24	7	2	—	6	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	—	5	—	2	—	1	—	3	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	8	1	12	2	8	—	4	—	3	—
Other assaults,	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., .	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Larceny,	13	10	7	11	11	4	3	—	2	3
Receiving stolen goods,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Number of Commitments, &c.—continued.

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OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of In- spection.		Corre- sponding date in pre- vious year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Embezzlement,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences, Fraud, and attempts to defraud, . .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	14	—	37	—	34	—	20	—	22	—
Under Poor Law Act,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Against property without vio- lence,	21	1	4	2	10	2	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace, . . .	8	8	3	7	4	—	—	—	—	2
Edgely burning, &c.,	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconding from reformatories, .	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of contract,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bribery,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
No bill, no prosecution, & acquitted,	7	1	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	—
Remanded for farther examination,	29	5	9	—	10	2	3	2	1	—
Total criminal class,	141	33	142	32	118	16	37	2	40	5
Vagrancy,	1	6	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	43	16	57	9	33	7	—	—	—	—
Debt,	9	—	14	2	1	—	—	—	5	—
Total,	194	55	216	46	153	24	37	2	45	5
Prisoners received from Richmond Bridewell,	—	—	—	—	30	—	17	—	—	—

Commitments of Juveniles from 1st January to day of Inspection, 1873.

Above 10 and not
exceeding 16 years.

	M.	F.
Convicted Summarily,	—	1

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on
the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	14	2	1872,	45	5
1871,	26	5	1873 (day of Inspection),	54	2

Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the
three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	—	—	1873 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	2
1871,	—	1	Day of Inspection,	—	—
1872,	2	2			

Prisoners in custody during the year known to have been in Reformatories.

One male in 1872, and one in 1873.

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Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	4	3	151	26	—	—	123	18
Twice " . . .	—	—	9	3	—	1	11	2
Thrice " . . .	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
4 times to 6 " . . .	—	—	6	1	—	—	1	—
Total, . . .	4	3	167	31	—	1	136	20
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in . . .	4	3	142	19	—	1	121	16

NOTE.—30 Dublin prisoners excluded from this table.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only, . . .	4	3	157	19	—	—	105	14
Twice, . . .	—	—	14	3	—	1	16	2
Thrice, . . .	—	—	4	5	—	—	2	—
4 times, . . .	—	—	5	2	—	—	7	—
5 to 12 " . . .	—	—	4	2	—	—	5	3
12 to 20 " . . .	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
21 to 80 " . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total No. of Individuals committed, . . .	4	3	167	31	—	1	136	20
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing, . . .	4	3	276	65	—	2	227	116

NOTE.—30 Dublin prisoners excluded from this table.

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, . . .	27.16	6.15	—	44.90	2.57	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time, . . .	59	—	23rd July.	77	—	18th Aug.
Lowest ditto, . . .	18	—	10th April.	26	—	4th May.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	54	—	23rd July.	75	—	18th Aug.
Ditto of females, . . .	10	—	31st Jan.	5	—	10th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	13	—	10th April.	24	—	4th May.
Ditto of females, . . .	3	—	18th Oct.	1	—	19th Feb.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.

				SOUTH DISTRICT.	
				King's County Gaol.	
21st March, 1866,	27	23rd February, 1870, . . .	33		
17th April, 1867,	33	24th January, 1871, . . .	35		
17th January, 1868,	35	23rd July, 1872,	59		
24th October, 1869,	57	18th August, 1873,	77		

I found in custody 17 male and 2 female criminal prisoners committed from various districts of the county; 20 military offenders tried by courts martial, and 17 (males) transferred from the City of Dublin Prison, now under alterations; no debtor was in custody.

Of these, six males and the 2 females were on remand for further examination; 4 males and 1 female implicated in a murder in the neighbourhood; 1 male charged with assault, and 1 male and 1 female for larceny.

The prisoners sentenced for civil offences under sentence were, 8 for larceny, 1 sentenced for 18, 2 for 12, and 5 for 6 months each; 17 sentenced for assaults, of whom 5 were sentenced for 12, 7 for 6, and 5 for 2 and 3 months respectively; 3 sentenced for malicious injuries, of whom 2 were for 12 and 1 for 6 months; 1 for riot sentenced for a period of 12 months, was also in charge.

Of the above offenders under sentence on the day of my inspection, 12 belonged to the jurisdiction of the King's County, and 17 were inmates of the gaol, merely transferred from the Dublin City Prison for safe custody during the alterations in the buildings of Richmond Bridewell.

The military prisoners were under sentences, 5 for 2 years, 10 for 1 year, and 4 for 6 months; there was no debtor in custody at the time of my visit.

No male juvenile under 16 years was committed to the prison during the year 1873 up to the period of my inspection, and only 1 female 16 years of age committed with her mother for an assault.

A young male offender now between 17 and 18 years of age, who had been committed from this town to the reformatory at Philipstown, and when in that institution had violently assaulted the head of the establishment with a knife, was at the time of my inspection under sentence of imprisonment for 12 months with hard labour, having been convicted before the chairman of the county. This young man was an old offender, having previously served a term of 1 year and 9 months in this gaol.

In June, previous to my visit, a military offender had received a sentence of 5 years penal servitude for the destruction of prison property in the gaol.

In former reports I have remarked on the small number of females committed to this prison. Those committed belong for the most part to habitual criminals and camp followers, who haunt the purlieus of the military barracks of the district. Up to the period of my visit only 20 females had been admitted to the gaol, one of these had already been between 70 and 80 times in custody, 3 others between 6 and 11 times.

No change in accommodation since last inspection.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Stock at the close of September.									
Male Clothing.					Female Clothing.				
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.	
Blankets, pairs of,	110	9	Shirts,	100	55	Shifts,	9	30	
Sheets, pairs of,	119	-	Jackets,	89	29	Jackets,	9	20	
Hugs,	48	-	Vests,	82	31	Gowns,	9	20	
Hammoeks or Cots,	76	-	Trowsers,	87	46	Petticoats,	9	5	
Bedricks,	49	130	Caps,	102	40	Aprons,	9	14	
Bedsteads,	76	-	Stockings or socks, pairs of,	80	20	Neckerchiefs,	9	10	
			Shoes, pairs of,	69	17	Caps,	9	15	
						Stockings, pairs of,	9	31	
						Shoes, pairs of,	3	-	

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I found this prison when I made my inspection on the present as on former occasions in a very creditable condition of order, cleanliness, and discipline; the buildings in sound repair and carefully attended to; some window sashes which were unsound having been replaced by new work since last inspection, and a skilled carpenter, one of the Dublin prisoners, is doing excellent work for the reparation of the prison. Another Dublin prisoner has made a quantity of good shoes for prison use. A second shoemaker and a tailor, prisoners, were also at their trades when I visited. Much painting and other works have been done by prison labour during the year, and men not acquainted with any trade are usefully and remuneratively occupied in making sacks for Mr. Goodbody's extensive mills, by which large profits are obtained for the gaol. By reference to the books I find that as many as 312 sacks have been made within one week by one man, a military prisoner, now in charge, and another 289, so that some prisoners earn upwards of 6s. per week towards their maintenance in the prison.

All parts of the prison are duly supplied with lavatories and water-closets. The sewerage is effective and regularly flushed with effluvia traps at the mouths of all the sewers, which is very conducive to the health of the establishment.

There is a plentiful supply of water from two wells on the premises, which is raised into the cistern by a wheel-pump, not stalled, on which the men work in association for one hour daily, an objectionable practice which I would wish were given up.

A crank pump that is now in use in many prisons, might be erected with advantage over the well-hole to the right of the entrance instead of the present machine; but unless a crank pump is stalled with cogs and ratchets it is dangerous to life, many accidents having occurred thereby, and if not on an improved principle a crank pump should never be stalled.

The stock of bedding and prisoner's clothing in use and in store is ample and of a good description. All the inmates of the gaol are supplied with worsted stockings in winter and with leather shoes. They are comfortably clothed, and although kept under strict discipline, kindly treated and work with earnestness and zeal. The cells of the prison are properly heated, the wants of the inmates properly attended to, and I found no just cause of complaint. One prisoner (Kelly) complained to me that he was unjustly reported by one of the warders for making a noise in his cell, but the Governor was satisfied that he committed the offence.

Since last inspection new slated roofs have been put on the towers over the entrance to the gaol. The old flat roof having become decayed and a new photographic gallery having been erected for the use of the establishment.

No escape from the gaol was attempted either in 1872 or '73. Two cells in the male prison, and one in the female prison, with a dayroom, are set apart for prisoners on reception until they have been examined by the Medical Officer and passed into their proper wards. All are bathed on reception, and afterwards fortnightly in winter, and weekly in summer, during their imprisonment. New baths have been provided, of which there is now a sufficient supply.

Seventy-one cells for males, and 10 for females are duly heated, artificially lighted, and supplied with bells on the most improved principle (with spiral springs) so as to meet the requirements of the 4th section of the Act 3 and 4 Vic, chapter 44. Cells are airy and well kept, with a copy of the dietary tables and prison rules hanging in each.

A good laundry has been fitted up with washing troughs, hot and cold water, and drying-room with eight horses, washing machine, wringing machine, and other appliances. The entire of the heating of the female

prison, the drying-room, and hot water for the laundry, is supplied from one fire. At the time of my visit men were employed in the laundry, as the female prisoner who should do the work was on trial at petty sessions.

The private clothing of the prisoners is cleansed by the fumes caused by a mixture of sulphuric acid and salt, which is said to be very effective in destroying vermin.

The Deputy Governor takes photographs of habitual criminals for which he is paid a fee of 3s. for four impressions; he provides the materials, and the negatives are the property of the Board. The new photographic gallery over the entrance is very effective.

Lock up is held in summer at 6 P.M., and in winter at 5 P.M., the prisoners are unlocked at 6 A.M. in summer and at 7 A.M. in winter.

The Governor, his deputy, and a turnkey, are stated to be present at lockings in and unlockings. Each prisoner is by challenge ascertained to be in his cell by a superior officer. Gas is lighted in the halls of the separate prisons and in the cells of both male and female prisoners in the evenings up to 8 P.M. It is not lighted in the morning at unlock. My colleague, in his report for 1872, suggested that unlock should be at an earlier hour, and during the short winter months gas lighted in the cells in the mornings.

At 10 P.M. a superior officer goes his rounds when the night watch is set; two toll-tale clocks are placed one at each end of the corridors; they are protected by Chubb's locks, and the markings of the clocks entered in the prison's locking book. The Governor goes round the prison frequently at uncertain hours at night generally twice in the week. He keeps the keys of the prison after lock up in his bed-room.

No visitors is allowed to see a prisoner except on rare occasions, and then he is separated by a distance of eight feet between two gates. He is therefore not searched. No convicted prisoner is allowed to receive visits until after three months of his sentence have expired.

All officers take their meals in the prison in their own apartments; they have a mess-room. The officers' quarters are regularly inspected by the Governor and Local Inspector.

<i>Punishments for Prison Offences.</i>	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, . . .	2	—	1	—
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	10	1	19	—
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	25	2	54	1
	—	—	—	—
Total, . . .	37	3	74	1

Punishments with one exception during 1873 were inflicted by the sole authority of the Governor. I would suggest that the punishment book be kept more fully with a column stating the defence of the accused, also the name of the officer who makes the charge.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, . . .	10	—	23	—
Average daily number of pupils, . . .	4.06	—	8.69	—
Number of days on which school was held, . . .	164	—	273	—

School-hours.—Males, from 1 to 2 o'clock, P.M.

School is held during one hour daily for males, and one hour for females. The prisoners are taught by the Deputy Governor and Matron, but I do not consider the system satisfactory. School is held in the cells, the teacher going from cell to cell, and about seven pupils belonged to

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the school class at the time of my visit. Stalls should be put up in the central hall where the prisoners could be properly taught. I pointed out to the Governor how they could be arranged. My colleague also considers that the present system should be changed.

Prisoners who can read are given books, and slates to those who can calculate. The Protestant Chaplain suggests that the prisoners should have an hour after work, during which they can read in their cells.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	N.	F.		N.	F.
Sackmaking,	38	-	Cooks, &c.,	2	-
Shoemaking,	2	-	Sick,	3	1
Tailoring,	1	-	Unemployed,	3	1
Painting,	1	-	Discharged (before labour hours),	1	-
Carpenterwork,	1	-			
Wardmen,	2	1	Total in custody,	54	2

Received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol.

1870, . £19 10s. | 1871, . £31 13s. 7d. | 1872, . £84 7s.

The large increase in the profits from prison labour—from £31 13s. 7d. in 1871, to £84 7s. in 1872—is evidence of the anxiety of the Governor and Local Inspector to carry on work by the prisoners, which is remunerative.

Three pence per dozen are received for the making of sacks, and one-third of the profit is allowed to prisoners not sentenced to hard labour.

Industrial labour is continuous from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M., but as my colleague remarked in his report for 1872, no distinction is made between prisoners sentenced to hard labour and others. On the day of my visit beside sackmakers, two shoemakers, a tailor, a painter, and a carpenter, were at work, and during the year a number of other artisans (prisoners) were employed, each at his respective trade. Two inmates wholly ignorant of the trade were taught shoemaking during the year.

Contract.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 8d.; brown, per 1-lb. loaf, 1½d.; oatmeal, per ton, £15; potatoes, per cwt., 4s. 4d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; newmilk, per gallon, 8d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2d.; salt, per cwt., 1s. 8d.; coal, per ton, £1 15s.; turf, per 100, £3 15s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 10s.; candles, per lb., 6½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 10s.

Net average daily cost of ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1870, . 4½d. | 1871, . 4½d. | 1872, . 4½d.

The food which I examined on the day of my visit was of a good description, and the Chaplains generally report favourably of the supply furnished by the contractor. On a few occasions the milk was reported as thin and the stirabout only pretty good; on four occasions the potatoes were soft; but these are the only complaints made during the year. Extra diet is generally merely a change from stirabout to bread; tea and meat are very seldom used.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody on the day of my visit, no legitimate complaint was made by any.

*Officers and Salaries.**Non-Resident.*

Robert Gunning, esq., Local Inspector,	£90
Rev. Graham Craig, Protestant Chaplain,	40
Rev. M. McAroy, R. C. Chaplain,	40
John Ridley, esq., Medical Officer and Apothecary,	20
Edward Drumm, Messenger and Watchman,	20
<i>Resident.</i>	
Capt. H. Fosterstonhaugh, Governor,	200

W. E. Haines, Deputy Governor, Clerk, &c.,	£80
Maria Armstrong, Matron,	35
Catherine Toovey, Deputy Matron,	30
Jones Commins, 1st Turnkey,	40
Patk. Cooke, 2nd Turnkey, <i>Wasser</i> ,	30
Thomas Johnson, 3rd Turnkey, <i>Shoemaker</i> ,	30
Joseph Bagnal, 4th Turnkey,	30
Benjamin Kenaban, 5th Turnkey, <i>Smith</i> ,	30
Thomas Haines, 6th Turnkey,	25

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection.

William Connor resigned; Thomas Halmes appointed in his place—probationary for three months from 6th November, 1873.

The Deputy Governor and Turnkeys are allowed £10 yearly in lieu of rations. The Matron and Deputy Matron are allowed £5 yearly in lieu of rations.

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Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	177	129
Do. do. to each Bridewell,	4	3
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	139	132
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	200	160
Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary,	107	79

The officers' quarters have been improved lately. I found them clean and orderly. No officer is permitted to leave the prison without a pass signed by superior authority; they are well subject to discipline, and attend parade morning, evening, and at two other times during the day.

Hospital.

	1870.		1871.		1872.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	—	1	3	1	—	1
Average daily No. in hospital,	—	·14	·66	·2	—	·02
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	48	40	48	23	38	17
No. of deaths in the gaol,	1*	1*	—	—	—	—
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Cost of medicine,	5	12 4	—	—	—	—
Cost of diet for prisoners in hospital,	8	2 10	28	12 1	—	—
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	—	—	—	—	42	5 6

The sanitary condition of the prison has been very satisfactory during the year 1873, and no death has occurred in the gaol since 1870, indeed very few prisoners are admitted to hospital. There are separate hospitals for each sex. They are unnecessarily large, having five wards and a nurse's room in each. The wards are well ventilated, and have water-closets and lavatories.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £1,417 1s. 3d. | 1871, . £1,566 10s. 3d. | 1872, . £1,701 17s. 4d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £883 14s. 6d. | 1871, . £871 9s. 0d. | 1872, . £923 1s. 0d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1870, . £61 12s. 2d. | 1871, . £58 0s. 4-89d. | 1872, . £45 11s. 6d.

Repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1870, . £19 0s. 0d. | 1871, . £67 5s. 0d. | 1872, . £231 18s. 0d.

Repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners.

1870, . £96 0s. 4d. | 1871, . £79 2s. 8d. | 1872, . £77 1s. 6d.

The books and registries of discipline and finance in this prison are well and carefully kept by the Deputy-Governor, those belonging to finance, dietary, &c., by the Local Inspector, most of the prescribed forms are in use. The books are regularly checked by the Governor, who is an efficient and painstaking officer, and as he gives a due proportion of the profit to the prisoners who are entitled to it, they work zeal-

* Executed.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
*King's
County
Gaol.*

ously under him. The Governor's journal is kept with much care and attention; the Local Inspector enters in his journal such matters as come under his cognizance, and the duties which he performs. The Chaplains also state in their journal the duties which they have discharged on their visits, and occasional observations are made by them, especially by the Protestant Chaplain. The medical officer likewise records in his journal such observations as he considers necessary on the cases which he treats.

I consider this prison satisfactorily managed by the Governor, and am happy to indorse the favourable opinion of him expressed by my colleague on his last inspection, and the recommendation which he has made regarding that officer. His increased duties fully entitle him to the addition to his salary which my colleague recommends.

Board of Superintendence.

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Alfred Bury, J.P.	Marcus Goodbody, esq., J.P.	W. Hussey Walsh, esq., J.P.
Col. Thos. Bernard, D.L., J.P.	Capt. T. A. Pierce, J.P.	George Ridley, esq., J.P.
The Earl of Rosse, J.P.	Edwd. J. Briscoe, esq., J.P.	Capt. A. W. C. Cox, J.P.
Dawson French, esq., J.P.	Capt. Maxwell Fox, J.P.	Reginald Digby, esq.

The Board meets on the first Thursday in each month for the transaction of business, and accounts are examined and liabilities discharged by draft to the Local Inspector who produces receipts at the next meeting of the Board. The salaries of extern officers are paid by presentment half yearly at assizes. The intern officers are paid monthly.

Thirteen meetings of the Board were held in 1872, and 14 up to day of inspection in 1873.

Bridewell.

STATE OF PARSONSTOWN DISTRICT BRIDEWELL.

	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year, .	38	20
Of whom were Drunkards, .	36	11
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection.	22	8
Of whom were Drunkards, .	3	2
Petty Sessions, when held, .	Weekly, on Saturdays.	
Transmittals, .	Direct.	
Commitments, whether regular, .	Regular.	
Registry and Books, .	Carefully kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	In good repair; but painting required.	
Security, .	Very secure. High walls round yards.	
Accommodation, .	No change since last inspection.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils, .	Good, but sheets and prison dresses required.	
Water, how supplied? .	By pump in yard for females.	
Sewerage, .	Good sewerage for surface drainage, but none from privies. Earth closets should be provided.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and well kept. Ventilation sufficient.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day, .	4½d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£40 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.	
Date of Statutable Inspection .	26th April, 1873.	
Remarks, .	Three male prisoners in custody.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

LIMERICK COUNTY GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
14TH AND 15TH OCTOBER, 1873.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Limerick
County
Gaol.

State.

Designation of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	—	2	—	—	—
" Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
" further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	6	1	7	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	9	2	11	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	4	—	4	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	15	2	17	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	46	6	52	—	—	—

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of inspection.		From 1st January to day of inspection.			
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		16 years old and under.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	—	—	—	1
Summarily,	—	—	1	—	2	17
Committed for Trial,	—	—	—	—	1	4
Total,	—	—	1	—	3	22
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	1	—
Included in the preceding—						
Workhouse Offenders,	—	—	—	—	1	3
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	—	—	—	—	—	1

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	42	9	1872,	33	4
1871,	43	8	1873 (day of inspection),	46	6

SOUTH DISTRICT. *Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years.*

<i>Limerick County Gaol.</i>	1870.	M.	F.	1871, up to and including day of Inspection.	M.	F.
	1870.	3	—	1871, up to and including day of Inspection.	3	2
	1871.	—	1	Day of Inspection.	—	1
	1872.	1	3			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.		Corresponding date in previous year.	
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	1	1	—	—	—	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Manslaughter,	5	—	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Infanticide,	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children,	—	5	—	1	—	2	—	2	—	1
Rape, and other carnal offences,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Bigamy,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Common assaults,	70	15	92	12	58	15	9	2	4	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	16	1	40	—	38	3	9	—	5	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	31	5	25	4	19	2	5	—	3	—
Other assaults,	6	—	7	—	9	—	1	—	3	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery,	1	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taking and holding forcible possession,	—	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	1	—	1	—	4	—	3	—	—	—
Larceny,	28	8	16	13	20	9	4	2	3	—
Receiving stolen goods,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	2	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other malicious offences against property,	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury, and subornation of perjury,	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Riot, Rescue, &c.,	5	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	8	—	6	—	2	—	2	—	2	—
Naval offences,	11	—	2	—	10	—	2	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	7	4	14	12	6	4	1	—	3	—
Revenue offences,	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, with violence,	6	—	8	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Against property, without violence,	3	2	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	24	5	18	7	17	1	4	—	1	—
Selling spirits without Licence,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaving service,	7	5	3	4	9	5	1	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	41	8	25	2	24	3	1	—	1	—
Total criminal class,	284	63	300	61	360	47	44	6	28	3
Vagrancy,	6	—	7	2	4	1	—	—	1	—
Drunkenness,	26	11	40	3	44	6	2	—	2	—
Debt,	12	1	7	2	4	—	—	—	2	—
Total,	328	75	354	68	312	54	46	6	33	3

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Limerick County Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year,	12	1	255	48	21	1	232	43
Twice "	—	—	27	7	2	—	13	5
Thrice "	—	—	4	1	—	—	4	—
Four times "	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
5 " "	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Total,	12	1	289	56	23	1	252	48
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in . .	11	1	189	34	23	1	164	33

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	11	1	175	28	21	1	156	30
Twice,	—	—	49	15	2	—	43	8
Thrice,	—	—	27	5	—	—	20	4
4 times,	—	—	15	3	—	—	8	4
5 " "	1	—	10	1	—	—	10	1
6 " "	—	—	1	2	—	—	5	—
7 to 11 " "	—	—	8	1	—	—	5	1
12 to 16 " "	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
17 to 20 " "	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
21 to 30 " "	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
31 to 40 " "	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
41 to 70 " "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	12	1	289	56	23	1	252	48
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	16	1	620	173	25	1	561	86

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	35.5	6.1	—	43	9.4	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	59	—	6th Sept.	67	—	5th July.
Lowest ditto,	28	—	6th Aug.	39	—	1st April.
Highest number of males at any one time,	48	—	6th Sept.	57	—	14th May.
Ditto of females,	14	—	28th Dec.	15	—	20th Jan.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	23	—	16th June.	32	—	31st Jan.
Ditto of females,	2	—	6th Aug.	5	—	25th Aug.

SOUTH DISTRICT.	<i>Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.</i>			
	28th February, 1866, . . .	89	12th January, 1870, . . .	88
Limerick	28th April, 1867, . . .	153	19th April, 1871, . . .	77
Coushy	22nd February, 1868, . . .	101	5th September, 1872, . . .	50
Gaol.	5th December, 1869, . . .	84	5th July, 1873, . . .	67

Prisoners sentenced to Solitary Confinement by order of Court before whom they were tried.

Two males in 1872 and 10 in 1873. Two juveniles, males, were sentenced to be whipped.

I found in the gaol when I made my inspection 46 males and 6 females of all classes in charge, of which 4 males were on remand or for trial; 15 males and 3 females who had been tried by juries at assizes and quarter sessions; 4 military prisoners tried by courts-martial, and 23 males and 3 females summarily by magistrates sitting at petty sessions.

The periods of imprisonment to which the convicted prisoners in custody had been sentenced were—the males:—

For assaults and manslaughter—2 sentenced for eighteen months, 4 for twelve, 1 for nine, and 5 for six months; 8 were for terms varying between three months and fourteen days.

For larceny and cattle stealing—2 for twelve, 2 for six, and 1 for eighteen months.

Military offenders—4 sentenced for terms of from six weeks to eleven months.

Five were under sentences of from one to three months for drunkenness, workhouse offences, leaving service, and attempting suicide.

The females were 1 old offender, sentenced for two years, and another woman for one month for larceny, 1 for six months for child desertion, 3 for assaults were sentenced for four months, and two for fourteen days.

Juveniles.

One female and 25 male young offenders were committed to this gaol previously to my inspection in October, 1873; of these 3 (males) were under ten years of age; 1, a boy of ten years, had been sentenced to a reformatory for larceny; his mother is a convict, now under sentence of penal servitude. Several of the others were likewise the children of convicts. The father of one boy of fourteen years of age, sentenced to an imprisonment with hard labour of two months for an assault, is a convict, his mother and sister were once in custody on the charge of manslaughter, for which his father was sentenced to penal servitude; and his brother is now under sentence of detention for five years in the reformatory at Philipstown.

The sentences on the young offenders committed during the year vary from three days to three months with hard labour. One boy of fourteen years of age was sentenced to an imprisonment of fourteen days, and to be whipped, for larceny of timber.

The one female juvenile committed to this gaol in 1873 was just sixteen years of age; she was sentenced to an imprisonment of three months with hard labour—her mother is an old offender.

No change in the accommodation in this gaol since last inspection.

I found this gaol on my inspection in a most creditable condition of order and cleanliness; the buildings all in the best repair, the cells properly ventilated, the bells and other cell fittings in perfect order, and the heating apparatus in the male prison working satisfactory.

The heating apparatus in the female prison was not in use when I visited, but the corridor was heated by a stove. The few females in custody were employed in the laundry during the day, and the weather was remarkably mild.

Gas has been introduced into every part of the prison except the reception cells, and it is kept lighting in the ordinary cells for prisoners until nine, P.M. The gas burners in the cells were placed too high on the wall, but have been altered as suggested by my colleague in his report for 1872, to prevent prisoners from attempting suicide by hanging from them. The handles of the bells in two cells, intended for refractory prisoners, have been removed for a like reason, and there is now no means by which the inmates can communicate with a prison officer, as the 4th sec. of the Act 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 44, directs; and I would suggest that spiral spring bell pulls be put up in them on the plan given in former reports of the Inspectors-General. See diagram, page 113 of report for 1872.

These bell pulls are inexpensive and are not easily broken.

In August, 1873, one man, T. I., attempted to hang himself in a water-closet in one of the prison yards, on his committal for trial on a charge of bigamy. He was under close supervision and immediately rescued.

Water for the requirements of the prison is supplied from a well sunk outside the prison wall adjoining a large quarry, and there are in every yard water-fountains and water-closets, but the latter are with elastic springs, not on a good principle, and are constantly going out of order.

Water is likewise taken from two wells on the premises, the water of one of which is used for drinking purposes. The male prison is furnished with lavatories (four compartments), and water-closets on every corridor.

Rain-water from the roof is conveyed to the laundry in the female prison, and to flush the sewerage, which is effective, a new main sewer from the prison having been constructed within the last few years. Six stalls in the laundry with latticed doors, and a mangle-room were fitted up by prison labour. The drying-closet (five horses) and bath are heated from the same fire.

The suggestion of my colleague in his report for 1872, that prisoners should remain in the reception ward until passed by the Medical Officer, has now been adopted. The reception ward in the male prison is sufficiently supplied with lavatory, bath accommodation and clothing store. The females are bathed on admission in the bath-room adjoining the laundry, and weekly afterwards during imprisonment.

Water for the baths for the male prison is heated in a boiler in the kitchen which adjoins the bath-room.

Individual separation is strictly enforced on all criminal prisoners, the discipline is stringent, and the whole establishment effectively administered.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

Male Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	94	33	Shirts, . . .	88	39
Sheets, pairs of,	122	41	Jackets, . . .	44	101
Rugs, . . .	96	25	Vests, . . .	44	118
Bed-ticks, . .	100	61	Trowsers, . .	44	90
Bedsteads, .	131	4	Capes, . . .	44	102
			Socks, pairs of,	81	8
			Shoes, pairs of,	43½	123½

Female Clothing.

	In Use.	In Store.
Shifts, . . .	10	61
Wrappers, . .	10	29
Petticoats, . .	12	98
Aprons, . . .	10	25
Capes, . . .	3	13
Stockings, pairs of,	9	27
Shoes, pairs of,	6	24

The prisoners are well and suitably clothed; the cells are well supplied with furniture, and the bedding, blankets, sheets, and rugs are of a good description. Stockings are supplied to prisoners of both sexes; worn-out blankets, when too thin for bed covering, make excellent petticoats for female clothing, and are dyed with copperas and logwood, which color them a dark brown.

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Shelves have now been put up by prison labour in the store for the female prison. Stock is taken quarterly by the Local Inspector and Governor, and articles unfit for use are condemned and removed.

A cellar in the insulating area under the entrance of male prison is used as a disinfecting chamber, in which the clothes of male prisoners are cleansed. The clothing of female prisoners is boiled, or (I am informed) if necessary disinfected in the fumigating apparatus of the male prison.

There are two tell-tale clocks in the prison, which are properly protected by Chubb's locks from being tampered with.

After lock-up, when each prisoner is ascertained to be in his cell, Chubb's locks are put on the outer doors and check gates, and the guard set for the night.

The tell-tale clock formerly placed at the door of the prison has been removed to the back of the female prison, in order that the watchman may be compelled to go a circuit to reach it. It is marked half-hourly by the watchman on extern duty. The other clock, which is marked each quarter of an hour, is fixed in the central hall to test the vigilance of the watchman on intern duty. The markings of the clocks are inspected by the Governor or head warder each morning.

Photography is used in this prison for the detection of habitual criminals. Three shillings and four pence are paid by contract to a photographer in the city to take four copies of the photograph of each prisoner. He contracts for a like sum with the Board of the city prison.

Protestant service is held in the Board-room of the prison, and a screen has been provided, which is used to separate the sexes during Divine service on Sundays.

*Number of Punishments for Prison
Offences.*

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, . . .	45	—	33	—
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	—	6	—	4
Total, . . .	45	6	33	4

All these punishments were inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor. The record of punishments inflicted is duly submitted to the Board, and signed by the Chairman at its meetings. I learn from the prison records that one woman, M. H., was six days in handcuffs, and a male prisoner one day and a half.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour—Stone-breaking and crank-pump,*	. 21 males.	
	M.	F.
Picking oakum,	15	—
Tailoring,	1	—
Cooking,	1	—
Prison duties,	4	1
Washing,	—	5
Discharged (before labour hours),	4	—
Total in Custody,	46	6

Received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol.

1870, . . £49 18s. 3d. | 1871, . . £42 11s. 0d. | 1872, . . £78 1s. 2d.

Punitive labour is enforced by stone-breaking and work at the crank-pump, which drives water to the tank on the top of the prison; eight

* This hard labour is also industrial labour.

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men in separate divisions work on the pumps, each working for fifteen minutes, and when relieved are employed breaking stones. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour likewise pick oakum for two hours after lock-up—until 8 P.M. in summer, and in winter according to the length of the day. Women also sentenced to hard labour work at extra hours in their cells. The industrial labour for males consists in tailoring, shoemaking, breaking stones, and oakum picking, the repairs and alterations in the buildings, and other useful work. The profits on this head increased from £44 11s. in 1871 to £78 1s. 2d. in 1872.

The clothing of the prisoners is made up in the prison, the carpentry and painting, and stonecutting for the buildings are all done by skilled prisoners when in charge.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	122	—	142	—
Average daily number of pupils,	12.6	—	15.3	—
Number of days on which school was held,	180	—	186	—

School-hours.—Males, 12 to 2 o'clock.

I found 36 prisoners on the school registry, and about half the number attend. In no other prison school in Ireland do the Chaplains visit the school so frequently as here. But the school-room is too small, is not stalled, and must be overcrowded when eighteen or twenty pupils are together in it, besides a large pillar impedes the view. I therefore suggested to the Board that the adjoining day-room in the Marshalsea be added to it, by removing the dividing partition under the arches, between the two compartments, by prison labour, and the room stalled; by this arrangement the work would be very inexpensive and a sufficient school-room would be obtained. At present the prisoners are in association at school, a discipline officer being present. School-hours for males are two hours daily, and all willing to receive instruction attend school, unless already sufficiently taught.

Although the teacher is well qualified, having taught during twelve years under the Board of Education, and ranking second of first class, the school has not been placed in connexion with that of any other educational body or inspected by their officers. The approved forms of registry is kept, and the Chaplains visit the school. No school is held for females.

Prisoners sufficiently educated are given books in their cells.

The school should be placed in connexion with the National Board, in order to test the regularity and efficiency of the teaching.

Bread, brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 17s. 6d.; Indian meal, per Contracts, cwt., 8s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s. 4d.; meat, per lb., 7½d.; new milk, per gallon, 5½d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal, per ton, £1 14s.; straw, per cwt. (no contract); gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 4s. 9d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt. (crown), £1 11s.; do. (castle), £1 2s.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary diet for each Prisoner.

1870,	4.00d.		1871,	4.35d.		1872,	4.9d.
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The food provided for the prisoners (which I tasted), on the day of my inspection, was of a good description, and I observe that the Chaplains as a rule report favourably of the samples of provisions submitted for their inspection. In a few cases the bread and potatoes were faulted.

I questioned all the inmates of the prison and no complaint was made to me by any,

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Gaol.

The suggestions made by my colleague, respecting the inspection of provisions by the Chaplains have been adopted.

The Governor exercises a careful supervision over the contractors for provisions, and when they supply an article below sample it is returned, and a better description of provisions obtained in its stead, without waiting for the Chaplains to inspect.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.
1870, . £3,423 8s. 3d. | 1871, . £2,583 12s. 9d. | 1872, . £2,373 4s. 4d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.
1870, . £1,213 10s. 11d. | 1871, . £1,236 6s. 0d. | 1872, . £1,211 17s. 3d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.
1870, . £37 16s. 0d. | 1871, . £41 6s. 7d. | 1872, . £34 13s. 6d.

Repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1870, . £145 6s. 0d. | 1871, . £63 5s. 0d. | 1872, . £77 13s. 7d.

Repaid by the Admiralty Department for Naval Prisoners.

1870, . £37 18s. 0d. | 1871, . £16 7s. 0d. | 1872, . £17 16s. 0d.

Repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of Prisoners.

1870, . £218 12s. 11d. | 1871, . £279 18s. 4d. | 1872, . £107 7s. 11d.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this prison appear to be well and carefully kept by the clerk and schoolmaster. The journal of the Governor is very full and satisfactory; the Local Inspector also keeps a journal in which he carefully enters all the occurrences which come under his notice; he initials the various prison books and registries, which he checks generally twice in the week. The Medical Officer enters in his journal observations on the cases which he treats. The Chaplains keep their journals carefully, and their duties are very efficiently performed.

The markings of the tell-tale clock are entered in the State of Prisons at Lockings-Book.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-resident.</i>		£	s.		£	s.
Capt. Wm. Vanderkiste, Local Inspector,		100	0	Bernard O'Loughlin, Head Warder (Cabinetmaker, superintends Carpentry),		75 0
Rev. James F. Gregg, Protestant Chaplain,		50	0	Thomas Harwood (superintends Shoemaking),		50 0
Rev. James M'Coy, c.c., Roman Catholic Chaplain,		50	0	John Sharpley (superintends Tailoring),		50 0
Thomas Jas. Gelston, esq., M.D., Medical Attendant,		44	0	Thomas Weekes,		45 0
Samuel Hunt, esq., Apothecary,		30	0	Richard Halloran (Cooper, superintends Painting and Glazing),		45 0
				Patrick Fay,		35 10
				Robert Chamberlain,		36 10
<i>Resident.</i>						
Mrs. M'G. Egar, esq., Governor,	350	0		John Farrell, Night Watchman,	39	0
James W. Hogan, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	70	0		Aphra Griffin, Matron,	50	0
				Margaret Gabbett, Assist. Matron,	36	0

Vacancies in the Staff since last inspection.

Rev. M. Malone, Adm., Roman Catholic Chaplain, dismissed; Rev. James M'Coy, c.c., appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain. One Warder dismissed; two Warders and one Night Watchman resigned; two Warders and one Hospital Assistant-Matron dispensed with; one Warder and three Night Watchmen appointed; two Night Watchmen promoted to rank of Warder.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.	From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.	SOUTH DISTRICT.
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	110	80	<i>Limerick County Gaol.</i>
" to each Bridewell,	4	3	
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	170	139	
" Roman Catholic,	187	146	
Physician and Surgeon,	204	154	
Apothecary,	382	300	

The discipline officers have quarters and reside within the gaol. Their quarters are clean and well kept. The members of the families and household of the Officers, number forty-three individuals. My colleague in his report for 1872 called attention to the large number of persons not on the staff, who reside within the precincts of the prison, and I agree in the observations which he made.

Hospitals.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	10	6	16	8	6	2	5	—
Average daily number in hospital,	6	3	7.5	4.6	2	2.3	2.3	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	231	38	154	27	136	26	121	21
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cost of medicine,	£4 13s. 5d.		£28 6s. 11d.		£15 14s. 1d.		—	
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital,	£12 0s. 3d.		£38 4s. 7d.		£15 4s. 6d.		—	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£13 13s. 4d.		£15 2s. 9d.		£25 16s. 9d.		—	

The hospital arrangements in this gaol are sufficient for the requirements of the prison. There are water-closets attached to both hospitals, but no bath in the hospital for females. At the time of my visit both hospitals were untenanted.

In May, when I visited, typhoid fever prevailed in the gaol, and one man died of it a few days afterwards. The sanitary condition of the prison is seriously injured by various nuisances in the neighbourhood which should not be permitted to remain.

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Maunsell, esq., J.P.	Edwd. Wm. O'Brien, esq., D.L., J.P.
Eyre Lloyd, esq., D.L., J.P.	Henry Lyons, esq., D.L., J.P.
The Hon. J. T. W. Massy, J.P.	James C. Cooper, esq., J.P.
John White, esq., D.L., J.P.	The Right Hon. Lord Clarina.
Edward Croker, esq., D.L., J.P.	Stephen E. De Vere, esq., J.P.
Sir D. V. Roche, bart., D.L., J.P.	John Bolton Massy, esq.

The Board meets regularly on the first Saturday of each month for the discharge of business, when the salaries of officers and sums not exceeding £5 are paid by cheque in the aggregate in favour of the Governor, who produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. The vouchers are audited by a committee of the Grand Jury at assize, when the salaries of extern officers are paid.

The Board held thirteen meetings in 1872, and eleven previously to my inspection in 1873.

Bridewells.

Since the appointment of the present Local Inspector these prisons have been considerably improved.

SOUTH DISTRICT.		STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.					
<i>Limerick County, Bridewells.</i>		Rathkeale.			Bruff.		
No. of Committals in past year.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
Of whom were Drunkards.		33	7		99	16	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection.		2	—		33	5	
Of whom were Drunkards.		9	2		33	6	
		—	—		15	2	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?		Fortnightly, on Thursdays.			Fortnightly at Bruff.		
Committals, whether regular?		Regular.			Now regular. ^o		
Registry.		Correctly kept.			Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order.		In good repair and order.			In fair repair, except roof.		
Security.		Sufficient, with care.			Fair.		
Accommodation.		Bridewell is under Court-house, and damp and inconvenient.			Day-room and two cells for each sex.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.		Good and sufficient.			Sufficient and good.		
Water, how supplied?		No water on premises, but supplied by contract.			None; supplied by contract.		
Sewerage.		Earth-closets are provided.			Earth-closets are provided.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.		Very clean, and well kept.			Clean and orderly.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day.		4½d.			4½d.		
Salary of Keeper.		£35 a year; matron, £5.			£30; wife, £5.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.		Court-keeper; salary £14			None.		
Official Inspection.		15th October, 1873.			7th August, 1873.		
Remarks.		No prisoner in charge.			No prisoner in charge.		

JOHN LINTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.**Limerick City Gaol.*

LIMERICK CITY GAOL, AT LIMERICK.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 14TH AND 15TH OCTOBER, 1873.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors.	2	—	2	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Misdemeanors.	4	4	8	—	—	—
For further examination.	2	—	2	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Imprisonment.	1	—	1	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors.	26	2	28	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders.	6	—	6	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny.	7	—	7	—	—	—
Drunkards.	8	18	26	—	—	—
Total.	56	24	80	—	—	—

Juveniles.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
—
Limerick City Gaol.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Committed for Trial,	—	—	2	—	2	—	17	2
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	1

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	28	23	1872,	13	18
1871,	20	12	1873 (day of Inspection),	36	24

Prisoners in Custody during the year known to have been in Reformatories.
One male in 1870 and one in 1872.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Corresponding date in previous year.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infanticide,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	16	10	14	8	16	8	10	2	6	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	24	9	8	4	4	—	—	—	—	2
Assaults on Peace, &c., officers on duty,	16	6	18	10	17	2	5	—	2	—
Other assaults,	54	29	62	24	42	14	—	—	—	—
Robbery,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larceny,	27	11	33	12	31	10	7	—	9	1
Receiving stolen goods,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Embezzlement,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency,	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	—	—	7	—	8	—	6	—	—	—
Other offences— Affecting the public peace,	96	69	94	26	142	70	12	—	10	—
Remanded for further examination,	84	31	124	21	71	9	6	4	10	2
Total criminal class,	324	166	362	106	334	113	46	6	37	8
Vagrancy,	—	4	1	8	1	4	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	242	127	321	169	289	125	8	18	13	9
Debt,	22	1	33	3	7	—	2	—	3	1
Total,	588	298	717	286	631	242	56	24	53	18

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Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	27	3	368	118	17	2	458	106
Twice " . . .	—	—	41	19	2	—	38	17
Thrice " . . .	—	—	30	10	—	—	11	9
4 times " . . .	—	—	18	5	—	—	5	4
5 " " . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
6 " " . . .	—	—	8	11	—	—	1	4
7 " " . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
11 " " . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total, . . .	27	3	463	163	19	2	515	143
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in . . .	27	3	374	94	19	2	397	98

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only, . . .	27	3	349	87	17	2	379	89
Twice, . . .	—	—	23	17	2	—	48	14
Thrice, . . .	—	—	16	9	—	—	28	10
4 times, . . .	—	—	14	6	—	—	17	9
5 " " . . .	—	—	13	4	—	—	9	4
6 " " . . .	—	—	11	6	—	—	8	4
7 to 11 " . . .	—	—	26	18	—	—	16	11
12 to 16 " . . .	—	—	6	5	—	—	5	3
17 to 40 " . . .	—	—	4	6	—	—	4	3
41 to 60 " . . .	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	1
61 to 70 " . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total No. of Individuals committed, . . .	27	3	463	163	19	2	515	143
No. of commitments represented in foregoing, . . .	27	3	1,048	834	21	2	1,049	504

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.

29th October, 1866, . . .	59	10th August, 1870, . . .	57
22nd September, 1867, . . .	76	30th October, 1871, . . .	63
7th May, 1868, . . .	56	22nd September, 1872, . . .	88
15th October, 1869, . . .	67	25th September, 1873, . . .	89

One male was sentenced to solitary confinement by order of Court in 1872, none in 1873, up to day of inspection.

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

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	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody.	35.21	17.76	—	43.94	19.4	—
Highest number of Prisoners at any one time.	88		32nd Sept.	89		25th Sept.
Lowest ditto.	34		19th Jan. 25th Jan. 26th Jan.	43		16th March.
Highest number of males at any one time.	69		32nd Sept.	63		26th Sept. 27th Sept.
Ditto of females.	27		22nd Sept. 23rd Sept.	30		35th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time.	19		10th April. 11th April. 12th April.	27		16th March.
Ditto of females.	9		22nd April.	10		26th May. 27th May.

I found in custody when I made my inspection 56 male and 24 female prisoners of all classes in charge, including 2 debtors. The males under criminal committals were 6 males and 4 females on remand or for trial, 6 military prisoners, 26 males and 2 females tried by jury at assize and quarter sessions, and 7 males summarily, besides 8 males and 18 females committed for being drunk and disorderly.

The sentences of the convicted prisoners were—the males:—

Military prisoners, 1 sentenced for a period of 950 days, 2 for 672 days, 2 for 336 days each, and 1 for eighty-four days.

Civil prisoners—1 sentenced for nine and 1 for six months for assaults, 5 sentenced for three months, 2 for larceny, 1 for assault, another an habitual drunkard, and another for fraudulent enlisting in the militia; 10 others were sentenced for three months each for disorderly conduct, assaults, and 2 for larceny. All the other male prisoners in custody had been sentenced for the most part for drunkenness, assaults, and disorderly conduct.

The female prisoners, 2 for six months, 1 for three months, and 9 for two months for being drunk and disorderly. The remainder for short periods not exceeding one month for like offences.

Nineteen males and 2 females under sixteen years of age were committed during the year, of these 2 (males) were under ten years of age, 8 males and 1 female were sent to reformatories.

The juvenile offenders were for the most part committed for disorderly conduct and larcenies in the streets of Limerick, 2 juveniles (males) were twice committed during the year.

By reference to the criminal tables it will be seen that 136 males and 56 females were recommitted to this gaol, more or less frequently, during the year; 1 female was committed upwards of sixty times, and 1 male and 1 female upwards of forty times each; the 136 males committed during the year have 670 committals recorded against them, and the 56 females 359, showing how frequently the same prisoners are recommitted to the gaol.

No change in accommodation since last inspection.

Separation is strictly enforced in both prisons; the cells are heated by hot-water pipes.

The prison stores are suitably fitted up; that for male clothing is in charge of the chief warder; the matron keeps the clothes for females in a cell off her prison. The private clothing of prisoners are carefully labelled, but it would be an improvement if the labels were printed.

Stock of all prison property is taken by the Governor quarterly, and by the Local Inspector occasionally. Proper checks are established, and both matron and chief warder keep their stores in a tidy, orderly manner.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	64	40	45	33
Stoppage of Diet,	15	11	7	14
Total,	79	51	52	48

These, with one exception, were inflicted by order of the Governor. In one instance it became necessary to call in magisterial authority to punish a refractory female who assaulted the matron and one of the prisoners. She was kept for four days in a solitary cell, but was given ordinary diet.

There are two cells in the female prison for refractory prisoners, which are now sufficiently heated, so that prisoners can be kept in them during the night.

Some more sheds for stone-breakers are required. I pointed out to the Governor where they could be placed.

The prisoners who break stones are not given guards for the eyes; and I observed by the report of the Medical Officer that one man's eye was much injured by a piece of broken stone when stone breaking. Frequent accidents occur to prisoners from this cause, and a man lost one of his eyes, when breaking stones in Louth Gaol, from a splinter during the past year. I would therefore urge the Board to at once get wire guards for the eyes of all prisoners employed at stone breaking. The guards can be made by any person, and are very inexpensive, being merely a small piece of wire for each eye, sewed in leather, and tied behind. They are now used in all the northern gaols.

The record of punishments is duly submitted to the Board at its meetings.

Schools

No secular instruction is afforded to the prisoners in this gaol.

The Sisters of Mercy give religious and moral instruction to the Roman Catholic females on one day in the week, and to both male and female patients of that creed in the hospital.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Stonebreaking—hard labour,	22	—	Send-off ditto,	2	—
Onkum Picking,	21	4	Tailor,	1	—
Cook,	1	—	Carpenter,	1	—
Cleaner,	1	1	Sick,	—	1
Sewing,	—	6	Unemployed,	—	1
Quilting,	—	9	Debtors,	2	—
Picking Cocoa Fibre,	—	2	Total in custody,	56	24
Matmaking,	2	—			
Shoemaking,	3	—			

Received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol.

1870, £38 1s. 7d. | 1871, £77 5s. 9d. | 1872, £118 6s. 9d. | 1873, £46 0s. 9d.

Hard labour in this gaol is enforced by working on the tread-wheel,

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for males for two hours daily, stone breaking, and picking oakum. Females sentenced to hard labour pick 2 lbs. of oakum in addition to other work; males 2½ lbs. Industrial labour consists of stone breaking, making ship fenders, mats, and oakum picking. When an art'san is in custody he is usefully employed at his trade. All prison clothing (including shoes) is now made by prisoners. By means of a properly arranged mat-board one man can in his cell weave mats which in some other prisons are made by two men in association. Much painting and repairs of the buildings were done during the past year. The matron has introduced quilting, which is found very remunerative. Women earn 5s. 6d. per week at this work; 2s. 6d. is paid for each quilt. The ship fenders which the male prisoners manufacture are likewise remunerative.

In his report for '72 my colleague remarked on the great increase in the industrial profits since the appointment of the present chief warder and matron. I have now to add that the profits have further increased from £58 in '70 to £77 in '71 and £118 in '72. And I willingly endorse the opinion expressed by my colleague that to the diligence and attention to duty on the part of the Governor, the Deputy-Governor, and the Matron, much of the improved condition of this prison is due.

Contracts. Bread, white, per 4lb. loaf 6¹/₁₀d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 3d.; new milk, per gallon, 9¹/₂d.; salt, per cwt., 4s.; coal, per ton, £1 12s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 5s., less 10 per cent.; candles, per lb. 6d.; soap, per cwt., 41 12s. Other contracts—Potatoes bought in public market.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1870, . 3²⁸/₁₀₀d. | 1871, . 3⁶³/₁₀₀d. | 1872, . 4¹/₁₀d. | 1873, . 4³⁶/₁₀₀d.

The food which I tasted when I made my inspection was of a good description, and I observed that the Chaplains report favourably of the samples which they inspect. I questioned all the prisoners in charge, I only lodged a complaint that he was not sufficiently treated for his ailment by the Medical Officer of the prison. I spoke to the Medical Officer on the point, who explained the cause.

Officers and Salaries.
Non-Resident.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Wm. McDonnell, esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0	William Daly, Warder,	41	12	0
Rev. F. Meredyth, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0	Dennis Sullivan, extra Warder,	39	0	0
Very Rev. Dr. Casey, P.P., Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0	Wm. McCarty, Gate Porter,	45	14	4
R. R. Gelston, esq., M.D.,	40	0	0	Jas. O'Connor, Night Watch,	41	12	0
Thos. Kilbridge, Warder,	41	12	0	<i>Resident.</i>			
George Sadleir, Warder,	41	12	0	Thomas Kelly, Governor,	155	0	0
				Jas. McGuire, Chief Warder,	55	0	0
				Miss Maria Brice, Matron,	50	0	0
				Mrs. B. Carey, Assistant Matron,	35	0	0

The governor, matron, and chief warder are given rations, the assistant matron fire and light only.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	155	134
Chaplain, Prot. Episcop. Church,	195	157
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	232	210
Physician,	162	140

One member of the subordinate staff appears to be a frequent defaulter, and I would call the attention of the Board to his case.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £1,421 0s. 9d. | 1871, . £1,248 14s. 5d. | 1872, . £1,458 3s. 7d.
1873, . £518 13s. 3d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £767 16s. 5d. | 1871, . £718 7s. 7d. | 1872, . £811 7s. 8d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £31 9s. 9d. | 1871, . £27 14s. 8d. | 1872, . £27 10s. 6-72d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1870, £8 16s. 6d. | 1871, £2 14s. 0d. | 1872, £30 5s. 0d. | 1873, £17 18s. 0d.

Repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance of Prisoners.

1870, . £112 2s. 9d. | 1871, . £127 2s. 8d. | 1872, . £140 0s. 3d.

The books and accounts in this prison are well and carefully kept by the Governor, assisted by one of the warders, and occasionally an accountant is called in.

Some suggestions for keeping the books made by my colleague have been carried out; but prisoners not sentenced to hard labour do not receive the proportion of the profits which the 107th section of the Prisons Act directs.

The journals of the Local Inspector and Governor are well and carefully kept. In the Governor's journal matters especially deserving of notice, and his visits to the prison at night, are marked in red ink. All occurrences in the gaol are entered. The journal of the matron is a daily record of the work of the prisoners, and also all matters which occur in the prison under her charge. She also keeps a labour book.

The Medical Officer also enters observations in his journal, and the Chaplains enter their visits.

Hospital.

	1870.		1871.		1872.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital for year, . . .	11	9	7	4	5	11
Averagedaily number in hospital, . . .	0-44	0-40	0-08	1-0	0-013	0-03
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated						
out of hospital,	110	71	89	8	115	11
Cost of medicines,	£30.		£7 8s. 2d.		£11 10s. 8d.	
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital, .	£7 12s. 0d.		£5 12s. 2d.		£2 5s. 0d.	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical						
Officer for prisoners not in hospital, . . .	£8 13s. 7d.		£6 13s. 4d.		£7 5s. 10d.	

This prison is remarkably healthy; no death has occurred in it for some years.

The male hospital has been improved and repaired, and a bell put up which rings into the male prison. The building is unnecessarily large, having been formerly used as the hospital for both sexes.

The hospital for females is situated at the top of the prison for that sex. It consists of a room which opens into the female prison, and is found very convenient, as the assistant-matron can attend the sick in it.

Board of Superintendence.

J. J. Cleary, esq., Mayor, J. P.	William Spillane, esq., J. P.,	Alderman J. Abraham.
Alderman J. R. Tinsly, J. P.	T. C.	Alderman Z. Myles.
Alderman L. Quinlivan, J. P.	M. Lenchas, esq., J. P.,	Laurence Kelly, esq., T. C.
Alderman E. O'Callaghan,	T. C.	John Barry, esq., T. C.
J. P.	Alderman T. E. Carte.	Patrick Synan, esq., T. C.

The Board meets fortnightly, on every second Friday, in the court-house adjoining the gaol, when liabilities are discharged by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor; small accounts are paid by the Local Inspector out of a sum of £50 which remains in his hands for contingencies, and the receipts are produced and examined at the next meeting of the Board.

Twenty-five meetings were held in 1872, and twenty-one previously to inspection in 1873.

JOHN LANTAGNE, Inspector-General.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.QUEEN'S COUNTY GAOL, AT MARYBOROUGH.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
3RD DECEMBER, 1873.Queen's
County
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	2	1	3	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	3	—	3	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	—	1	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	4	1	5	1	—	1
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	16	5	21	1	—	1

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In Custody on the day of Inspection.				From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ Summarily,	—	—	2	—	1	—	9	1
Total,	—	—	2	—	1	—	12	1
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	15	9	1872,	16	1
1871,	16	4	1873 (day of Inspection),	16	5

Number of Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	—	1	1873 (up to day of Inspection),	—	None.
1871,	—	—			
1872,	—	—			

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Queen's County Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to day of Inspection).		In custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing day in previous year.	
Sodomy.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Murder (exclusive of Infanticide).	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Stabbing, &c., to take life.	5	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Administering poison.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter.	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
Sacrilege.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Concealing birth of infants.	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Expelling or abandoning children.	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences.	2	—	2	—	7	—	3	—	1	—
Bigamy.	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Common assaults.	42	9	23	1	47	2	1	—	2	—
Assaults occasioning bodily harm.	3	—	4	1	8	—	1	—	—	1
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty.	19	1	17	—	10	—	—	—	2	—
Other assaults.	6	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Robbery.	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Taking & holding forcible possession.	—	—	3	1	6	2	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock.	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Larceny.	24	9	19	6	33	12	5	2	3	—
Receiving stolen goods.	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	1	—
Embezzlement.	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences.	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud.	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson.	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other malicious offences against property.	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forgery.	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency, passing base coin.	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Riot, rescue, &c., effigy burning.	18	4	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences.	10	—	15	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Contempt of Court.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act.	3	6	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Revenue offences.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences:										
Against the person.	4	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against property with violence—dilapidation.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Against property without violence.	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace (breach of peace).	8	—	6	3	10	3	—	—	—	—
Adulterating milk.	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of service, trespass, &c.,	5	2	5	—	8	—	1	—	—	—
Having unregistered arms.	10	—	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Absent from training.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ticket-of-leave convict failing to report.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Detaining letters property of Postmaster-General.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Selling without licence.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination.	22	2	21	4	28	1	—	—	1	—
Total criminal class.	196	39	159	27	194	36	14	5	14	1
Vagrancy.	1	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness.	41	6	26	2	31	4	2	—	—	—
Debt.	4	—	10	—	5	—	—	—	2	—
Total.	242	45	197	29	232	30	16	5	16	1

OUTH
DISTRICT.Queen's
County
Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) and Number of Times each had been committed during the following periods, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once within the year,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice " " " " " "	4	—	177	29	13	1	199	28
Thrice " " " " " "	—	—	5	—	—	—	6	1
Thrice and four times within the year,	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Total,	4	—	183	29	13	1	206	29
No. of above who had not been in Gaol previous to 1st Jan. in . .	4	—	163	29	13	1	184	26

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained, distinguishing Adults from Juveniles.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
Once only,	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Twice,	4	—	139	22	12	1	176	21
Thrice,	—	—	17	4	1	—	15	4
4 times to 6 times,	—	—	10	1	—	—	7	1
7 to 16 " " " " " "	—	—	10	—	—	—	3	—
17 to 30 " " " " " "	—	—	6	1	—	—	4	2
31 to 50 " " " " " "	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
Total No. of Individuals committed,	4	—	183	29	13	1	206	29
No. of Commitments represented in foregoing,	4	—	337	65	14	1	318	96

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	16.6	2.93	—	19.68	3.56	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	27		30th June.	39		25th June.
Lowest ditto,	13		14th July.	10		23rd Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	24		30th June.	30		24th June.
Ditto of females,	7		6th Oct.	9		27th June.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	10		14th July.	9		23rd Feb.
Ditto of females,	1		30th Dec.	—		13th Jan.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous Seven Years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.

21st April, 1866, 65	3rd April, 1870, 33
26th July, 1867, 41	4th March, 1871, 46
8th January, 1868, 33	30th June, 1872, 27
20th January, 1869, 32	25th June, 1873, 39

SOUTH
DURRACE.
Queen's
County
Gaol.

I found when I made my inspection of this gaol 16 males and 5 females of all classes in custody—7 for trial (5 males and 2 females), and 11 males and 2 females under various sentences of imprisonment, of whom 2 (males) were drunkards. No debtor was in charge.

The convicted prisoners in custody were 5 males and 2 females, tried by juries at Quarter Sessions or assizes, and 4 males and 1 female summarily by magistrates sitting at Petty Sessions, besides 2 drunkards.

The sentences on the convicted male prisoners were 1 sentenced to an imprisonment of eighteen months for an assault, and 3 for twelve months for rape; 1 sentenced for fifteen months for having stolen goods in his possession, and 1 for six months for larceny of potatoes. Two others had been sentenced for three months, 1 for one month, and 2 for fourteen days—2 of these were under sixteen years of age, one convicted of trespass, the other of larceny.

Three females were under sentence for larceny—1 to be imprisoned for nine, 1 for four, and 1 for one month.

The prisoners for trial were the males, for manslaughter, bigamy, and larceny; the females, one for concealing a birth, the other for larceny from the person.

One hundred and eighty-seven males were committed to this gaol in 1872; 4 were under sixteen years of age, 30 had previous committals recorded against them; altogether these 30 prisoners had been 234 times in custody under various charges; 1 had been upwards of thirty times committed to this prison.

One returned convict (a female) was committed to this gaol in 1873.

Only 29 females were lodged in this prison during the year 1872; none were under sixteen years of age, 8 were habitual offenders, constantly recurrent to the prison. These 8 women have sixty-four committals recorded against them on the books of the gaol, 1 has been upwards of forty times in custody, and 2 others from twelve to sixteen times. In a population however of 77,071 inhabitants in the county, the small amount of female crime is very remarkable.

One female, thirteen years of age, and 13 male young offenders were committed to this gaol in 1873. The girl accused of feloniously milking cows was not convicted and discharged. Two males were in custody at the time of my inspection, 1 sentenced for larceny to an imprisonment of three months with hard labour, the other for fourteen days for an assault; 3 others, aged thirteen, fourteen and fifteen, convicted of assaults (the latter with intent to commit a rape), had been sentenced for terms of fourteen days, two and three months respectively; and 6 of ages varying from eleven to fourteen years had received short sentences for larceny, 1 had been sentenced to detention in a reformatory for stealing grass, but was afterwards pardoned; another boy of eleven years of age had been sentenced to imprisonment for fourteen days for being found drunk.

No change in the accommodation since last inspection.

I found this gaol when I made my inspection very clean, orderly, and well kept. The buildings generally in sound repair with the exception of some wooden doors and window sashes which were partially decayed, but at the time of my visit a carpenter (a prisoner) was employed repairing them.

SOUTH DISTRICT.		Stock at the time of Inspection.			
		Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
Queen's County Gaol.		In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	94	53	Shirts, . . .	38	46
Sheets, pairs of, .	87	21	Jackets, . . .	15	49
Rugs, . . .	92	49	Vests, . . .	15	51
Hammocks or			Trowsers, . .	15	47
Cots, . . .	—	23	Caps, . . .	15	13
Bed-ticks, . . .	109	54	Stockings or		
Bedsteads, . . .	136	—	Socks, pairs of,	38	29
			Shoes, Slippers, &		
			Clogs, pairs of,	15	41
			Shifts, . . .	10	28
			Jackets, . . .	10	21
			Petticoats, . .	10	38
			Aprons, . . .	10	26
			Neckerchiefs, .	10	23
			Caps, . . .	10	50
			Stockings, pairs of,	10	14
			Shoes, Slippers, &		
			Clogs, pairs of,	5	

Some of the suggestions of my colleague in his report for 1872 have been carried out by the Board; a bath has been put up in the reception ward, in which all prisoners are, unless exempt from ill health, bathed on admission; a good fumigating closet has also been fitted up in which the private clothes of prisoners are cleansed and disinfected, previously to being put in store.

A new steam boiler has been fixed in the kitchen, and a bath in the hospital, besides that in the probation ward; and it is contemplated to have the cells in the probation ward fitted up with bells, and other appliances for separation. The roof of the prison has been put in good order, and the wall pointed by prison labour.

It is proposed to heat the male separate prison and the laundry from one boiler in the kitchen, from which steam would likewise be taken to cook the food. This arrangement if carried out would be attended with an economy of fuel.

At present the heating of the prison is imperfect; the heating apparatus being most defective, and it should be put in order and improved during the summer months. The openings of the sewers of the prison are not, I understand, protected by stink-traps, and although the prison is now very healthy, the effluvia from open sewers, should an epidemic break out, always renders persons exposed to its influence more susceptible of disease.

There are now three baths with hot and cold water laid on in the male, and one in the female prison; water-closets and lavatories are in both prisons. Thirty cells in the male prison, and twenty in that for females, are heated and fitted up with bells and appliances for separation, but only some cells for males are lighted by gas. Gas is likewise used for lighting the exterior parts of the prison, the officers' quarters, and the workrooms of two classes for males.

Water is abundantly supplied to the prison, from a good well on the premises, and also from a stream which passes thence to the county infirmary. It is lifted by the power of the tread-wheel, into a cistern over the well, which is capable of containing 12,500 gallons, whence it is distributed to the different sections of the gaol. The sewerage, which discharges itself into an open drain, in a field adjoining the prison, is stated to be good.

The laundry has hot and cold water laid on, with drying-room and other appliances.

There is a sufficient supply of bedding in use, and in store, but some of the blankets although not worn out are thin, and when they are used in winter extra blankets should be given. The clothing of the prisoners is of a good description and sufficient; stockings are given to prisoners of both sexes, and caps, aprons, and neckerchiefs to the females. The stores are suitable and well arranged. The private clothing of prisoners is properly cleansed and fumigated before being put in store, and the bundles are labelled, each article being enumerated, and the list signed by the prisoner.

The photographing of prisoners is executed by a person who comes from a distance, and is paid 30s. for each visit. My colleague, in his report for 1872, suggested that a prison officer should be taught to do the work. In this opinion I quite agree. Prisoners receive visits in the watch-house which has been fitted up for the purpose, always under the supervision of a warder; convicted prisoners do not receive visits oftener than once in the month, untried prisoners and pauper debtors twice in the week, master debtors daily.

There are two tell-tale clocks in the prison which are protected by Chubb's patent locks, but the cases are old, and should be rendered secure; one of the officers was lately dismissed for having tampered with them.

The clocks are placed one in front, the other at the rear of the prison, and are marked on every quarter of an hour.

Unlock is held in summer at 6, A.M., and in winter at daylight. The prisoners are locked for the night at 6, P.M., in summer, and at dusk during the winter season.

Gas is kept lighting in the criminal cells up to 8, P.M., and the night watch is set out at 9.30, P.M. Two watchmen are employed on night duty, the first from 9.30, P.M., to 1.30, A.M., the second until morning. The keys are kept during the night in an iron safe by the Governor; cellular separation is strictly enforced in this gaol on all prisoners.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or refractory cells, .	74	—	70	1
Stoppage of diet, .	—	—	6	—
Total, .	74	—	76	1

In no instance did it become necessary to call for magisterial interference for the punishment of refractory prisoners during the year.

The record of punishment is regularly submitted to the Board at its meetings, and signed by the chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel—Hard Labour, .	7	2
Cleaning prison and Force pump, .	6	1
Matmaking, .	1	—
Carpenter, .	—	2
Sewing, .	1	—
Sick, .	—	—
Total in custody, .	16	5

Received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside Gaol.

1870, . £1 11s. 2d. | 1871, . £7 2s. 0d. | 1872, . £15 10s. 8d.

Punitive labour is enforced by work on the tread-wheel for three hours daily. The wheel is divided into ten compartments with five reliefs, so that a gang of fifteen men work the wheel at the same time.

Industrial labour consists chiefly in mat and brushmaking. Artisans when in custody are generally employed at their trades. A carpenter in custody was so employed when I visited. The women sew, knit, and wash. One-third of profits on their work is paid to prisoners not sentenced to hard labour on their discharge, under the 111th section of the Act 7 Geo. IV., cap. 74.

There is a large quantity of good linen in store, made by the inmates of the gaol, and likewise a quantity of socks and stockings.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Schools.

Queen's
County
Gaol.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.	
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	M.	F.	M.	F.
Average daily number of pupils,	74	11	104	11
Number of days on which school was held,	208	255	227	159

School-hours.—Males, 3 to 4½. Females, 3 to 5.

One hour and a half is assigned daily to school teaching. The males are instructed by a warder, and the females by the assistant matron. The school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and inspected by their officer.

I found no record that the schools are inspected by the Chaplains.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 15s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 9s.; potatoes, per cwt., 3s.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; butter-milk, per gallon, 1½d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal, per ton, £1 13s. 6d.; straw, per cwt., 2s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9s. 2d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 6s. Other contracts—linen, per yard, 11½d.; sheeting, per yard, 1s. 8d.; linsey, per yard, 7d.; check, per yard, 10½d.; rugs, each, 17s.; shoes, per pair, 8s. 6d.

Net average daily cost of ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1870, . 4-13d. | 1871, . 4-47d. | 1872, . 4-12d.

The food which I tasted at the time of my visit was of a good description, and the Chaplains report favourably of the samples of the provisions submitted for their inspection.

I questioned all the prisoners in custody. No complaint was lodged by any.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Charles Moore, esq., Local Inspector,		50	0	0	William Sythes, 1st Assistant,	60	0	0
Rev. J. Meade Hobson, Protestant Chaplain,		40	0	0	Thomas Cobbe, Gate Porter,	35	0	0
Rev. Thomas Merrin, Roman Catholic Chaplain,		40	0	0	Abraham Case, 1st Turnkey,	35	0	0
David B. Jacob, M.D., Physician and Surgeon,		—			Thomas Cobbe, Matmaker,	35	0	0
Jph. B. M'Namara, Apothecary,		—			W. F. Starkey, Turnkey,	35	0	0
Resident.					Alexander Acheson, Night Watchman,	30	0	0
A. Cashel Bulkeley, esq., Governor,		200	0	0	John Prescott, Night Watchman,	30	0	0
					Mary Anne Sythes, Matron,	25	0	0
					Mary Anne Nicholl, ditto,	25	0	0
					and Schoolmistress,	25	0	0
					Anne Dawson, Nurse-tender,	25	0	0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection.

Edward Fugarty, dismissed; James Gilchrist, appointed. Thomas Heenan, deserted; George Rickaby, appointed. James Gilchrist, resigned; W. M'Naughton, appointed. John Walsh, resigned; Alexander Acheson, appointed. William M'Naughton, dismissed; John Prescott, appointed. George Rickaby, not confirmed; W. F. Starkey, appointed.

Officers' Visits.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol,	147	161
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	133	167
„ Roman Catholic,	165	157
Physician and Surgeon,	116	132

Subordinate officers when they leave the prison have passes signed by the Governor.

The officers' quarters have been improved since last inspection. They are well kept, and have been lately painted.

My colleague called attention in his report for 1872 to the fact that

the matron does not sleep in the female prison, and therefore prisoners are left without supervision for many hours of the night. He suggests that quarters be provided in the female prison for one of the matrons. In this suggestion I quite agree. The presence of a matron during the night in a prison is most important, and I submit that his suggestion be carried out by the Board.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Queen's
County
Gaol.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £1,494 4s. 1d. | 1871, . £1,396 4s. 10d. | 1872, . £1,401 6s. 7d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £807 15s. 10d. | 1871, . £740 15s. 8d. | 1872, . £834 3s. 1d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £28 5s. 0·96d. | 1871, . £47 5s. 3·96d. | 1872, . £36 5s. 1·65d.

Amounts repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1870, . £0 11s. 0d. | 1871, . £6 18s. 0d. | 1872, . £5 3s. 0d.

Repaid by Treasury for the maintenance of Prisoners.

1870, . £82 13s. 10d. | 1871, . £107 8s. 5d. | 1872, . £93 13s. 9d.

The books and registries of discipline and finance are here kept with much care and attention. The statistical registries are kept by the chief warder, those which refer to finance, contracts, the dietary, &c., by the Governor. The journal of the Governor is a valuable record of the different occurrences in the establishment. He marks in red ink in his journal any matters which require special observation, and his inspections of the prison during the night. I regretted much that the Local Inspector was absent from home when I visited; he is a most useful public officer, and since his appointment has much improved this prison in many respects. His journal was locked up when I visited the gaol, and I did not see it. The Medical Officer and Chaplains also have journals. The various prescribed books are in use.

Hospital.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	20	4	27	4	15	2	11	2
Average daily number in hospital,	0·61	0·08	0·92	0·17	0·54	0·11	0·80	0·10
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	157	12	170	11	164	9	123	6
Cost of medicine,	£4 2s. 1d.		£8 0s. 8d.		£10 9s. 0d.			
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital,	—		—		—		£1 0s. 7d.	
Cost of all extra Diet ordered for prisoners not in hospital,	—		—		£2 9s. 4d.		£2 8s. 0d.	

The hospital accommodation in this prison is ample. The wards are large and well ventilated, with water-closets and a bath. The hospitals for prisoners of both sexes are in the same building, and there is but one staircase, common to the wards for both sexes, but communication is cut off by an iron gate. The hospitals are locked up for the night by the Governor, and the keys kept in his possession after lock-up. The sanitary condition of the gaol is satisfactory, no death having occurred in it since 186 .

SOUTH
DISTRICT,
Queen's
County
Gaol.

Viscount De Vesel.
R. S. Hawkesworth, esq.
Thomas Kemmis, esq.
G. Coshy, esq.

Board of Superintendence.

Robert Staples, esq.
Sir Allen Walsh, bart.
Colonel H. D. Carden.
Earl of Portarlington.
Michael Dunne, esq.
M. H. Franks, esq.
R. P. White, esq.

The Board meets on the second Wednesday of each month, for the discharge of business. Twelve meetings were held in 1872, and a like number in 1873, when the salaries of the inferior officers are paid through the Local Inspector. Small liabilities under £2 are included in one draft, and paid by the Governor, who produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. Larger amounts are discharged by cheques drawn in favour of each creditor. The salaries of superior officers are paid by presentment, half-yearly, at assizes.

There are now no bridewells in this county.

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

Tipperary
County
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

TIPPERARY COUNTY (NORTH RIDING) GAOL, AT NENAGH—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 13TH OCTOBER, 1873.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	4	—	4	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny:—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	7	1	8	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders,	13	—	13	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Offences under Larceny Act,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Vagrants,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	4	3	7	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	43	6	49	—	—	—

Juveniles in custody on day of inspection, one male; eight males had previously been committed, one was sent to a reformatory.

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	37	4	1872,	33	5
1871,	32	3	1873 (day of Inspection),	43	6

Returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.

Two males and 1 female in 1872, 1 male in 1873.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Tipperary County (North Riding) Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873. (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	7	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Manslaughter,	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy,	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Common assaults,	95	8	76	12	45	11	8	-	5	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	27	-	15	-	15	-	4	-	6	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	12	-	5	-	9	-	1	-	2	1
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery,	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible possession,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	3	-	6	1	1	-	-	-	4	-
Larceny,	13	6	25	10	22	3	3	1	5	1
Embezzlement,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pretences,	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Other malicious offences against property,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	6	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	2	-	9	-	9	-	13	-	2	-
Under Poor Law Act,	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against property, without violence,	6	2	11	-	4	-	1	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	24	25	26	7	12	6	3	1	-	-
Deserting wife and children,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Leaving service,	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prostitution,	-	7	-	9	-	1	-	-	-	2
Hawking & fishing without licence,	7	-	8	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
Drinking in an unlicensed house,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Uttering base coin,	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kept an unlicensed dog,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travelling on railway without paying,	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remanded for further Examination,	19	-	24	1	18	7	1	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	244	54	224	43	145	31	37	3	30	5
Vagrancy,	3	5	12	2	10	2	2	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	109	21	111	12	79	28	4	3	1	-
Debt,	15	4	8	3	3	-	-	-	4	-
Total,	362	84	355	60	237	61	43	6	35	5

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Tipperary
County
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	11	1	229	29	9	—	160	30
Twice, „ . . .	1	—	24	1	—	—	14	5
Thrice, „ . . .	—	—	6	3	—	—	3	1
4 times „ . . .	—	—	2	1	—	—	4	—
5 times to 7 „ . . .	—	—	6	2	—	—	2	2
8 times „ . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total, . . .	12	1	267	36	9	—	183	39
No. who had not been in Gaol previously, . . .	10	1	192	19	—	—	129	23

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Data.	M.	F.	Data.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	35.66	5.42	—	38.9	4.4	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	59		21st June.	54		23rd Jan.
Lowest ditto,	24		12th Jan.	33		1st March.
Highest number of males at any one time,	52		21st June.	52		23rd Jan.
Ditto of females,	10		20th July.	10		14th May.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	17		12th Jan.	29		16th June.
Ditto of females,	1		31st Dec.	1		1st Jan.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.

8th March, 1866, . . .	66	1st September, 1870, . . .	56
10th May, 1867, . . .	104	20th June, 1871, . . .	56
23rd January, 1868, . . .	37	21st June, 1872, . . .	59
20th June, 1869, . . .	51	23rd January, 1873, . . .	54

Two males were sentenced to solitary confinement by order of Court during 1872, and 1 male juvenile to be whipped previously to my inspection in 1873.

I found in custody when I made my inspection 43 male and 6 female prisoners of all classes in charge. Of these 6 (males) were for trial or on remand, and 13 military prisoners under sentence, tried by courts-martial. The prisoners tried by civil tribunals were 8 males and 1 female tried by juries at assizes and Quarter Sessions, and 10 males and 2 females by magistrates sitting in Petty Sessions, besides 6 males and 3 females, drunkards and vagrants.

The military prisoners tried by courts-martial had been sentenced to imprisonments, 2 for two years, 1 for 504 days, 4 for 336 days, and 6 for 168 days, for insubordination, desertion, and 1 for larceny.

The prisoners tried by civil tribunals were 13 for assaults and manslaughter, and sentenced, 1 for two years, 3 for one year, 1 for nine, 1 for six, and 1 for two; and 6 for one month each, 1 for bigamy, sentenced for eighteen months, 3 for larceny, sentenced for terms, 1 of twelve months, 1 of three months, and 1 of fourteen days.

The other convicted prisoners (males) in charge were under sentences for drunkenness, vagrancy and begging, and 1 for being absent from training in the militia.

The prisoners (male) for trial were for assaults, and 2 found concealed in an outhouse and yard under suspicious circumstances.

From the foregoing it appears that of the 43 male prisoners, inmates of the gaol when I made my inspection, only 1 soldier and 3 civilians had been convicted of crimes against property, and the large number of assaults, including one case of manslaughter, shows the lawlessness of the district.

The 6 female prisoners in custody were prostitutes, 2 charged with larceny, and 4 with drunkenness; one of these has 61 previous convictions recorded on the books of this gaol against her, and another 20 convictions.

convictions. Thirty-seven individual female prisoners were committed to this gaol in 1872. One of these has been an inmate of this gaol upwards of fifty times; and in the present year (1873) the woman above mentioned was upwards of sixty times in custody, and 2 others between twenty and thirty times. One male also appears in the calendar of this gaol year after year constantly recommitted for drunkenness and vagrancy. My colleague in his report for 1872 observes that this man had then been upwards of 180 times in custody, and in the year 1873 he has been again recommitted.

One male under sixteen years of age was in custody when I visited, 9 had Javalinas been committed up to the day of my inspection, but no female juvenile.

Three of these young offenders had been convicted of larceny, two of whom had been sentenced to reformatories, the third (who was fifteen years of age) had been sentenced to imprisonment for three months, and to be whipped, which part of the sentence was not carried out, as the Medical Officer certified that the boy was physically unfit to undergo the punishment. Two had been sentenced to an imprisonment of one month with hard labour for cutting trees; two others had been convicted of assaults, and sentenced to an imprisonment—one for two months, and another for fourteen days; 1 boy was discharged.

No change in accommodation since last inspection.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	<i>Male Clothing.</i>				<i>Female Clothing.</i>			
	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shirts, . . .	127	24	Shifts, . . .	24	8
of, . . .	215	104	Jackets, . .	61	40	Jackets, . .	33	3
Sheets, pairs of,	155	22	Vests, . . .	53	24	Petticoats, .	58	4
Rugs, . . .	139	92	Trowsers, .	88	67	Aprons, . .	40	60
Hammocks or			Caps, . . .	48	17	Neckkerchiefs,	15	14
Cots, . . .	-	10	Stockings or			Caps, . . .	34	24
Bed-ticks, . .	121	47	Socks, pairs of,	135	72	Stockings, pairs		
Bedsteads, .	182	-	Shoes, Slippers, &			of, . . .	27	25
			Clogs, pairs of,	85	46	Shoes, Slippers, &		
						Clogs, pairs of,	23	7

I found the prison when I made my inspection in a most creditable condition of order and cleanliness, the buildings in sound repair and carefully looked after. Indeed I observe that since the present Governor has had charge the greatest care is taken to have the establishment in as

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Tipperary County (North Riding) Coal.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Tipperary
County
(North
Riding).
Gaol.

satisfactory a condition as the ill-constructed buildings will permit, and such improvements as can be carried out are adopted.

Since last inspection by my colleague No. 4 block of cells has been remodelled, the cells boarded and enlarged, and gas is now being introduced into No. 3 section, and into a portion of the female prison.

Blocks 3 and 5 of the prison for males, which contain 31 cells, and three of the four divisions of the female prison are artificially heated. Formerly only 16 cells in the male prison were lighted by gas, and in them the burners were placed too high. At the suggestion of my colleague the burners have been lowered, and 28 more cells are now lighted in Nos. 3 and 4.

Seven cells in the female prison have also been fitted up with gas, which number is considered sufficient, having regard to the few females who find their way into this gaol.

Gas is also supplied to the school-room, the apartments of the Governor, matron, and head warder, as well as to central hall of the female prison, the gateway, and the outside boundary of the gaol. Nos. 3 and 5 in male prison, and 2, 3 and 4 in female prison, are artificially heated. In block No. 4 every two cells have been thrown into one, to make them of a sufficient size for separation, and the work has been done by prison labour.

One prisoner employed in the cook-house is brought to it from his cell at 5 o'clock, A.M., by the night watchman, and he remains in the cook-house during the entire day. A second is employed in it from 12 o'clock until the dinner hour cleaning the tins. The latter is not exempted from hard labour on the tread-wheel, if so sentenced; he picks oakum, and does all the work of prisoners of the class to which he belongs.

One block of solitary cells has been removed, the other block has been fitted up with hot, cold, shower, and plunge baths, one side for males the other for females. There are two good wells on the prison grounds, from one of which a wheel-pump in No. 6 section supplies the baths and all the yards on the right side of the gaol with water. The other well gives a supply through the tread-wheel to the remainder of the prison.

The sewerage, which is stated to be effective, discharges itself into the drainage of the town.

The privies in the yards have stone seats; these should be covered with wood. The work can be done by prison labour.

The laundry is stalled (10 stalls) with a large drying loft over it, with wooden louvres. A thorough draft of air passes through it, in which clothes are quickly dried. The clothes are dried in the laundry yard behind the prison in summer. Occasionally, when very few females are in the gaol, men are sent to the laundry to do the washing of the prison.

There is an abundance of good clothing in use and in store. The prisoners are well and suitably dressed, and stockings are supplied to prisoners of both sexes.

The stores are roomy and properly fitted up. The fumigating box adjoins the store in which the private clothing of the prisoners is kept. It has pegs on which the clothes are hung when being cleansed.

Photographs of habitual offenders are taken by the head warder, who receives 9d. for each (he providing the materials).

Lock-up is held at 6, P.M., in summer, and 5 in winter, and unlock at 6, A.M., in summer, and 7, A.M., in winter. Two tell-tale clocks are placed, one near the house of the Governor, the other behind the laundry; they are well protected from being tampered with, and are pegged by the night watchman.

The prison keys are kept by the Governor in his bedroom at night. No escape has been attempted from the gaol for many years.

<i>Punishments for Prison Offences.</i>	From 1st January to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.		SOUTH DISTRICT. Tipperary County (North Riding) Gaol.
By Governor—	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Dark or refractory cells,	12	1	8	1	
Stoppage of diet,	35	7	24	2	
Total,	47	8	32	3	

Few punishments are inflicted in this gaol; a firm but judicious discipline without unnecessary harshness prevents breaches of the rules. In no case was it necessary to appeal to magisterial authority during 1873.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Tread-wheel—Hard Labour,	20*	—
Shoemaking,	3	—
Tailoring,	1	—
Matmaking,	2	—
Painting,	1	—
Cleansing Prison,	3	1
Cook-house,	1	—
Breaking stones,	12	—
Washing,	—	5
Total in custody,	43	6

Received for produce of Prisoners' labour, disposed of outside the Gaol.

1870, . £31 Os. 1d. | 1871, . £36 5s. 1d. | 1872, . £72 16s. 5d.

Prisoners sentenced to hard labour work for two hours (five minutes on and five minutes off) daily on the tread-wheel, which is an old and cumbrous machine. They are also employed in pumping water to supply the baths and different sections of the prison, and at stone-breaking. Sheds have been put up since my last visit in which prisoners employed breaking stones work in separation. I would suggest that wire-guards for the eyes be used by the prisoners; several cases of prisoners losing their sight have occurred from the want of this precaution, and the wire-guards are very inexpensive.

Industrial labour is fairly carried on in this prison. Some of the frieze for prison clothing is made in the gaol, but it is stated that an equally good article can be obtained at a cheaper rate at Killaloe. Artificers when in custody are employed at their trades, carpenters, shoemakers, tailors, tinmen, so work when in custody—mats and brushes are made. Tradesmen work in their cells up to 8, P.M., in winter; oakum picking has been adopted for the employment of unskilled male prisoners. Females when in custody work under the superintendence of the matron in the hall of the female prison up to 8 o'clock, P.M., at sewing; they are also employed in the laundry.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1872, to day of Inspection.		Schools.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	103	29	86	7	
Average daily number of pupils,	14.2	4.3	13.2	5.6	
Number of days on which school was held,	253	196	172	29	

School-hours.—Males, 4 to 5; females, 4 to 6.

Neither of the school-rooms are partitioned. Stalls might be put up in them without difficulty by a carpenter prisoner when in custody. A warden instructs the males, and the assistant matron the females.

The school is in connexion with the Board of National Education,

* These 20 were afterwards employed in stone-breaking.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

and their Inspector reports favourably of it. The Chaplains visit, and enter their reports in the school registry.

Tipperary
County
(North
Riding)
Gaol.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 7d.; brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 5½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 17s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., market price; meat, per lb., 10d.; new milk, per gallon, 9d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal, per ton, market price; straw, per cwt., 2s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 9s. 7d.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., market price.

Contracts.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1870, . 4'56d. | 1871, . 4'7d. | 1872, . 4'84d.

I tasted the food prepared for the prisoners on the day of my visit, and found it of good quality. The Chaplains report favourably of the provisions submitted for their inspection. I questioned all the prisoners in custody on the day of my visit. No complaint was made to me by any.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries.

1870, . £1,801 0s. 8d. | 1871, . £1,825 4s. 6d. | 1872, . £2,186 4s. 5d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £1,133 12s. 8d. | 1871, . £1,134 0s. 5d. | 1872, . £1,163 15s. 11d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1870, . £46 13s. 2d. | 1871, . £45 12s. 7d. | 1872, . £49 13s. 8d.

Repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners.

1870, . £161 8s. 9d. | 1871, . £152 7s. 1d. | 1872, . £111 12s. 5d.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are well and carefully kept by the chief warder. They are checked daily by the Governor, and monthly by the Local Inspector. The Governor initials the books every evening.

The journal of the Governor is a full record of all occurrences deserving of attention which happen in the gaol, and he marks in red ink all matters deserving of special attention. The Local Inspector also keeps a journal, and he makes a special report to the Board at its meetings monthly.

The Medical Officer enters observations in his journal on the cases under his care, and reports monthly to the Board on the changes of diet and exceptions which he gives. The Chaplains have journals in which they enter the duty performed, with the time of entering and leaving the gaol. Passes are issued to subordinate officers who desire to leave the gaol during the hours of duty. Visitors are admitted to convicted prisoners monthly, to untried prisoners and pauper debtors weekly, on Thursdays, and to master debtors daily—visitors are searched at the gate on admission.

Officers and Salaries.

<i>Non-Resident.</i>						<i>£ s. d.</i>		
Michael Head, esq., Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Thos. Morrow, Head Warder and Clerk,	90	0	0	
Rev. W. B. Chester, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0	Samuel Lett, Gate,	40	0	0	
Rev. P. O'Malley, D.D., Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0	Edward Green, Mat-maker,	40	0	0	
George Frith, esq., Physician,	53	0	0	John Duffy, Tailor,	40	0	0	
Thos. Spain, esq., Apothecary,	21	0	0	James Buggie, Carpenter,	40	0	0	
John Boyd, Night Watch,	40	0	0	Fra. Sheppard, School-master,	40	0	0	
<i>Resident.</i>				Eva Duggan, Matron,	48	0	0	
W.S. Minchin, esq., Governor,	250	0	0	Eliza Field, Laundress,	24	0	0	
				Catherine Alcock, Hospital Nurse,	24	0	0	

All the intern officers and the night watchman receive gaol allowance.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.	SOUTH DISTRICT. — Tipperary County (North Hiding) Gaol.
Local Inspector to gaol,	169	169	
Do. to each bridewell,	4	3	
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,	232	189	
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	140	121	
Physician,	159	145	
Apothecary,	159	128	

Three warders are tradesmen—one sleeps in each block of the buildings.

Hospitals.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of inspection),	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Average daily number in hospital,	—	04	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	146	87	190	20	107	29	96	
Cost of medicines,	£4 15s. 10d.		£3 3s. 2d.		£3 5s. 2d.		£3 18s. 8d.	
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital,	£1 0s. 5d.		£0 5s. 0d.		—		£0 4s. 7d.	
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£4 7s. 7d.		£4 15s. 8d.		£3 4s. 4d.		£1 2s. 10d.	

There are good and separate hospital buildings in this gaol, one for each sex; the wards are roomy and well ventilated, but have not water-closets attached; the hospitals are, however, seldom used. Both were empty when I visited. When a prisoner is in hospital the assistant matron does the duties of hospital nurse, but if a male is in hospital one of the warders also sleeps in the hospital.

Medicines are compounded by the apothecary in the prison.

The prison has been for many years very healthy, no death having occurred in it since 1866.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Wm. Osborne, bart., Chairman.	Bassett W. Holmes, esq., J.P.	R. H. Falkiner, esq., J.P. Count D'Alton, J.P.
Joshua R. Minnett, esq., J.P.	John Goings, esq., J.P. Caleb Goings, esq., J.P.	John Bayly, esq., J.P. Major W. C. Gason, J.P.
Capt. W. H. Carroll, J.P.	William Ryan, esq., J.P.	Anthony Parker, esq., J.P.

The Board meets regularly on the first Saturday of each month, when all liabilities are discharged, and the salaries of inferior officers paid. Separate cheques are drawn in favour of each creditor, unless when the accounts are small. Superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes. Twelve meetings of the Board were held in 1872, and ten previously to my visit in 1873.

Bridewells.

For many years my colleague and I have recommended that some unnecessary bridewells in this county be discontinued. The Grand Jury passed a resolution to that effect in 1865, and the Board of Superintendence in 1873 made the following report to the Grand Jury in reference to the minute of my colleague in the Prison Books on his last inspection:—

"The Board consider that the Bridewells of Borrisokane and Roscrea might be closed, on account of the proximity to the County Gaol, and also on account of the small number of prisoners committed to those bridewells in the past year 1872, viz.:—

"Borrisokane,	10 committed	Cost, £52 8s. 11d.
"Roscrea,	53 committed	Cost, £32 6s. 6d."

I am informed that magistrates sometimes sign remands without having the prisoners brought before them, which is quite illegal,

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Tipperary
County
(North
Riding).
Bridewells.

	Roscrea.		Newport.		Thurles.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year, . . .	47	6	22	3	128	23
Of whom were drunkards, . . .	29	2	5	—	31	4
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection, . . .	4	2	5	1	29	5
Of whom were drunkards, . . .	—	—	—	—	5	2
Petty Sessions and transmittals, how often?	On Mondays.		On Fridays.		Petty Sessions are held weekly, on Saturdays.	
Committals, whether regular?	Apparently regular.		Regular.		Some illegal.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	Lately put in fair repair.		In good repair.		In good order and repair.	
Security, . . .	Yards not secure; down pipe from roof.		Sufficient, except a down pipe from roof.		Security sufficient.	
Accommodation, . . .	No change since last inspection.		No change since last inspection.		No change since last inspection.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient, but some blankets thin and worn; some new ones should be supplied.		Sufficient and good.		Sufficient; many of the sheets much worn; blankets sound, but some thin.	
Water, how supplied?	None, except from roof.		A pump, in good order.		Abundant, from two pumps.	
Sewerage, . . .	None; a cesspool.		Sufficient.		Stated to be sufficient.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.		Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.		Clean, dry, and orderly.	
Cost of dietary per head per day.	6d. males; 5½d. females.		Males, 5½d.; females, 4½d.		4d. for both sexes.	
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£35; wife £5.		£35.		£55 per annum.	
Whether Keeper follows any other Employment.	None.		Court-keeper; salary £2 2s.		None.	
Statutable Inspection,	12th October, 1873.		13th May, 1873.		21st August, 1873.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in custody.		Two prisoners in custody.	

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

	Templemore.		Borrisokane.		SOUTH DISTRICT. Tipperary County (North Riding). Bridewells.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No. of Committals in past year,	136	20	8	2	
Of whom were Drunkards,	66	5	2	—	
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	31	12	—	—	
Of whom were Drunkards,	8	6	—	—	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Petty Sessions are held weekly, on Wednesdays.		On the second Wednesday of each month.		
Committals, whether regular,	Some illegal; some committals taken away by police.		Regular.		
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order, . .	In fair order and repair.		In good repair.		
Security,	Imperfect.		Yards insecure; walls low; and a pump against wall, and a down pipe from roof.		
Accommodation, . . .	No change since last inspection.		No change since last inspection.		
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Sufficient and good.		Bedding sufficient; but no tables in day-rooms.		
Water, how supplied, . .	By pump in yard for malta.		Pump, in order, but well dry at the time of my visit.		
Sewerage,	Cesspool outside wall.		None.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly; ventilation imperfect.		Clean, but not tidy.		
Cost of dietary per head per day.	4d. for both sexes.		3½d. males; 3d. females.		
Salary of Keeper, . . .	£35 per annum; wife £5.		£35.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Court-keeper, but no salary is paid; £2 is paid for cleaning.		
Statutable Inspection, .	22nd August, 1873.		27th April, 1873.		
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody.		No prisoner in charge.		

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.TIPPERARY COUNTY (SOUTH RIDING) GAOL, AT CLONMEL.—STATUTABLE
INSPECTION, 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1873.Tipperary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	4	1	5	—	—	—
„ Larceny,	3	—	3	—	—	—
„ further Examination,	3	—	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	22	3	25	1	—	1
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	10	—	10	2	—	2
<i>By Courts-Martial.</i>						
Military and Naval Offenders, *	5	—	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	4	5	9	—	—	—
In default of Bail,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties, .	4	—	4	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	11	4	15	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	8	6	14	—	1	1
Total in Custody,	75	20	95	3	1	4

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
			10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	—	—	1	—	—	1
„ Summarily,	—	—	—	—	18	1
Total,	—	—	1	—	19	1
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	3	—

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	51	24	1872,	58	18
1871,	48	15	1873 (day of Inspection),	75	20

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all prisoners in custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
—
Tipperary County (South Riding) Gaol.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Correspond- ing date in previous year.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of infanticide),	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infanticide,	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children, Haze, and other carnal offences,	1	—	2	—	2	—	2	—	2	—
Common assaults,	88	26	86	26	69	17	24	1	12	2
Assaults occasioning bodily harm, Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	20	3	11	—	6	—	10	—	8	2
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . .	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Robbery,	—	—	4	—	3	—	3	—	2	—
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	2	8	1	—	—	4	—	5	—
Larceny,	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Receiving stolen goods,	32	16	34	22	38	21	9	7	6	5
Embezzlement,	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Obtaining money by false pretences, Fraud, and attempts to defraud, .	1	—	2	—	1	—	3	—	2	—
Other malicious offences against property,	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	1
Forgery,	3	—	8	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
Offences against the currency, . .	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Riot, rescue, &c.,	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Military offences,	12	—	20	—	6	—	—	—	3	—
Under Poor Law Act,	5	—	6	—	15	—	5	—	2	—
Revenue offences,	9	5	9	2	8	4	1	—	—	—
Other offences:—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Against the person,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Against property with violence, Against property without violence,	3	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace, . . .	6	1	8	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Soliciting on the streets,	51	44	66	50	81	45	2	1	6	—
Leaving employment,	—	11	—	22	—	15	—	2	—	5
Fishery Laws,	4	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Obstructing the thoroughfare, Breach of Habitual Criminals Act,	5	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	1	—
Remanded for further examination,	—	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Total criminal class,	66	18	40	3	26	3	3	—	4	—
Vagrancy,	318	127	333	134	279	117	67	14	57	16
Drunkenness,	4	5	3	2	2	5	—	—	—	1
Debt,	242	104	193	75	182	72	8	6	1	1
Total,	14	1	9	2	4	1	—	—	—	—
Total,	578	237	538	213	467	195	75	20	36	18

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Number of returned Convicts in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years, and the expired portion of 1873.

Tipperary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	—	3	1873 (up to and including		
1871,	1	3	day of Inspection), . . .	3	3
1872,	4	5	Day of Inspection, . . .	2	1

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	18	2	346	90	19	1	303	75
Twice " " " " " " " "	2	—	48	16	—	—	26	20
Thrice " " " " " " " "	—	—	11	3	—	—	8	6
4 times to 9 " " " " " "	—	—	7	9	—	—	7	7
9 " " to 14 " " " " " "	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	2
Total,	20	2	412	121	19	1	355	110
No. who had not been in Gaol previously,	18	2	239	37	18	1	205	27

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	48.75	16.75	—	58.75	19.88	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	91		14th Nov.	96		21st Sept.
Lowest ditto,	43		29th June.	69		4th June.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	72		17th Nov.	76		21st Sept.
Ditto of females, . . .	25		8th Sept.	29		16th Feb.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	28		4th Jan.	47		27th Feb.
Ditto, of females, . . .	9		8th July.	14		4th June.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.

18th March, 1866,	128	6th May, 1870,	102
16th March, 1867,	166	18th March, 1871,	91
19th March, 1868,	102	14th November, 1872, . . .	91
20th November, 1869,	97	21st September, 1873, . . .	96

When I made my inspection 75 male and 20 female prisoners were inmates of this gaol. Ten males and 1 female were on remand or for trial. Five military offenders, tried by courts-martial, and 32 males and 3 females, by juries at assizes or quarter sessions, were under various sentences of imprisonment, and 28 males and 16 females had been convicted summarily by magistrates sitting at petty sessions.

The sentences on the military offenders were as follows—1 was sentenced to an imprisonment for three years, 1 for 366 days, and 3 for 168 days.

Thirty-two males tried before civil tribunals had been convicted of assaults. These were under sentences—1 for three years, 2 for two years, 3 for eighteen months, 2 for twelve, and 8 for six months each; 11 for four and five months, 4 for two and three months, 1 for one month; others convicted of riot, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct, had been sentenced for periods of one month and under.

Twenty males charged with offences against property were in custody, of whom 5 were "for trial," and 15 under sentences, 2 for two years, 3 for eighteen months, 4 for twelve months, 5 for terms of two, three, and four months, and 1 for fourteen days.

Three deserters were likewise in custody, besides one man sentenced to an imprisonment of three months for being absent from militia training, and one under a sentence of one month for deserting his wife.

The female prisoners were—8 convicted of larceny, 1 sentenced for a term of eighteen months, 3 for twelve months, and 4 for three months—1 a returned convict; one woman was for trial for infanticide; the remainder were under sentences for drunkenness, soliciting for prostitution, assaults, and disorderly conduct—3 sentenced for three months, 5 for one month, the others for short periods.

By reference to the preceding tables it will be seen that one female in custody in 1872 has been between 90 and 100 times an inmate of this gaol; 8 others between 50 and 80 times. Four women committed previously to my visit during the year 1873 have between 50 and 80 convictions recorded against them, and the 110 women committed in 1873, up to the period when I made my inspection, have been 1,034 times in custody.

Twenty male and 2 female young offenders were committed to this gaol Juveniles. in 1872, and 19 males and 1 female up to the time of my inspection in 1873—of these 9 males and the female had been convicted of larceny, the others of assaults, malicious injury, and destroying trees.

Three (males) were sent to reformatories during the year (1873) previously to my visit.

The debtors' prison was not tenanted when I visited, and as it is hoped Debtors. that the marshalsea building will be soon again occupied, I do not suggest that any expense be incurred to improve it.

No change in the accommodation since last inspection.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

		<i>Male Clothing.</i>		<i>Female Clothing.</i>	
	In use.	In store.		In use.	In store.
Blankets, pairs of,	119	32	Shirts, . . .	66	120
Sheets, pairs of,	119	102	Jackets, . . .	66	39
Rugs, . . .	119	23	Vests, . . .	66	48
Hammoeks, or			Trowsers, . . .	63	83
Cots, . . .	95	24	Caps, . . .	66	29
Bed-ticks, . . .	119	22	Stockings or socks,		
Bedsteads, . . .	8	-	pairs of, . . .	66	102
			Shoes, Slippers, &		
			Clogs, pairs of,	66	50
			Shifts, . . .	46	14
			Jackets, . . .	46	18
			Petticoats, . . .	50	9
			Aprons, . . .	39	12
			Neckerchiefs, . . .	29	22
			Caps, . . .	41	30
			Stockings, pairs of,	26	12
			Shoes, Slippers, &		
			Clogs, pairs of,	22	10

In the absence of the Governor, on leave, I made my inspection of this gaol, accompanied by the Local Inspector, and found it in a very creditable condition of order, cleanliness, and discipline; the buildings in sound repair, and the woodwork, except that of the marshalsea, lately painted. Some dashing however on the outer walls of the female prison would be an improvement.

There is abundant accommodation in this prison to meet the requirements of the district. One hundred and twenty cells in the male prison, and fifty in the female prison are artificially heated, and are lighted by gas, with bells and other appliances for cellular separation. Lavatories and water-closets are on every tier of both prisons. The cells are boarded,

SOUTH DISTRICT. well ventilated, and fitted up with suitable furniture, and the beds and bedding are of a good description.

Tipperary County (South Riding) Gaol. No change has been made in the arrangements for bathing prisoners since my colleague inspected in 1873. I understand however that new baths are now ordered for both hospitals. Some improvements required in the kitchen will also be made, and the walls of the Protestant church, which are stained from damp, will be coloured.

There is a sufficient supply of clothing for prisoners in use, and some in store. The clothing is of a good description, and suitable for prisoners. Stockings are now given to the inmates of both sexes.

The supply of water to this prison is abundant. It is driven by the power of the tread-wheel into a large tank whence the water is distributed to the different sections of the gaol. The water-closets and lavatories in both prisons are sufficient, but there is no water-closet in the hospital for females. The sewerage is stated to be effective, and it is regularly flushed from the tank in the prison.

The laundry for males, in which harrack washing is carried on by prisoners of that sex, is fitted up with proper appliances, and the drying-room in it is on a proper principle. Another laundry at the back of the prison for females is used by female prisoners, who wash for the public, and I saw some linen very nicely made up by them. The drying-room belonging to that laundry has not horses for drying, the clothes are dried in a room with a stove in the centre. In a third laundry also connected with the female prison, the clothes of prisoners are washed in tubs, but as has been observed in former reports of the Inspectors-General, this part of the prison requires improvement.

The gas in the cells is extinguished one hour after lock-up, which is at 5.45 o'clock, P.M., in winter; at 7 o'clock, P.M., in summer. The prison is unlocked at 6, A.M., at all periods of the year. The Governor keeps the prison keys in an iron safe in his bedroom at night. A superior officer goes round the prison at 9.30, P.M., when the night watch comes on duty, who patrols within the prison grounds.

There is one fumigating apparatus in the male prison, where the private clothing of male prisoners is disinfected and cleansed. The clothes of female prisoners are boiled in the laundry.

Photographs of habitual offenders in this gaol are taken by a person, who is not a prison officer, by contract at a fixed price of 6d. for each copy.

Since my last inspection of this gaol the floor of the furnace-room in the female prison has been flagged, and that apartment is now much improved.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells,	105	17	103	26
Stoppage of Diet,				

These were all inflicted on the sole authority of the Governor, and the record duly submitted to the Board at its meetings. Two punishment cells in the female and one in the male prison were lately fitted up with bells and appliances for separation.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Tread-wheel—Hard Labour,	38	—	Washing,	—	10
Painting,	2	—	Sewing,	—	5
Tailoring,	2	—	Sick,	3	1
Shoemaking,	1	—	Unemployed,	10	2
Carpentering,	1	—	Discharged before labour		
Timmen,	1	—	hour,	1	2
Scouring for War Office,	10	—			
Cutting firewood,	6	—	Total in custody,	75	20

Received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol.

1870, . £253 4s. 9d. | 1871, . £292 3s. 9d. | 1872, . £235 1s. 2d.

Punitive labour on the tread-wheel is enforced for three hours daily in this gaol, but only half that time is actually spent on the mill. The tread-wheel is a large lumbering machine with two wheels.

Industrial labour is actively carried on. One shoemaker, two tailors, two painters, a tinman, and a carpenter, prisoners, were at work for the benefit of the prison when I visited, but the large profits obtained by prison labour is mainly due to the contracts for washing, which tend to reduce the great expenditure in the gaol, arising principally from the cost of staff, which amounted to £1,531 7s. 10d. in 1872 for staff charges, or about £22 10s. per head for this item alone on the average number of prisoners in custody during the year, the average cost of each prisoner during the year being £40 17s. 7d.; at the same time it must be remembered that the profits from sale of work in this gaol is larger than in any other prison in Ireland, except that of Belfast and Richmond Bridewell, Dublin, which have much larger numbers of inmates—the average daily number in 1872 in Belfast gaol being 305, in Richmond Bridewell 261, and in this gaol 68. The profits in Belfast gaol were £854 10s., in Richmond Bridewell £493 11s. 1d., and in this gaol £235 1s. 2d., showing that the labour of each inmate of this gaol was more profitably employed than in any other prison in Ireland. I find that the washing account during the first six months of 1873 has realized a profit of £95 18s. 8d.

Notwithstanding the recommendation of my colleague and myself, and the requirements of the Prisons Act, no school has been held in this prison for several years.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 8d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 7d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 18s. 6d.; Indian meal, per cwt. 8s. 6d.; potatoes, per cwt., 2s. 4d.; meat, per lb., 8d.; new milk, per gallon, 8d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. 6d.; coal, per ton, £1 12s. 9d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s. 8d.; candles, per lb., 5d.; soap, per cwt., £1 2s. 9d.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1870, . 4-43d. | 1871, . 3-68d. | 1872, . 4-01d.

The food for the use of the prisoners, which I tasted when I made my inspection, was of a good description, and I observe that the Chaplains invariably report favourably of the supply submitted for their inspection. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, no complaint was made to me by any.

Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Percy Gough, esq., Local Inspector,	150	0	0	J. Quinn, Gate Warder,	63	0	0
Rev. F. T. Brady, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0	J. Ardagh, Warder,	46	0	0
Rev. J. Power, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0	H. Colborne, do.	46	0	0
William D. Humphill, esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0	R. Lanigan, do.	46	0	0
				S. Burke, do. Shoemaker,	46	0	0
				R. Pennessy, do.	46	0	0
				M. Prendergast, do.	43	0	0
				M. Byrne, do.	43	0	0
				T. Summers, do. Hospital,	53	0	0
				Miss S. Woods, Matron,	48	0	0
				Mrs. M. Conway, Assistant Matron,	28	0	0
G. M. Robbins, esq., Governor,	250	0	0	Miss M. J. Garvan, Assistant Matron,	28	0	0
J. McCaffery, Head Warder,	103	0	0	Mrs. Coughlan, Laundress,	38	0	0
E. Power, Clerk, &c.,	73	0	0	Miss A. McCarthy, Nurse,	30	0	0

Vacancies.

E. Cantwell, Warder, dismissed; Thomas Flanagan and George Eyre, Warders, resigned, the latter on compensation; Mrs. Bergin, Nurse, died. Filled up by Michael Prendergast, Michael Byrne, and Anne McCarthy. One warder's place has not been filled up, the staff being reduced by one.

SOUTH DISTRICT. — Tipperary County (South Riding) Gaol.	Visits paid by Officers.	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan. 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	Local Inspector to Gaol,		158		104
	Do. to each Bridewell,		4		3
	Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church,		154		111
	„ Roman Catholic,		189		140
	Surgeon,		171		176

The Local Inspector reported to me favourably of the conduct of the staff.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £2,797 1s. 7d. | 1871, . £2,664 14s. 0d. | 1872, . £2,781 11s. 6d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £1,445 0s. 10d. | 1871, . £1,511 2s. 6d. | 1872, . £1,531 7s. 10d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £34 6s. 11d. | 1871, . £38 0s. 10d. | 1872, . £40 17s. 7-55d.

Repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1870, . £93 10s. 6d. | 1871, . £2 11s. 0d. | 1872, . £15 10s. 0d.

Repaid from the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of Prisoners.

1870, . £368 12s. 4d. | 1871, . £320 1s. 5d. | 1872, . —

The various registries of discipline and finance in this gaol are well and carefully kept by the clerk. The Work Book is in charge of the gatekeeper, and the State of Lockings Book is kept by the head warder; but all are supervised and checked by the Governor, and the journal of that officer is a careful record of all matters which occur in the gaol during the year. The Local Inspector enters observations in his journal on all matters which come under his notice within the prison. Instead of pass-books, monthly accounts with full details are audited by three members of the Board, which when passed are paid and filed.

The Chaplains in their journals state the duties they perform. The Medical Officer, who is very efficient and attentive in the discharge of his duties in the prison, enters in his journal observations on the cases which he treats, stating the names of prisoners excepted from the tread-wheel, with reasons for the exception, and other matters connected with the office he holds.

Each warder has a journal in which he enters the employment daily of every prisoner under his charge.

Hospitals.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	54	24	60	11	55	10	44	19
Average daily No. in hospital,	2.5	0.54	3.17	0.41	1.88	0.64	3.05	0.75
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	400	329	339	183	441	192	390	301
No. of deaths in the gaol,	3	—	*1	—	—	—	1	1
Cost of medicine,	£33 10s. 2d.		£14 4s. 9d.		£11 0s. 8d.		—	
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital,	£26 17s. 4d.		£32 18s. 3d.		£23 6s. 10d.		—	

The hospital buildings in this prison are separate for each sex, they are roomy and well ventilated, but they have not water-closets. The bath in the male hospital was, when I visited, out of order and has been so for a long time, although my colleague and I have called attention to the matter year after year in our reports. There is no bath in the hospital for females.

* Executed.

Board of Superintendence.

John Bagwell, esq., M.P.
S. H. G. Adams, esq.
R. U. Bayley, esq.
Joseph Kenny, esq.
Colonel E. B. Purfoy.
Thomas Lalor, esq.

John Biall, esq.
Captain J. Sankoy, R.N.
F. W. Lowe, esq.
Thomas Butler, esq.
Captain Stephen Moore.
Samuel Cooper, esq.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
—
Tipperary
County
(South
Riding)
Gaol.

The Board meets regularly on the first Saturday of each month for the discharge of business, when the inferior officers are paid, and liabilities discharged by cheques drawn in favour of each individual creditor. The Governor is paid quarterly, and the external officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes.

Twelve meetings were held in 1872, and ten previously to inspection in 1873.

Bridewells.

All the Bridewells in this district have been regularly inspected by the Local Inspector during the year. He is most attentive in the discharge of the duties of his office, and takes much pains to have these minor prisons efficiently managed. The Bridewell at Tipperary has been much improved, and has been certified by the Inspectors-General.

The Bridewells at Cahir and Carrick-on-Suir should be discontinued—see former reports of Inspectors-General on this subject.

I am informed that Magistrates remand prisoners to the Bridewell at Clogheen, without having them brought before them, which is illegal.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Cahir.		Clogheen.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year.	45	9	45	8
Of whom were Drunkards,	32	3	27	—
No. of Commitments in the quarter preceding inspection.	4	2	14	—
Of whom were Drunkards,	2	—	3	—
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Cahir fortnightly, on Thursdays.		Fortnightly; Clogheen on Thursdays.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular.		Apparently regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, . . .	In good repair and order.		In good repair and order.	
Security,	Sufficient.		Sufficient with care.	
Accommodation,	No change since last inspection.		No change since last inspection.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Good and sufficient.		Bedding good and sufficient, but no tables in day-rooms.	
Water, how supplied?	None on premises; it is supplied from river.		None; supplied by contract.	
Sewerage,	Sufficient; new water-closet in female yard.		No sewerage; cess-pool; earth boxes should be used.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly; ventilation sufficient.		Clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3½d. those who get supper; for drunkards, 4½d.		5½d. per day.	
Salary of Keeper,	£40.		£45.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.		Court-keeper; salary, £8.	
Statutable inspection,	28th August, 1873.		28th August, 1873.	
Remarks,	One female drunkard in custody.		No prisoner in charge.	

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS—continued.

Tipperary
County
South
Riding),
Bridewells.

	Cashel.		Carrick-on-Shannon.		Tipperary (certified bridewell).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Commitments in past year.	122	14	149	42	172	44
Of whom were Drunkards.	84	8	61	15	93	19
No. of Commitments in the quarter pre- ceding inspection.	23	4	41	25	74	13
Of whom were Drunkards.	7	1	16	3	45	4
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Cashel, on Wed- nesdays.		Fortnightly; at Carrick.		Weekly in Tippe- rary.	
Commitments, whether regular?	Regular.		Regular.		Regular.	
Registry, . . .	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order, .	In good repair, but painting required.		In good repair and order.		In good repair.	
Security, . . .	Sufficient.		Sufficient; walls high.		Very secure.	
Accommodation, .	No change since last inspection.		No change since last inspection.		No change since last inspection.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Ample; but some rugs much worn.		Ample; some in store.		Ample and good.	
Water, how supplied?	Water supplied from city reser- voir.		A good pump in each yard in order.		A good pump on premises.	
Sewerage, . . .	Cess-pool. Earth- closets have been provided.		Sufficient.		Cess-pools behind the privies; seats of privies should be boarded.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly.		Clean and dry; ventilation suffi- cient.		Clean and orderly; yards want drain- age.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	5d. per day; two meals only given.		6½d. for prisoners of both sexes.		6d. per day.	
Salary of Keeper, .	£45; matron £5.		£45.		£45.	
Salary of Matron, .	—		—		£15.	
Whether Keeper fol- lows any other em- ployment.	Court-keeper; sa- lary, £8.		None.		Court-keeper; sa- lary, £8.	
Statutable Inspection.	29th August, 1873.		28th August, 1873.		14th May, 1873.	
Remarks, . . .	No prisoner in charge.		No prisoner in charge.		Two prisoners in custody.	

JOHN LINTAIGNE, Inspector-General.

WATERFORD COUNTY AND CITY GAOL, AT WATERFORD.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION, 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1873.

SOUTH DISTRICT.
Waterford County and City Gaol.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	3	—	3	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	3	—	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny:—						
To Imprisonment,	4	6	10	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	—	3	—	—	—
By Courts-martial.						
Military and Naval Offenders,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Disposed of Summarily.						
For Larceny,	1	3	4	1	—	1
In default of Bail,	4	—	4	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	13	21	34	—	1	1
Other Misdemeanors,	12	—	12	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under Revenue Laws,	—	1	1	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	1	2	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	49	32	81	1	1	2

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of inspection.		From 1st January to day of inspection.			
	16 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		16 years old and under.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Assizes,	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ Summarily,	—	—	1	—	1	14
Total,	—	—	1	—	1	15
Number sent to Reformatories,	—	—	—	—	1	1
					2	3

Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	56	34	1872,	40	29
1871,	50	25	1873 (day of Inspection),	49	32

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

Returned Convicts in Gaol in 1873 up to the day of Inspection, and during each of the three preceding years.

Waterford
County and
City Gaol.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	9	5	1873 (up to and including	3	1
1871,	2	3	day of Inspection), . . .	3	1
1872,	5	2	Day of Inspection, . . .	—	1

Prisoners in custody known to have been in Reformatories.

One male in each of the years 1870, 1871, and 1872; none in 1873.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter,	1	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Concealing birth of infants,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposing or abandoning children,	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape, and other carnal offences,	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	4	—
Bigamy,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common assaults,	61	16	71	10	25	14	4	—	6	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	3	—	5	—	10	—	2	—	3	—
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	11	1	15	1	16	—	7	—	3	—
Other assaults,	7	1	8	—	6	—	4	—	—	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	5	—	2	—	4	1	—	—	3	—
Robbery,	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stealing horses, cattle, & other live stock,	8	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	2	—
Larceny,	35	20	51	37	26	30	6	6	4	13
Receiving stolen goods,	2	1	—	2	1	1	—	3	1	1
Obtaining money by false pretences,	1	3	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	7	1	6	—	2	1	—	—	1	—
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other malicious offences against property,	6	3	8	5	7	2	1	1	1	—
Forgery,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offences against the currency,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perjury and subornation of perjury,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military offences,	5	—	15	—	10	—	4	—	2	—
Under Poor Law Act,	2	—	6	2	3	—	1	—	—	1
Revenue offences,	—	2	1	5	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other offences—										
Against the person,	3	4	1	—	2	—	2	—	1	—
Against property, without violence,	5	4	4	—	1	4	—	—	—	—
Affecting the public peace,	70	44	92	45	53	29	4	5	—	1
Illegal fishing,	—	—	1	—	6	—	1	—	—	—
Contempt of Court,	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaving employment,	8	1	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Wife and children desertion,	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deserting from industrial school,	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Remanded for further examination,	37	12	25	10	23	5	—	—	3	—
Total criminal class,	308	114	334	123	203	93	38	16	38	19
Vagrancy,	12	4	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Drunkenness,	217	149	272	163	160	135	11	16	3	9
Debt,	8	—	7	1	1	1	—	—	1	1
Total,	545	267	615	288	369	229	49	32	40	29

Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed during 1872-3.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Waterford
County and
City Gaol.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	26	8	337	101	14	6	231	83
Twice " . . .	5	2	45	14	1	—	31	15
Thrice " . . .	—	—	16	12	—	—	9	11
4 times " . . .	—	—	8	9	—	—	1	6
5 " to 9 " . . .	—	—	11	13	—	—	5	8
Total, . . .	31	10	417	149	15	6	277	123
No. of above not previously in Gaol, . . .	26	9	224	65	13	6	136	47

Averages, and Highest and Lowest Numbers (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody, . . .	42·37	27·26	—	36·74	25·86	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time, . . .	86		21st Feb.	85		4th Sept.
Lowest do., . . .	50		27th Jan.	43		18th May.
Highest number of males at any one time, . . .	55		8th May.	53		18th Sept.
Ditto of females, . . .	36		26th Nov.	38		12th Sept.
Lowest number of males at any one time, . . .	27		27th Jan.	19		30th May.
Ditto of females, . . .	21		4th Jan.	11		25th March.

Highest Number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.

28th August, 1866, . . .	82	1st September, 1870, . . .	94
5th June, 1867, . . .	108	5th September, 1871, . . .	92
15th September, 1868, . . .	88	21st February, 1872, . . .	86
26th September, 1869, . . .	96	4th September, 1873, . . .	85

One prisoner (male) was sentenced to solitary confinement, by order of Court, in 1872.

I found in custody when I made my inspection 49 male and 32 female prisoners of all classes in custody, of these 11 males and 16 females were drunkards; no debtor was in charge.

Six males were for trial, 2 at assize for assault and manslaughter, and 4 at quarter sessions for larceny, assault, and neglecting his wife.

Four military offenders were under sentences by courts-martial, 3 sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months, and 1 for two months. Of the remaining offenders in custody 7 males and 6 females had been tried by juries at assizes and quarter sessions, and 21 males and 10 females summarily before magistrates at petty sessions. The sentences of the prisoners convicted before civil tribunals were—the males, 1 sentenced to imprisonment for two years for rape, 1 for twelve months for an assault, 4 for six months for assaults, and 1 for larceny; 3 had been sentenced for four months, 2 for assaults, and 1 for larceny, and 9 for terms of two

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and three months for assaults, larceny, and illegal fishing. All the other offenders in charge had been sentenced for terms of one month and under for assaults, police offences, and drunkenness.

The females in charge were 9 for larceny, receiving stolen goods, and other offences against property, sentenced for a period of two years each, 1 for eighteen and 3 for twelve months; the remainder for one, two, or three months. The other female offenders in charge had been summarily convicted of drunkenness, loitering for prostitution, assaults, disorderly conduct, and selling spirits without a licence.

One hundred and two males and 25 females were committed to this gaol in 1873 from the large county of Waterford, with a population of 122,825 inhabitants. In no county in Ireland, except Leitrim, does so little female crime exist. In Leitrim only 22 females were committed to the gaol of that county. Of the 25 females committed to this gaol in 1873, from the county of Waterford, 9 had previously been in custody, 1 upwards of five times during the year. Female offenders from the city of Waterford, on the contrary, numbered 134 in 1872, of these 58 were old offenders, frequently committed during the year, and I find in the prison books 1,195 previous committals recorded against them, for the most part for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, riot, and soliciting for prostitution. The number of male offenders in 1872 was 346 belonging to the city jurisdiction, of these 166 were old offenders, having 1,496 previous committals on the books of the gaol, likewise for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Juveniles.

Sixteen males and 7 female young offenders, under sixteen years of age, were committed to this gaol previously to my inspection in 1873, 1 male and 1 female were under ten years of age, of these 3 males and 4 females were sent to reformatories.

Nine of the boys and 3 girls had been committed for larcenies, 3 girls for absconding from an industrial school, the remainder (boys) for various police offences, illegal fishing, and stealing fruit.

Forty-one young offenders (31 boys and 10 girls) were committed to this gaol in 1872; 4 males and 2 females were twice committed, 4 males and 3 females were sent to reformatories during the year.

No change in the accommodation in this gaol since last inspection.

I found the gaol when I made my inspection very clean, orderly, and well kept. The buildings all in sound repair, the grounds carefully attended to, the appliances in the cells in good order, and the arrangements of the entire establishment most creditable to the Local Inspector and Governor. Sixty-nine cells for males and thirty for females are fitted up with bells, lighted by gas, and artificially heated; and lavatories and water-closets are on each corridor of both male and female prisons. There is an abundant supply of water to this prison; it is raised by a crank-pump, worked by four men in association, and my colleague and I have year after year recommended that a stalled crank-pump be put up, in order that the prisoners should work in separation, on a plan which has been adopted in many gaols, see diagram in report for 1870, page 80.

The tread-wheel is stalled, but its powers are turned to no useful purpose, and I cannot but think that they might be utilized with advantage. There are no stalls for prisoners who are waiting for their turn on the mill.

The laundries in both male and female prisons are suitably fitted up, but a small shed over the store of the female laundry is much required.

The laundry for males has six stalls supplied with hot and cold water with drying-room attached. In the laundry for females washing is well

done for private families in the town. I saw some nicely made up fine linen in it. There is a drying-room attached to it also.

It would be very desirable that stalls were put up in the halls of both male and female prisons for prisoners when under instruction in school; at present too much association is permitted during school-time, and I pointed out how the work could be done at a trifling cost. An alternation in the flue from the boiler in the kitchen is much required; it should deliver itself at right angles into the chimney flue to improve the draught when the wind blows from certain points.

There is an excellent bath in each hospital, and baths have been put up, as suggested by my colleague, in the prison.

The iron fumigating box in the male prison is now used for the clothes of all prisoners. No steps have been taken to alter the gas pipes in the cells, from which a prisoner hanged himself during the past year. My colleague in his report for '72 remarks that they are too high on the wall, and suggested that they should be lowered. I regret that this suggestion has not been adopted. Should another suicide happen from this cause a serious responsibility will be incurred.

Photographs of habitual offenders are taken by the chief warder and clerk. The photographic chamber is nicely arranged, and well suited for the purpose. The clerk receives £5 yearly as extra pay for discharging this duty.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
				In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs of,	150	16	Shirts, . . .	86	81	Shifts, . . .	64	21
Sheets, pairs of,	150	52	Jackets, . . .	43	32	Gowns, . . .	64	39
Rugs, . . .	130	24	Vests, . . .	43	25	Petticoats, . . .	64	51
Hammocks or Cots, . . .	107		Trowsers, . . .	43	24	Aprons, . . .	64	37
Bed-ticks, . . .	130	18	Caps, . . .	43	13	Caps, . . .	32	8
Bedsteads, . . .	14	46	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	43	4	Shoes, Slippers, & Clogs, pairs of,	32	26

There is an ample supply of good bedding and prison clothing in this gaol, except that stockings are never supplied. The Prisons Act does not order that males should have stockings, but it directs that the females should be suitably clothed, and it is not suitable that females in an institution like this should be without stockings.

The stores of this prison are kept with much care and attention, and are properly fitted up. The store for male prisoners is in charge of one of the warders, that for the clothing of females in charge of the matron, and some good presses have been put up for her use.

Cellular separation is strictly enforced in this gaol with all classes, except cooks, prisoners in hospital, epileptics, and, occasionally prisoners at skilled work, shoemakers and tailors.

Gas is supplied to every part of the gaol, and is kept lighting for two hours after lock-up in the winter months.

Unlock is held at 6, A.M., from 1st March to 1st September, and at 6.30, A.M., during the remainder of the year. The cells of the prisoners are locked for the night at 6, P.M., throughout the year. The Governor and the chief warder attend the lock-up. Two turnkeys remain in the central hall until 10, P.M., when the Governor and the chief warder finally inspect, affix the night locks on the doors leading to the exterior of the prison, and the stock locks are double shot. The keys are locked up by the Governor in an iron safe in his bed-room, with the exception of the key of the central hall, which is kept by the chief warder, who sleeps in the outer hall of the prison.

There is only one tell-tale clock in the prison. It is properly protected

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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from being tampered with, and is fixed in the hospital yard, and marked half-hourly during the night by the prison watchman, who patrols outside the buildings; the markings of the clock are entered in the State of the Prison at Lockings Book. An alarm bell communicates with the apartments of the Governor and chief warder.

No escape from the prison was attempted in 1872 or 1873; but 1 male for trial for larceny escaped from the district bridewell at Dungarvan in August, 1873; he was not retaken.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Magisterial authority, . . .	—	1	1	—
By Governor—				
Dark or Refractory Cells, and				
Stoppage of Diet, . . .	99	27	44	8
Total, . . .	99	28	45	8

I pointed out to the Governor the necessity to confine the punishment of the prisoners strictly within the limits of the law; otherwise he takes on himself great responsibility should a casualty happen.

The Punishment Book is duly laid before the Board at its meetings, and marked by the chairman. One punishment of fourteen days was inflicted by the resident magistrate for insolence and threatening language.

Employment on day of Inspection.

		M.	F.			M.	F.
Tread-wheel, and afterwards employed at industrial labour, . . .		24	—				
Smiths, . . .	1	—	Cleaning grounds, &c., . . .	1	2		
Washing, . . .	1	5	Knitting, . . .	—	14		
Cook-house, . . .	2	—	Smoothing, . . .	—	2		
Shoemaking, . . .	2	—	Mangling, . . .	—	3		
Weaving and Winding, . . .	3	—	Sick, . . .	1	1		
Tailoring, . . .	1	—	Unemployed, . . .	8	—		
Sewing, . . .	—	1	Discharged (before labour				
Matmaking, . . .	2	—	hours), . . .	3	2		
Picking oakum, . . .	16	—	Total, . . .	49	32		
Pumping Water, . . .	2	—					
Orderlies, . . .	4	2					

Received for produce of Prisoners' labour disposed of outside the Gaol.

1870, . £128 10s. 4d. | 1871, . £170 6s. 10d. | 1872, . £268 11s. 0d.

Hard labour is carried on in this gaol by the tread-wheel and pumping water by the crank-pump.

A new crank-pump has been put up since my last inspection to supply the tank in the main wing of the gaol.

The tread-wheel is worked from 7.30, A.M., to 8.30, daily; relief every quarter of an hour. Reproductive labour is carried out by weaving matting, shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, and smith's work, washing, knitting, painting, and picking oakum. Three turnkeys are artisans—a tailor, shoemaker, and weaver. Various fabrics are manufactured in the prison.

The prison clothing is made up by the inmates in the gaol. Artisans when in custody are employed at their trades.

Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school, . . .	32	40	16	40
Average daily number of pupils, . . .	6.7	5.2	8.1	7
Number of days on which school was held, . . .	221	207	173	134

School-hours.—Males, 4 to 6. Females, 4 to 6.

The males are instructed by one of the warders, and the females by the chief matron. Neither are trained, but are said to be qualified. The schools are in connexion with the Board of National Education, and are inspected by their officers. I have already observed that the schools are not stalled, which should be done. Mr. Lane, District Inspector of the National Board, in his report to the Board of 20th May, 1873, states—
“I consider the general proficiency fair, considering the circumstances of this class of school, the programme observed, and order and discipline maintained.”

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Waterford
County and
City Gaol.

He examined the pupils for results, 2 attended, 1 male and 1 female; the total number of passes, 5.

Bread, brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 6½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 16s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s.; potatoes, per cwt., 4s.; new milk, per gallon, 7½d.; salt, per cwt., 3s.; coal, per ton, £1 10s. 7d.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 6s.; candles, per lb., 5½d.; soap, per cwt., £1 4s. Contracts.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1870, . 4'3d. | 1871, . 3'6½d. | 1872, . 4'2d.

I questioned all the prisoners in charge; no complaint was made to me by any. The food which I tasted on my inspection was of an excellent quality, and I remark that the Chaplains invariably report favourably of the quality of the samples of food submitted for their inspection.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £2,135 15s. 8d. | 1871, . £2,063 7s. 1d. | 1872, . £2,376 9s. 5d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £1,233 17s. 0d. | 1871, . £1,235 10s. 8d. | 1872, . £1,319 0s. 4d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £34 9s. 7½d. | 1871, . £31 12s. 3¼d. | 1872, . £33 9s. 5d.

Repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1870, . £69 18s. 0d. | 1871, . £5 18s. 0d. | 1872, . £19 14s. 0d.

Repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of Prisoners.

1870, . £186 18s. 8d. | 1871, . £188 17s. 11d. | 1872, . —

The books, journals, registries of finance and discipline in this gaol, are kept with very great care and attention, and some excellent forms are in use. The Local Inspector checks the Dietary Book at the end of every month, and initials it. The Governor examines the Gate Book every evening. A new form of Morning State, with the names of prisoners discharged and committed, is in use. The journals of both Local Inspector and Governor are well and fully kept. The Medical Officer now records his visits and enters observations in his journal. The Chaplains also state the duties they perform and the number of prisoners which they instruct, &c.

Vacancies in the Staff since last Inspection.

Richard Wemmouth, Turnkey, resigned; Henry Mansfield, Turnkey, appointed. Alexander Dawson, Turnkey, resigned; James Flynn, Turnkey, appointed. James G. Palmer, esq., Apothecary, resigned; T. W. Evans, esq., M.B., Apothecary, appointed. Very Rev. Martin Flynn, Roman Catholic Chaplain, deceased; Rev. P. Nolan, Roman Catholic Chaplain, appointed. Sarah Condon, Assistant-Matron and Schoolmistress, dismissed; vacant.

All resident officers get £1 per month in lieu of rations.

SOUTH DISTRICT.		Officers and Salaries.					
		Non-Resident.					
		£	s.	d.			
Waterford County and City Gaol.	Charles Newport Bolton, esq., n.s., Local Inspector,	100	0	0	Mr. Thomas Andrews, Chief Warder, Accountant, and photographs prisoners, . . . 95 0 0		
	William Carroll, esq., m.p.,	80	0	0	Turnkeys.	Walter Foley, Weaver, . . . 45 0 0	
	Very Rev. E. N. Hoare, Protestant Chaplain, . . .	50	0	0		Michael Murphy, Tailor, . . . 35 0 0	
	Rev. P. Nolan, Roman Catholic Chaplain, . . .	50	0	0		James Kirby, Shoemaker, . . . 35 0 0	
	T. W. Evans, esq., m.p., Apothecary, . . .	—				Andrew Keltner, . . . 35 0 0	
	William Nicholson, Watchman, . . .	30	0	0		Thos. Walsh, Schoolmaster, . . . 35 0 0	
						Henry Mansfield, . . . 35 0 0	
						James Flynn, . . . 35 0 0	
						Alice McDonald, Matron, . . . 45 0 0	
					Vacant — Assistant - Matron and Schoolmistress, . . . 25 0 0		
				Mary Fitzgerald, Nurse, . . . 25 0 0			
				Margaret Farrell, Laundress, . . . 20 0 0			

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.
Local Inspector to Gaol, . . .	146	140
Do. each Bridewell, . . .	4	3
Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church, . . .	153	114
„ Roman Catholic, . . .	191	117
Physician, . . .	218	138

Hospitals.

	1871.		1872.		1873.		(to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital, . . .	64	63	54	41	50	38	31	11
Average daily number in hospital, . . .	2.06	1.8	3.07	1.09	1.24	1.55	1.2	0.88
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital, . . .	173	128	97	82	76	69	56	37
No. of deaths in the gaol, . . .	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cost of medicine, . . .	£32 2s. 11d.		£15 17s. 8d.		£17 5s. 1d.		—	—
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital, . . .	£26 2s. 6d.		£24 4s. 6d.		£20 7s. 10d.		—	—
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital, . . .	£15 12s. 0d.		£14 6s. 4d.		£14 9s. 3d.		—	—

Both hospitals attached to this prison are under one roof, but are sufficiently divided. They have every requirement for the sick, including water-closets and baths; they are unnecessarily large; four wards are in each. The medicines are compounded by an apothecary in the city. One male and 1 female were in hospital at the time of my visit. The outside door of the hospital is locked at night, but an alarm bell can be rung by the officers in charge in case of necessity.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Robert J. Paul, bart., J.P.	Pierce Marcus Barron, esq., J.P., D.L.	William Armstrong, esq., J.P.
Edward Roberts, esq., J.P.	Edmond Power, esq., J.P.	Thomas W. Jacob, esq., J.P.
Robert Thos. Carw, esq., J.P., D.L.	Mathew Slaney, esq., J.P.	William Johnson, esq., J.P.
Fitzmaurice G. Bloomfield, esq., J.P.	Wray Bury Palliser, esq., J.P.	John Slattery, esq.

The Board meets regularly on the first Saturday of the month, when the salaries of subordinate officers are paid, liabilities discharged, and other business transacted. All small payments and the amount of salaries of subordinate officers are paid by cheque to Local Inspector, who accounts at the next meeting of the Board. Superior officers receive their salaries half-yearly at assizes.

Twelve meetings of the Board were held in 1872, and ten up to day of inspection in 1873.

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Lismore.		Dungarvan, District Bridewell.		South District. Waterford County and City. Bridewells.
No. of Committed in past year.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Of whom were Drunkards.	29	4	56	14	
No. of Committed in the quarter preceding inspection.	18	2	29	4	
Of whom were Drunkards.	9	1	22	4	
	2	—	3	1	
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly at Lismore, on Saturdays; Town Commissioners sit on the alternate Saturdays.		Dungarvan weekly, on Saturdays; transmittals fortnightly.		
Committed, whether regular?	Regular.		Regular.		
Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.		
Repairs and Order, . .	In fair repair and order. One of the passages is paved; it should be flagged or asphalted.		In good order. Several of the outer doors unseal.		
Security,	Sufficient.		Sufficient.		
Accommodation, . .	No change since last inspection.		Males — sufficient; no change.		
Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils.	Bedding good, but bedsteads and bedding required.		Sufficient for the requirements.		
Water, how supplied?	Supplied by pipe from town reservoir.		None on premises; it is supplied by contract; pump-water is brackish.		
Sewerage,	Stated to be sufficient.		A sewer to the sea, but not effective.		
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Very clean and orderly, but damp.		Very clean, orderly, now dry, and sufficiently ventilated.		
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	3½d. males; 3d. females.		4½d. for all prisoners per day.		
Salary of Keeper, . .	£20; his wife, as matron, £5; both have rations.		£40; matron, £15.		
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	Petty Sessions Clerk, weighmaster, court-house-keeper.		Court-keeper, salary, £8; also collector of borough rates.		
Statutable Inspection, .	26th January and 5th October, 1873.		27th July, 1873.		
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody on either inspection.		One male in custody. One prisoner escaped in August, 1873. Was not retaken.		

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.WEXFORD COUNTY GAOL, AT WEXFORD.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
22ND OCTOBER, 1873.Wexford
County
Gaol.

State.

Designation of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pauper Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ further Examination, . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
Of Felony or Larceny—						
To Penal Servitude, . . .	—	1	1	—	—	—
„ Imprisonment,	10	8	18	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c., . . .	3	—	3	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
Offences under Larceny Act, .	1	1	2	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors, . . .	3	2	5	—	—	—
Total in custody,	23	12	35	—	—	—

Juveniles.

CLASSES, &c., OF OFFENDERS.	In custody on the day of Inspection.		From 1st January to day of Inspection.			
	10 years old and under.		Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.		16 years old and under.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions, . . .	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ Summarily,	—	—	—	1	14	—
Committed for Trial,	—	—	—	—	2	—
Total,	—	—	—	1	18	—
Number sent to Reformatories, . . .	—	—	—	—	11	—
Included in the preceding— Offenders on leaving Workhouse, . .	—	—	—	—	2	—

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	34	11	1872,	31	4
1871,	39	14	1873 (day of Inspection),	23	12

Prisoners in Custody known to have been in Reformatories.

One male in 1871, 1 in 1872, and 3 in 1873 (up to day of Inspection).

Returned Convicts in Gaol during 1871-72, and the expired portion of 1873.

SOUTH
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Gaol.

One female in 1871, 1 male and 1 female in 1872, and 1 male in 1873 (up to day of Inspection).

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

OFFENCES.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
							Day of Inspection.		Correspond- ing date in previous year.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infanticide,	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	2	3	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy,	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Common assaults,	50	4	37	10	24	5	5	1	4	-
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	9	2	10	1	12	2	-	-	3	-
Other assaults,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	-	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Robbery,	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	8	1	2	-	3	-	2	-	2	-
Larceny,	27	17	31	19	23	11	8	8	4	1
Receiving stolen goods,	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	1
Embezzlement,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pre- tences,	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
Arson, & attempts to commit arson,	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Forgery,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	3	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	1	10	4	4	3	2	-	-	4	-
Revenue offences,	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences—										
Against property without 'vio- lence,	7	3	6	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	27	22	27	13	7	7	-	1	-	1
Illegal fishing, threatening lan- guage, leaving employment, con- tempt of court, selling unsoand meat, absconding from reforma- tory, travelling on railway and not paying fare, &c.,	5	3	14	11	14	-	-	-	1	-
Demanded for further examination,	19	7	20	6	24	3	3	-	2	-
Total criminal class,	166	79	168	74	128	37	21	12	28	4
Vagrancy,	14	9	13	1	4	-	-	-	1	-
Drunkenness,	86	11	35	7	55	6	-	-	-	-
Debt,	16	-	14	1	5	-	2	-	2	-
Total,	282	99	250	83	192	43	23	12	31	4

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Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and Number of Times each had been committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED.	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	18	3	90	32	17	—	80	20
Twice,	1	—	26	11	2	—	17	6
Thrice,	—	—	15	2	—	—	7	4
4 times,	—	—	4	5	—	—	7	1
5 "	—	—	8	—	—	—	6	2
6 "	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	1
7 to 11 "	—	—	7	4	—	—	6	3
12 to 16 "	—	—	8	—	—	—	6	—
17 to 20 "	—	—	3	3	—	—	2	1
21 to 30 "	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—
31 to 40 "	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Total No. of Individuals committed,	19	3	163	61	19	—	140	38
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	20	3	515	244	21	—	504	107

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.		
	M.	F.	Date.	M.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	29.49	9.34	—	28.3	7.34	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	53		7th Jan.	46		28th Feb.
Lowest ditto,	22		18th Nov.	24		14th Aug.
Highest number of males at any one time,	40		20th Mar.	39		28th Feb.
Ditto of females,	18		3rd Jan.	13		6th Oct.
Lowest number of males at any one time,	17		14th July.	18		14th Aug.
Ditto of females,	3		18th Nov.	4		15th May.

Highest number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.

February 27th, 1866,	108	October 25th, 1870,	50
March 13th, 1867,	107	February 26th, 1871,	63
January 8th, 1868,	93	January 7th, 1872,	53
January 8th, 1869,	46	February 28th, 1873,	46

I found in the gaol when I made my inspection 23 male and 12 female prisoners of all classes in custody, of whom 2 males were debtors, and 4 for trial or on remand. Thirteen males and 9 females had been tried by juries at assizes or quarter sessions, and 4 males and 3 females had been adjudicated on summarily by magistrates sitting in petty sessions. The convicted prisoners were—The females—One sentenced to penal servitude for larceny, and 9 others to various terms of imprisonment for a like offence; of these 1 had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment, 1 for eighteen months, 1 for twelve, 1 for nine, 2 for six months, and three for shorter periods. One female had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for assault, and 1 to one month with hard labour for dis-

orderly conduct in the streets. The prisoner on remand was accused of larceny.

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The males—Ten who had been convicted of larceny, and 1 of horse stealing were sentenced to imprisonments—2 for two years, 1 for eighteen months, 2 for twelve, 3 for nine, 2 for six, and 1 for three months. Six had been sentenced for assaults for terms, 1 of six, 2 of three, 1 of two, and 2 of one month each. Two others had received sentences of one week each for drunkenness. These constituted the entire number of prisoners inmates of the gaol on the date of my inspection.

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Individual prisoners committed to this gaol in 1872 numbered 180 males and 64 females. The great majority of these were old offenders, and 516 recommittals of the males and 244 of the females are recorded in the prison books against them.

I found no juvenile in custody. Eighteen males had been committed during the year previous to my inspection, and 11 had been sent to reformatories. In 1872, 19 males and 3 females were committed; of these 7 males and 2 females were sent to reformatories.

Juveniles.

Two debtors were inmates of the gaol when I visited. One of these, P. W., a very aged man, has been already an inmate of this gaol for nineteen months, committed on an attachment. An application has lately been made to the Vice-Chancellor, but was resisted by two counsel, and there appears no possibility of his discharge.

Debtors.

No change in the accommodation since last inspection.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

	In Use.	In Store.	Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.	
			In Use.	In Store.	In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shirts, . . .	30 196	Shirts, . . .	13 91
of, . . .	179	77	Jackets, . . .	30 71	Jackets or wrap-	
Sheets, pairs of, . . .	122	140½	Vests, . . .	30 114	pers, . . .	13 101
Rugs, . . .	-	15	Trowsers, . . .	30 81	Petticoats, . . .	26 56
Hammocks or			Caps, . . .	30 56	Aprons, . . .	10 101
Cots, . . .	40	4	Stockings or		Stockingchiefs, . . .	13 86
Bed-ticks, . . .	119	101	Socks, pairs of, . . .	30 190	Bonnets, . . .	13 47
Bedsteads, . . .	109	-	Shoes, &c. pairs of, . . .	30 65	Stockings, pairs of, . . .	13 49
					Shoes, &c. pairs of, . . .	9 19

I found the gaol when I made my inspection in October in a very creditable state of order, cleanliness, and discipline; the buildings in sound repair, and the fixtures of the cells in good working order—the cells well ventilated and properly heated. Fifty-eight cells for males and twenty-eight for females are artificially lighted by gas; the heating is by hot water pipes, and the bedding is good and sufficient. The cells of the male prisoners are flagged, and those of the females tiled. There is one bath in each prison, in which prisoners are bathed on admission, and occasionally prisoners when ordered by the Medical Officer can use them. But as my colleague remarked in his report for 1872, there is not free access to the bath for all the prisoners, as directed by the 9th rule of the 109th section of the Prisons Act. There is an abundant supply of water for this prison, which is driven by means of a wheel-pump worked by prisoners, and distributed in different parts of the gaol.

The sewerage is effective.

The stores are roomy and properly fitted up. The clothing of the prisoners is of a good description, and stockings are supplied to prisoners of both sexes. The males are clothed in a warm frieze, and the dress of the females is in all respects suitable. There is one fumigating apparatus in the male prison, in which the clothes of male prisoners are disinfected and cleansed; and when the female clothing is in a very dirty state it likewise is disinfected, otherwise it is only washed. The various

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apartments—kitchen, provision stores, &c., are remarkably well kept, clean, and orderly.

I found two male prisoners in the cook-house. I would prefer that only one were employed, to prevent association as much as possible.

The lavatories and water-closets are in good order. The laundry is stalled and fitted up with four troughs, with mangle, washing, and wringing machine. The drying-room is overhead, and has nine horses.

Individual separation is strictly enforced in this gaol with all classes of criminal prisoners, except the sick and those employed in prison duties.

In summer lock-up is held at 6, P.M., in winter at dark; unlock is at 6, A.M., in summer, at 7, A.M., in winter. The Governor or his Deputy attend unlock, but both are present when the prison is locked for the night.

There are three tell-tale clocks in the gaol, all protected by Chubb's locks. Every part of the establishment is lighted by gas, which is made on the premises, one of the prisoners being employed at the work.

The manufacture of gas is stated to effect a considerable saving, and the gas is of a good description.

The keys of the prison are deposited at night in an iron safe in the Governor's office. The stock-locks of the cells are double locked by a master key which never leaves the possession of the Governor or his deputy. The keys are repaired within the prison by a competent smith belonging to the town of Wexford, and a forge is fitted up for the purpose in the prison. Six turnkeys in rotation attend night duty. The night watch patrols outside the buildings during the night, and the markings of the tell-tale clocks are carefully recorded.

No escape was attempted from the prison in 1872 or 1873; but a female prisoner in April, 1873, broke the wall of her cell when confined in the bridewell at New Ross during the night; she did not, however, succeed in making the hole sufficient for her escape.

The prison grounds are well kept, and tastefully planted with flowers.

Photography is used as a means of identification of habitual criminals; the photographs are carefully taken by an officer of the prison.

Besides the photographs taken under the Habitual Prisoners Act, all suspected persons are photographed, which has led to the identification of several grave offenders.

Visits to prisoners are so arranged that prohibited articles cannot be introduced into the prison, and the arrangements on this head are very satisfactory.

Convicted prisoners receive visits once in three months; untried prisoners weekly, or oftener if necessary for their defence.

One general store is kept by the Governor, who issues to the head turnkey such articles as are necessary. The matron has charge of clothing for females. All articles of clothing are made up in the prison.

It was with great regret that I observed the failing health of the Governor, who has for many years so very efficiently discharged his duties in this gaol. Although not in charge of the gaol when I made my inspection, he accompanied me over the establishment with the Local Inspector.

The fumigating closet is under the male prison, the sulphur burnt in which is lighted from the fire which heats the water of the bath in which the male prisoners are bathed. The water of the bath for female prisoners is heated from the adjoining laundry.

The private clothing of prisoners is properly tied up in bundles, and labelled. The insecurity of this prison, at the entrance from the window and downpipe, still continues.

One of the pumps is not in order, but I understand will be immediately

repaired; a privy near it is open, without a door; it is not required, and might be closed. Privies should never be near well-holes. A serious fever has broken out in the county gaol at Kinnis, and the life of the Governor is in the greatest danger, it is believed from contamination of the water of the well from a privy. In another institution, within the last year, fever attended with loss of life occurred from a like cause.

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<i>Punishments for Prison Offences.</i>		From 1st January to 31st December, 1873.		From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.	
By Governor—		M.	F.	M.	F.
Dark or Refractory Cells, and					
Stoppage of Diet,	22	—	13	1	
Other punishments,	1	—	—	—	—
Total,	23	—	13	1	

The punishments in this gaol are few and trifling; no punishment was for a term longer than forty-eight hours, and none were by magisterial authority during the year 1873. The Record of Punishments is laid before the Board at its meetings, and signed by the Chairman.

Employment on day of Inspection.

	M.	F.
Stone-breaking—Hard Labour,	11	—
Washing,	—	3
Tailoring,	1	—
Painting,	1	—
Gas-making,	1	—
Cooking,	2	—
Picking oakum,	3	—
Cleaning,	1	1
Knitting,	—	3
Sewing,	—	2
Unemployed (including Debtors),	2	3
Discharged before labour hours,	1	—
Total in custody,	23	12

Received for produce of Prisoners' Labour disposed of outside the Gaol.
1870, . £16 1s. 4d. | 1871, . £20 7s. 7d. | 1872, . £10 17s. 10d.

Punitive labour is maintained in this prison by stone-breaking and pumping water. The prisoners pick oakum, make mats, and when artisans are in the gaol they are employed at their respective trades; one man is employed at the gaswork. The females wash, sew, and knit.

Prisoners not sentenced to hard labour are not asked to break stones, but if they wish to do so, they receive a proportion of the profits. Twelve separate compartments are fitted up for stone-breaking.

School.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1873.		From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of Inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	33	13	23	5
Average daily number of pupils,	9.2	1.6	6.4	1.5
Number of days on which school was held,	291	227	241	240

School-hours.—Males, 3 to 4.30, P.M.; Females, 12 to 1.30, P.M.

School is held in the central hall of the male prison, and in one of the day-rooms of the female prison, for an hour and a half daily. Both schools are stalled. The male school has twelve stalls; the female school, eight. One of the turnkeys acts as teacher, but he is not trained, and

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Wexford
County
Gaol.

Contracts.

the schools are not inspected by the officer of any educational establishment. The male teacher instructs the female prisoners, the matron being present. The Chaplains now make notes in the Prison Registry, as suggested by my colleague.

Bread, white, per 4 lb. loaf, 8d.; brown, per 4 lb. loaf, 7½d.; oatmeal, per cwt., 18s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8s. 10½d.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; salt, per cwt., 2s. (no contract); coal, per ton, £1 11s. 5d. (no contract); candles, per lb., 6½d. (no contract); soap, per cwt., £1 6s. (no contract.)

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1870, . 4·28d. | 1871, . 3·94d. | 1872, . 4·8d.

I questioned all the prisoners in charge. No complaint was made to me by any of the male inmates, but 2 of the female prisoners complained that the bread and stirabout which they received was not good. A sample of stirabout shown to me in the kitchen was good; the bread was sound, but too stale. The milk also was excellent; but I observed in the inspection of provision book that one of the Chaplains frequently faulted the milk brought under his notice for inspection.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £1,750 16s. 4d. | 1871, . £1,946 6s. 10d. | 1872, . £1,838 6s. 11d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, Value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £1,032 17s. 11d. | 1871, . £1,015 14s. 6½d. | 1872, . £1,045 16s. 11d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum for the last three years.

1870, . £45 2s. 5·54d. | 1871, . £37 1s. 3·86d. | 1872, . £45 9s. 10d.

Repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1870, . £2 3s. 0d. | 1871, . £2 8s. 0d. | 1872, . £0 18s. 0d.

Repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance, &c., of certain classes.

1870, . £117 4s. 2d. | 1871, . £234 19s. 11d. | 1872, . £169 18s. 0d.

The various registries of discipline and finance in this prison are kept by the Deputy-Governor and head warder, but are examined daily, and initialed by the Governor. The journals of the Local Inspector and Governor are kept with much care and attention. In them all matters worthy of note are mentioned. The Deputy-Governor has a journal which is regularly kept. The Local Inspector enters full details relative to the hridewells which he visits. The Chaplains have journals in which they enter the duties they perform. The Medical Officer also keeps a journal, and initials each name in the extra Diet Book weekly. He enters in his journal such observations on the cases which he treats, as he considers necessary. The marking of the tell-tale clocks are entered in the State of Prison at Lockings Book.

Officers and Salaries—Non-Resident.

Samuel Johnson, esq., J.P., Local Inspector,	100
Rev. J. Peed, Protestant Chaplain,	50
Rev. J. Keating, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50
H. H. Boxwell, esq., Surgeon,	—
Mr. J. H. Hadden, Apothecary,	30

Resident.

Joseph Gladwin, esq., Governor,	200
Mr. Philip Duggan, Deputy-Governor,	80

James Kelly, Schoolmaster and storekeeper,	47 10
Edward Cox, Tailor,	40 0
Edward Hanlon,	37 10
Samuel Tackaberry,	37 10
James Clancy,	35 0
Patrick Keegan,	40 0
Daniel Brennan, Carpenter,	25 0
Mrs. Gladwin, Matron,	45 0
Lydia Roberts, Assistant Matron,	20 0
Mary Murphy, 2nd Assistant Matron,	15 0

Vacancies in the staff since last inspection.

John Edmonds, Turakey, dismissed; Thomas Cosgrave, appointed Turakey; Thomas Cosgrave, Turakey, resigned; Daniel Brennan, appointed Turakey on probation in his stead; Rev. Robert Sinnott, Roman Catholic Chaplain, resigned; Rev. James Keating appointed Roman Catholic Chaplain in his stead.

All intern officers receive an allowance of bread and milk.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wexford
County
Gaol.

Visits paid by Officers.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1872.	From 1st Jan., 1873, to day of inspection.
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	144	122
" to each Bridewell,	4	3 and 4
Chaplain, Established Church,	158	150
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	189	132
Surgeon,	135	121
Apothecary,	243	216

As I have already observed, the Governor is a very efficient officer, and I much regret the illness which now renders him an invalid. The Local Inspector also is most zealous in the discharge of his duties, and I willingly join my testimony to that of my colleague as to the efficiency of both these officers.

Some of the warders have apartments over the gate lodge. They were tidy and well kept when I visited.

This prison is remarkably healthy.

Hospitals.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average daily No. in hospital,	42	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	88	20	83	15	65	5	55	5
Cost of medicine,	£3 14s. 8d.		£4 15s. 3d.		12s. 2d.		—	
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital,	£8 19s. 8½d.		—		—		—	
Cost of extra diet for all other prisoners not in hospital,	£1 2s. 0½d.		£14 14s. 1½d.		£5 15s. 10d.		—	

The hospitals for both sexes are in the same building, with a common staircase. The wards have water-closets and baths off each, and are roomy and well ventilated. Those for males are below, for females above. There are separate exercising yards for each sex. The services of the hospital nurse have been discontinued and arrangements made for obtaining the temporary assistance of a monthly professional nurse, should she be required. The hospitals were both unoccupied at the time of my visit, and I understand that there has not been a single case for hospital in the gaol during the past year.

Board of Superintendence.

George Le Hunte, esq., J.P.	John Greene, esq., J.P.	Right Hon. the Earl of
Maj. John Harvey, D.L., J.P.	Major Huson, J.P.	Granard.
Lieut.-Col. Alcock, D.L., J.P.	William A. Redmond, esq.,	Edward S. Flood, esq., J.P.
Patrick Breen, esq., J.P.	J.P., M.P.	Chas. H. Pencock, esq., J.P.
Z. B. Cornock, esq.	Captain T. Walker, J.P.	

The Board meets very regularly for the discharge of business on the second Monday of each month, when accounts under £10, and the salaries of subordinate officers, are paid, and a cheque drawn on the aggregate in favour of the Local Inspector, who produces vouchers at the next meeting of the Board. The superior officers and creditors for large sums are paid quarterly. Fourteen meetings were held in 1872, and eleven up to day of inspection in 1873.

SOUTH DISTRICT.		STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.			
Wexford County.		Ennisceorthy.		Garvey.	
<i>Bridewells.</i>	No. of Committals in past year,	M.	F.	M.	F.
	Of whom were Drunkards,	46	24	23	6
	No. of Committals in the quarter preceding Inspection,	4	1	9	-
	Of whom were Drunkards,	5	3	12	5
		-	-	-	-
	Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often.	Petty Sessions on Monday each week.		On alternate Fridays.	
	Committals,	Regular since commencement of 1873.		Regular.	
	Registry,	Correctly kept.		Correctly kept.	
	Repairs and Order, . .	In good repair and order.		In fair repair.	
	Security,	Sufficient, with care.		Insecure. Escape easy from that for males over roof of privy; from that for females by shed. The cells are not arched, and the ceilings merely lath and plaster.	
	Accommodation, . . .	Sufficient; same as on last inspection.		No change since last inspection.	
	Bedding, Furniture, and Utensils.	Sufficient for the requirements.		Furniture and bedding sufficient.	
	Water, how supplied, .	From town reservoir; fountain in street outside.		Good pump on premises; rain-water is saved for washing.	
	Sewerage,	Good.		Effective; earth-closets would be an improvement.	
	Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean, dry, and ventilation sufficient.		Very clean and orderly, but damp; ventilation imperfect.	
	Cost of dietary per head per day.	7d.		7d. males; 6d. females.	
	Salary of Keeper, . . .	£30 per annum to keeper; £5 to matron.		£30; Matron £5.	
	Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	As keeper of the session-house has £8 per annum, and a trifling allowance for assisting the Staff Officer of Pensioners at intervals.		Court-keeper; salary £8.	
	Statutable Inspection, .	October 24th, 1873.		27th May, 1873.	
	Remarks,	One male in charge on remand for larceny.		No prisoner in charge when I visited.	

BRIDEWELLS—continued.

SOUTH
DISTRICT.
Wexford
County.
Bridewells.

	New Ross.	
	M.	F.
No. of Committals in past year,	49	13
Of whom were Drunkards,	10	4
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	16	3
Of whom were Drunkards,	1	1
Petty Sessions and transmittals,	New Ross fortnightly on Fridays; Arthurstown on the first Thursday of each month.	
Committals,	Regular.	
Registry,	Correctly kept.	
Repairs and Order,	In good repair; the walls lately whitewashed.	
Security,	Exercising yards perfectly insecure; and the prison building 100 feet from Keeper's residence, so that he could not hear the noise if an attempt were made at prison breach. In April a female prisoner, A. C., attempted to escape by breaking the wall under the window of her cell during the night, and had she succeeded she would have had no difficulty in crossing the yard wall and escaping. The prison is so far distant from the residence of the Keeper, that he could not hear the noise of the prisoner when working at the wall. A privy in the female exercising yard forms a step over the yard wall, and the bank on the other side renders escape perfectly easy.	
Accommodation,	No change since last inspection.	
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils,	Sufficient; some new blankets in store.	
Water, how supplied?	A good pump in yard for males.	
Sewerage,	A cesspool; earth-closets should be provided.	
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation,	Very clean and orderly.	
Cost of Dietary per head per day,	Males, 6d.; females, 5d.	
Salary of Keeper,	£30; Matron, £5.	
Whether Keeper follows any other employment,	Court-keeper; salary, £8.	
Statutable Inspection,	15th May, 1873.	
Remarks,	No prisoner in custody when I visited.	

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Wicklow
County
Gaol.WICKLOW COUNTY GAOL, AT WICKLOW.—STATUTABLE INSPECTION,
12TH NOVEMBER, 1873.

State.

Denomination of Class.	No. in each Class.			No. of whom were Sick in Hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Master Debtors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
UNTRIED.						
For Felony,	1	—	1	—	—	—
„ Misdemeanors,	1	—	1	—	—	—
TRIED.						
<i>Cases Disposed of at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.</i>						
<i>Of Felony or Larceny—</i>						
To Imprisonment,	12	—	12	—	—	—
Of Misdemeanors, &c.,	3	2	5	—	—	—
<i>Disposed of Summarily.</i>						
For Larceny,	1	3	4	—	—	—
Non-payment of Fines and Penalties,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other Misdemeanors,	3	1	4	—	—	—
Under Poor Law Act,	2	—	2	—	—	—
Drunkards,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total in Custody,	25	6	31	—	—	—

Juveniles in Custody on the day of Inspection.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.

	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	—	1
„ Summarily,	1	—
Total,	1	1

Commitments from 1st January to day of Inspection, 1873.

Above 10 and not exceeding 16 years.

	M.	F.
Convicted at Quarter Sessions,	—	1
„ Summarily,	8	—
Number sent to Reformatories,	2	—

Number of Prisoners of all classes in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in the three preceding years.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
1870,	28	6	1872,	33	5
1871,	39	2	1873 (day of Inspection),	25	6

Workhouse Offenders in Gaol on the day of Inspection, and on the corresponding date in 1871 and 1872.

1871, 4 males; 1872, 2 males and 1 female; 1873 (day of Inspection), 2 males.

Returned Convicts in Gaol in 1873 up to day of Inspection.

None; 1 male in 1872.

Prisoners in Custody known to have been in Reformatories.

	M.	F.	South District.
1873 (up to and including day of Inspection),	1	-	Wicklow County Gaol.

Number of Commitments, specifying the Offences, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 (up to and including the day of Inspection); also the Offences of all Prisoners in Custody on the day of Inspection and on the corresponding day in previous year.

Offences.	1871.		1872.		1873 (up to the day of Inspection).		In Custody on			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Day of Inspection.	Correspond- ing date in previous year.	M.	F.
Murder (exclusive of Infanticide),	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
Shooting at, stabbing, conspiring, &c., to take life,	4	-	6	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Sending letters threatening life, property, &c.,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing birth of infants,	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exposing or abandoning children,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and other carnal offences,	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Common assaults,	65	4	33	3	32	4	3	-	5	1
Assaults occasioning bodily harm,	10	1	7	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
Assaults on peace, &c., officers on duty,	8	-	18	-	14	1	-	-	2	-
Other assaults,	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary, housebreaking, &c.,	9	3	2	-	5	1	5	-	7	-
Robbery,	6	3	8	3	3	2	2	-	5	-
Taking and holding forcible pos- session,	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing horses, cattle, and other live stock,	5	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	4	-
Larceny,	20	9	20	10	19	11	2	3	5	3
Receiving stolen goods,	2	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Embezzlement,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Obtaining money by false pre- tences,	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fraud, and attempts to defraud,	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Arson, and attempts to commit arson,	3	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery,	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Offences against the currency,	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Riot, rescue, &c.,	4	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
Military offences,	8	-	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Under Poor Law Act,	15	8	22	2	12	4	2	-	5	-
Other offences—										
Against the person,	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Against property, without vio- lence,	-	-	10	-	5	2	2	-	-	-
Affecting the public peace,	8	-	10	5	20	12	1	1	2	1
Desecration of Sabbath,	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Breach of agreement,	3	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having an unlicensed dog,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Absconding from Reformatory and Industrial Schools,	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempt at suicide,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecent exposure,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remanded for further examination,	4	-	11	5	8	3	-	-	-	-
Total criminal class,	198	31	184	33	176	43	24	6	33	5
Vagrancy,	7	2	1	2	15	3	-	-	-	-
Drunkenness,	96	8	66	5	59	5	1	-	2	-
Debt,	4	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Total,	305	41	255	40	254	51	26	6	36	5

SOUTH
DISTRICT.Wicklow
County
Gaol.*Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), and number of times each had been committed.*

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED,	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once within the year, . . .	16	1	174	31	6	1	182	29
Twice "	—	—	17	4	1	—	19	9
Thrice "	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	1
4 times to 6 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	5	—
Total,	16	1	199	35	7	1	207	39
No. who had not been previously in Gaol,	16	1	146	23	7	1	164	27

Number of Individual Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors), committed in the year 1872, and to the day of Inspection in 1873, who had been Once, Twice, Thrice, Four Times, Five Times, &c., &c., from their first Commitment in any year, so far as can be ascertained.

NUMBER OF TIMES COMMITTED,	1872.				1873, to day of Inspection.			
	Juveniles.		Adults.		Juveniles.		Adults.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Once only,	16	1	136	23	6	1	158	24
Twice,	—	—	30	3	1	—	16	7
Thrice,	—	—	9	1	—	—	13	2
4 times,	—	—	6	2	—	—	1	—
5 "	—	—	4	2	—	—	5	2
6 "	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
7 to 11 "	—	—	6	3	—	—	6	2
12 to 30 "	—	—	7	1	—	—	7	2
Total No. of Individuals committed,	16	1	199	35	7	1	207	39
No. of commitments represented in foregoing,	16	1	473	96	8	1	432	100

Averages, &c. (exclusive of Debtors).

—	From 1st January to 31st December, 1872.			From 1st January, 1873, to day of Inspection.		
	N.	F.	Date.	N.	F.	Date.
Average daily number of prisoners in custody,	31.05	5.05	—	33.3	6	—
Highest number of prisoners at any one time,	46		20th Nov.	52		29th Aug.
Lowest ditto,	23		1st June.	31		8th Feb.
Highest number of males at any one time,	41		20th June.	45		29th Aug.
Ditto of females,	8		10th Oct.	11		29th July.]
Lowest number of males at any one time,	21		1st June.	26		8th Feb.
Ditto of females,	1		19th June.	3		9th June.

Highest number of Prisoners (exclusive of Debtors) in Gaol during each of the previous seven years, and up to day of Inspection in 1873.

				SOUTH DISTRICT.	
				Wicklow County Gaol.	
15th March, 1866,	.	.	64	30th July, 1870,	41
14th January, 1867,	.	.	47	15th February, 1871,	46
29th May, 1868,	.	.	43	28th November, 1872,	46
23rd May, 1869,	.	.	37	29th August, 1873,	52

I found in this gaol when I made my inspection 26 males and 6 females, of all classes, in custody, including 1 master debtor, 2 untried prisoners (males), and 15 males and 2 females convicted by juries at assizes or quarter sessions. Eight males and 4 females were under sentences, convicted by magistrates at petty sessions, including 2 workhouse offenders and 1 drunkard.

The sentences of imprisonment on convicted prisoners were—the males 7 under sentence of two years for robbery, house-breaking, and receiving stolen goods; 3 sentenced for eighteen months for assaults, stabbing, and disorderly conduct; 5 for one year for sheep-stealing, larceny, and receiving stolen goods; 1 for nine and 1 for six months for larceny; 1 also for six months, and 1 for two months for assaults; and a car-driver, for being off his proper stand, sentenced for three weeks.

The female prisoners in custody were a woman and her daughter (aged fourteen), sentenced for twelve months each for passing base coin; 3 sentenced for six months for larceny of wearing apparel; and 1 for one month for disorderly conduct. It is much to be regretted that the girl, only fourteen years of age, with her mother, sentenced for twelve months for passing base coin, was not at the end of the period of her imprisonment in the gaol relegated to a reformatory, and not permitted to return under the tuition of her mother to become a permanent member of the criminal class on her discharge from prison.

The 2 unconvicted prisoners were—1 charged with sheep-stealing, the other with manslaughter. Some of the male prisoners under long sentences were habitual offenders, 1 was known to be a returned convict. One of the workhouse offenders convicted for an assault on the Ward Master of the union, was under sixteen years of age.

Except the female juvenile in custody for passing base coin, who is a stranger to the district, no female offender whose age did not exceed sixteen years was committed to the gaol during the year. Two males were sent to reformatories in 1873, 1 to Rehoboth, the other to Glencree.

Stock at the time of Inspection.

			Male Clothing.		Female Clothing.			
	In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.		In Use.	In Store.
Blankets, pairs			Shirts, .	51	130	Shifts, .	12	42
of, .	81	18	Jackets, .	21	79	Jackets, .	6	21
Sheets, pairs of,	81	19	Vests, .	22	50	Petticoats, .	12	42
Rugs, .	81	12	Trowsers, .	56	85	Aprons, .	12	42
Bed-ticks, .	81	40	Caps, .	22	55	Neck-cloths, .	12	42
Bedsteads, .	86	-	Stockings or			Caps, .	12	42
			Socks, pairs of,	26	21	Stockings, pairs of,	12	15
			Shoes, pairs of,	22	50	Shoes, pairs of,	6	20

There was no change in the accommodation in this prison since last inspection.

In former reports on this gaol I called attention to the fact that the separate male prison, which contains forty cells, is quite sufficient to accommodate all male criminal prisoners committed from this jurisdiction; I then recommended that the rules be altered, and a certain number of cells of that prison be set apart as a reception ward, in which untried prisoners could be placed in separation. And I desire here again to record my unaltered opinion that this course should be adopted, and regret the expense which has been incurred in beating the prison for untried prisoners

SOUTH
DISTRICT.

when the course which I recommended would have rendered it unnecessary.

Wicklow
County
Gaol.

I found the prison when I made my inspection in November in good order, very clean and well kept; the buildings all in sound repair and well cured; the prisoners' cells sufficiently supplied with good bedding, especially in the separate prison, and the bells and fixtures in perfect order; the ventilation good, but the heating apparatus was not at work, although the 109th section 7th rule of the Prisons Act directs that fires shall be lighted in the prison from the 1st of October to the 1st of April in every prison during the year for ten hours in the day. Fires are lighted at 2 o'clock P.M., but that does not meet the requirements of the statute. A fire is lighted in the school-room when occupied by prisoners, viz., in the male prison from 1 to 3 P.M., in the female prison from 12.30 to 3.30.

Since last inspection, some of the suggestions of my colleague have been adopted, and I see an anxious desire to carry out an efficient prison system. A water-closet, urinal, and lavatory with four basins, have been fitted up in the male prison in addition to those already provided. This gives an abundant accommodation for the object, but the lavatories are not partitioned; and as there was when I visited a carpenter in the gaol, I suggested that he should be employed in doing so. A fumigating apparatus, which my colleague recommended, has now been put up in the female prison, and the carpenter was at work fitting up a separate store for the private clothing of the male prisoners—a want which was much felt. New doors and windows have been hung in the hospital, and some repairs made in the prison for the untried class.

The clothing of the prisoners in use and in store is ample, and of a good description. All the prisoners, male and female, are now supplied with stockings and leather shoes. The prison beds also have pillows, and every necessary requirement. The blankets and sheets are of a good quality and sufficient.

Several walls of the separate exercising ground have been removed, but I would prefer that some should remain, as it may be found advantageous that occasionally prisoners should exercise in separation.

Gas has been introduced into every part of the prison except the cells; but my colleague and I are of opinion that the cells should be lighted also, as under such circumstances more work can be done, and the prisoners would not then be left in darkness during the long winter nights. There is an abundant supply of water in the prison, which is distributed to all parts of the establishment.

The laundry has four separate troughs, with hot and cold water, mangle, and drying-room adjoining, with five horses. There is a fumigating apparatus in each prison, in which the private clothes of the prisoners are cleaned and disinfected.

Good baths have been put up in the reception class, in which prisoners (unless physically unfit) are after reception washed, and afterwards every fortnight during their imprisonment.

The reception-cells for males are not artificially heated, nor provided with bells. Those for females are heated, and are close to the laundry, where a new bath, with hot and cold water laid on, has been put up.

The photographs of prisoners are taken by one of the warders at a cost of 1s. for the first print, and 3d. for every subsequent copy.

The Governor takes much pains, through photographs, to trace habitual criminals who find their way into his prison.

The prison is unlocked at 6, A.M., in summer, and at daybreak in winter. The lockings-up are at 6, P.M., during all seasons of the year; they are attended by the Governor or his assistant. The night watch is placed at 9.15, P.M. The Governor is present, and ascertains that the cells are properly secured. Between 10 and 11, P.M., a superior officer makes his

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final rounds. The turnkeys in rotation patrol at night; their circuits are marked by two tell-tale clocks, which are properly protected by good locks. One is placed in the untried ward opposite the punishment cells, the other in the separate male prison. They are pegged every half hour, and examined by the Governor in the morning. The markings of the clocks are entered in the "State of Lockings Book." The keys of the prison are held at night by the Governor in an iron safe in his bed-room. He frequently goes round at uncertain hours after lock-up.

I here desire to repeat the approval expressed by my colleague in his report for 1871 on the condition of cleanliness and order of the establishment, which reflect much credit on the Governor and superior officers in charge.

No escape was attempted from this gaol during the year, or from either of the bridewells of the county.

The cells in the prison for untried prisoners are heated, but have not bells or gas. One of the cells in this block has lately been fitted up for a store, in which the private clothes of prisoners are kept.

The sewerage in this prison is good, and the mouths of the sewers all trapped.

Punishments for Prison Offences.

	In 1873.		To day of Inspection in 1873.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
By Governor—In Refractory Cells,	16	2	18	1

One male was punished by order of a magistrate in 1873.

One solitary cell for prisoners under punishment in the untried class is heated, but has not bells. A second solitary cell which is not heated cannot be used in winter. The punishments are duly recorded, and the Punishment Book laid before the Board at its meetings.

Employment on day of Inspection.

Hard Labour—Shot-drill and tread-wheel,				6 males.	
	M.	F.		M.	F.
Carpentry,	1	—	Matmaking,	1	—
Shoemaking and tailoring,	3	—	Sewing,	—	3
Prison duties,	4	1	Knitting,	—	2
Cooking,	1	—	Sick and Unemployed,	2	—
Painting, whitewashing, &c.	3	—	Debtors,	1	0
Pumping water,	4	—	Total in custody,	26	6

Punitive labour is maintained in this prison by shot drill and the tread-wheel, which is partitioned (eight stalls). The prisoners are employed for five hours in summer and four in winter. The power of the tread-wheel is not applied to any useful purpose.

No profit is derived from the sale of the prisoners' work outside the gaol, but tradesmen are usefully employed when in custody. They make clothes, paint, repair the buildings, and do other work for the prison. A regular scale of prices is allowed to prisoners not sentenced to hard labour who are so employed. Tailors are allowed 3d. for making a suit of prison clothes; shoemakers, 2d. for each pair of shoes made, and 1d. for those repaired; carpenters and masons 4d. to 6d. per day; and tinnen 8d. per dozen quart tins; females 1d. for making a shirt, and a like sum per day for washing.

On the day of my visit a carpenter was usefully employed putting up various fittings in the prison.

Tailors and shoemakers work in separate cells, lighted by gas. Some mats and brushes are also made. The females sew and knit.

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Schools.

	From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1871.		From 1st Jan., 1872 to day of inspection.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of individual prisoners who attended school,	145	27	135	32
Average daily number of pupils,	24.3	3.2	23.8	4.5
Number of days on which school was held,	313	209	271	126

School-hours.—Males, from 1 to 3 o'clock; females, from 12½ to 2½ o'clock.

The schoolroom for males is stalled and suitably fitted up, but the ventilation is imperfect. In a former report I suggested that a second window should be opened into the store and dayroom at the back. All prisoners capable of learning go to school.

The gatekeeper and the storekeeper teach in the school.

I found the female prisoners at school sitting round a small table receiving instruction from the assistant matron. I cannot approve of this association of prisoners, and I would suggest that stalls be fitted up against the wall where they could sit during schooltime, each separate. There is a prisoner, carpenter, in custody who could do the work well, and the stalls might be put up by him at a cost of two or three pounds. It is a great deterrent to prisoners not to be permitted to associate at school, and there is no reason why the women should not be separate as the males are in school.

The Protestant Chaplain visits the school and records his visits in the school registry. I am informed that the Roman Catholic Chaplain also visits, but he does not enter his visits which he should do.

Contracts.

Bread, white, per 4-lb. loaf, 1d. under Dublin price; brown, per 4-lb. loaf, 1d. under price of white; oatmeal, per cwt., 19s.; Indian meal, per cwt., 12s.; new milk, per gallon, 10d.; buttermilk, per gallon, 3d.; coal, per ton, £1 10s.; gas, per 1,000 cubic feet, 7s. 6d.; candles, per lb., 8d.; soap, per cwt., £1 12s.

Net average daily cost of Ordinary Diet for each Prisoner.

1870, . 4.46d. | 1871, . 4.9d. | 1872, . 5.13d.

The food, which I tasted when I made my inspection, was of a good quality, and the Chaplains always enter favourable reports of the quality of the samples submitted for their inspection. I questioned all the prisoners in custody, no valid complaint was made to me by any. One man, an old offender, complained that he was not given meat, and another that he did not get extra diet because he had been in charge of a lunatic and which he was not ordered by the Medical Officer.

Net cost of Gaol, including Diet and Salaries, for the three preceding years.

1870, . £1,307 14s. 11d. | 1871, . £1,376 7s. 7d. | 1872, . £1,661 18s. 7d.

Total cost of Officers, including Clothing, value of Rations, &c.

1870, . £674 11s. 3d. | 1871, . £737 6s. 11d. | 1872, . £807 15s. 7d.

Average cost of each Prisoner per annum in each of the last three years.

1870, . £44 0s. 7.68d. | 1871, . £40 18s. 10.77d. | 1872, . £44 16s. 4d.

Repaid by the War Department for Military Prisoners.

1870, . — | 1871, . £1 1s. 0d. | 1872, . £1 6s. 0d.

Repaid out of the Consolidated Fund for the Maintenance, &c., of Prisoners.

1870, . £110 2s. 8d. | 1871, . £164 5s. 3d. | 1872, . £172 8s. 11d.

The prison registries and accounts in this prison are well and carefully kept, and the Governor takes much pains to discharge his duties in this department. The Daily Employment Book shows how each pri-

soner is employed. The Governor's journal has marginal notes in red ink to call attention to occurrences worthy of note. The Dietary Book is kept by the gatekeeper, but is regularly checked by the Governor weekly. Some suggestions of my colleague have been adopted.

The journal of the Local Inspector is also carefully kept, and he occasionally checks the different registries and accounts.

The Chaplains enter in their journals the duties which they perform.

The Medical officer also has a journal, in which he enters observations. I learn from it that J. B., a vagrant committed from Bray, greatly debilitated from chronic bronchitis and diarrhoea, committed on the 6th July, 1873, died in hospital on the 10th of the month. Another prisoner, K., committed 22nd August, suffering from acute bronchitis, gave himself up as a deserter, although he was not such; he was removed to the prison hospital, where he lay in a very dangerous state, but after vigorous treatment was sufficiently restored to be removed to the county infirmary. Another prisoner, B., of unsound mind, committed from Balinglass Union Workhouse for tearing clothes, gave much trouble as he refused food, being afraid to eat.

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Officers and Salaries.

Non-Resident.		£	s.	d.	Turnkeys.	£ s. d.		
John W. Fetherston H., esq., Local Inspector,		99	4	0	{ Richard Skerrett, Store- keeper and School Teacher, John Manley, Painter, William Roberts, Nailor, Michael Doyle, Tailor, Samuel Thorpe, Shoemaker, Mrs. Mary Storey, Matron, Miss Susan Morris, Deputy Matron,			
Rev. Henry Rooke, Protest- ant Chaplain,		46	18	5½		40	0	0
Rev. Patrick O'Doherty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,		46	18	5½		40	0	0
Hugh B. Brew, esq., Surgeon,		100	0	0		35	0	0
Resident.						35	0	0
Edward Storey, Governor, .		200	0	0		40	0	0
Robt. Graham, Gatekeeper and School Teacher,		45	0	0		30	0	0

The Governor and matrons are allowed coals and candles throughout the year. The warders are allowed coals during the winter months, a suit of uniform annually, and a greatcoat every third year.

Visits paid by Officers.

	In 1873.	Up to day of Inspection in 1873.
Local Inspector, to Gaol,	150	147
to Bridewell,	4	3
Protestant Chaplain,	277	221
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	211	210
Surgeon,	377	284

Hospitals.

	1870.		1871.		1872.		1873 (to day of Inspection).	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of prisoners in hospital,	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—
Average daily number in hospital,	—	—	40	04	36	23	—	—
No. of prisoners prescribed for and treated out of hospital,	85	24	148	17	175	25	—	—
No. of deaths in the gaol,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cost of medicine,	—	—	£8 1s. 2d.	—	£7 2s. 1d.	—	—	—
Cost of extra diet for prisoners in hospital,	—	—	£0 18s. 6d.	—	£2 15s. 8d.	—	—	—
Cost of all extra diet ordered by Medical Officer for prisoners not in hospital,	£1 15s. 0d.	—	£3 5s. 6d.	—	£3 3s. 6d.	—	—	—

The hospital building is detached. Prisoners of both sexes are treated under the same roof. The wards for females are above, that for males below.

This prison is very healthy, the only death which has occurred in it since 1871 was of the vagrant already mentioned, and who was only

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two days in prison. The hospital has a moveable bath and good water-closets—one on the ground floor for males, a second off the ward for females. No hospital nurse resides on the premises, but should any of the prisoners require removal into hospital, a qualified monthly nurse is obtained from the town of Wicklow, at a salary of 10s. per week. No prisoner was in hospital at the time of my visit. Extra diet when given, principally milk and bread, seldom meat.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir George Hodson, bart., D.L., J.P.	Robert F. Ellis, esq., J.P.	Major Grogan, J.P.
Lieut.-Col. Cuninghame, D.L., J.P.	Rev. John Drought.	William Magee, esq., J.P.
Charles Tottenham, esq., J.P.	Captain De Butta.	Edwd. A. Dennis, esq., J.P.
	Henry Pomeroy Truett, esq., M.D.	Francis Wm. Green, esq., J.P.
	Wm. J. Westby, esq., J.P.	

The Board meets regularly on the second Monday of each month for the discharge of business, when the various books are duly examined and signed by the chairman of the Board. The salaries of superior officers are paid half-yearly by presentment at assize; those of subordinates monthly at the meetings of the Board. Twelve meetings were held in 1872, and eleven up to day of inspection in 1873.

Bridewells.

There are two bridewells in this county—one at Tinahely, very seldom used, insecure and faulty in many respects. Tinahely is connected with the county gaol by railway, and the bridewell should be closed. The other bridewell which is at Baltinglass, is a district bridewell, situate in the centre of the street of the town, and in part under the court-house. It is very unsuited for the detention of prisoners for the long periods during which a prisoner may be kept in a district bridewell. Some of the windows in the cells are not glazed, and are merely openings of only a few inches across. The cells for females, under the court-house, are gloomy and unsuitable. Habitual offenders, when committed to this bridewell, sometimes escape recognition, because there is no means to have their photographs taken. Besides, prisoners sentenced to hard labour cannot be so employed in this bridewell, and thus escape the punishment ordered to be inflicted by the sentence of the court by which they were tried.

Having regard to these facts, my colleague and I have year after year expressed our opinion that a certified bridewell, in which prisoners could be detained for eight days on remand by one justice, would fully meet the requirements of the district.

Baltinglass bridewell cost the county in 1872 £329 17s., of which only £9 7s. was spent on the diet of the 64 prisoners committed to the prison during the year, and £320 10s. was expended on salaries and establishment charges, &c., for these 64 inmates; it is therefore evident that a considerable saving would be effected if the suggestion of the Inspectors-General were adopted.

As this is a district bridewell prisoners are sometimes kept in it for long periods, and their private clothes should be fumigated and disinfected before being put in store. A fumigating box should therefore be provided for the purpose.

I observe from the books that a female, J.H., charged with stealing an umbrella, was committed to this prison on the 19th July of the present year, and on the 1st August was discharged, no conviction having been recorded against her.

Workhouse offenders and others are sometimes kept in Tinahely bridewell for long periods. A woman, C.M., from Shillelagh Workhouse, has been very frequently in custody, on one occasion from the 14th August to the 27th September, during which time she damaged a quantity of

prison property, breaking windows, destroying bed-clothes and furniture. Yet I find in the Visitors' Book of this bridewell during that very period the following memorandum by the Medical Officer of the district on the 19th August, 1873—"I visited the bridewell to-day, and found the prisoner, Kate Maher, is a violent lunatic and unfit to be detained in the bridewell, and I recommend that she be immediately removed to the lunatic asylum.

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"(Signed) WILLIAM EBBE, L.R.C.S.I."

STATE OF BRIDEWELLS.

	Baldinglass District Bridewell.	Tinsahely.
	M. F.	M. F.
No. of Committals in past year,	57 7	1 -
Of whom were Drunkards,	16 -	1 -
No. of Committals in the quarter preceding inspection,	10 2	1 1
Of whom were Drunkards,	2 -	- -
Petty Sessions and Transmittals, how often?	Fortnightly — at Baldinglass on Fridays.	Tinsahely fortnightly, on Wednesdays.
Committals, whether regular?	Regular.	Some illegal.
Registry,	Correctly kept.	Correctly kept.
Repairs and Order,	In good repair and order.	Painting required, and roof to be repaired.
Security,	Secure with care; walls high.	Yards very insecure.
Accommodation,	Construction of prison faulty, especially that for females.	No change since last inspection.
Furniture, Bedding, and Utensils.	Bedding, furniture, and clothes for prisoners sufficient.	Some blankets thin; bedding required.
Water, how supplied? . . .	Two pumps, one in each yard.	Pump, but not in order.
Sewerage,	Effective; the privies should be made water-closets.	A cesspool. .
Cleanliness, Dryness, and Ventilation.	Clean and orderly, but damp, and ventilation bad.	Clean, dry, and ventilation sufficient.
Cost of Dietary per head per day.	4½d. for prisoners of both sexes.	7d. for females; 8d. for males.
Salary of Keeper,	Keeper, £10; Matron, £20; Turnkey, £25, with rations, valued at 3s. 6d. per week.	£25; Matron £5.
Whether Keeper follows any other employment.	None.	Is Court-keeper, salary £8.
Date of Statutable Inspection,	22nd September, 1873.	26th October, 1873.
Remarks,	One male prisoner in charge; under sentence of fourteen days, for drunkenness.	No prisoner was in custody.

JOHN LENTAGNE, *Inspector-General.*

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEXANDER THOM, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.